



National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

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Recognizing and Responding to Human Trafficking During Disaster Response

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**FOR THIS DOCUMENT AND MORE INFORMATION ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND DISASTER RESPONSE
 GO TO: TRAFFICKING.TIPS**

**The proven rise of human trafficking in post disaster scenarios;
 how to recognize it and respond effectively.**

Disaster Response Volunteers and Professionals are well-suited to help counter human trafficking. They are often in contact with the most vulnerable members of the public and already have the needed interviewing skills to identify likely trafficking victims.

A 2018 research study¹ looked at how familiar EMS workers in particular were with human trafficking and their attitudes toward it. The research team found that:

- Less than half of surveyed EMS workers have received human trafficking training.
- EMS workers who received training were much less likely to believe common myths about human trafficking, such as only immigrants are trafficked and that it must always include physical force.
- Trained EMS workers were more likely to suspect human trafficking.

This document will help you to:

- Dispel the Myths and Misconceptions pertaining to Human Trafficking;
- Understand the dramatic rise in Human Trafficking;
- Know why Human Trafficking increases in Post Disaster Scenarios;
- Recognize Human Trafficking Victims;
- Assess the victim's needs;
- Define desired outcomes;
- Obtain necessary services, treatments, and supports; &
- Manage individuals in crises.
- Educate and inform other Disaster Response Personnel as to the dynamics of Human Trafficking.

Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery. Victims of trafficking are exploited for commercial sex or labor purposes. Traffickers use force, fraud or coercion to achieve exploitation. After drug dealing, human trafficking is tied with the illegal arms trade as the second largest criminal industry in the world, and it is the fastest growing.

¹ Donnelly, E., Oehme, K., Barris, D., Melvin, R. (2018). What do EMS professionals know about human trafficking? An exploratory study. *Journal of Human Trafficking*, 13 Aug 2018 <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2018.1501258>.

The [Trafficking Victims Protection Act \(TVPA\) of 2000](#) is the first comprehensive federal law to address trafficking in persons. The law provides a three-pronged approach that includes prevention, protection, and prosecution. The TVPA was reauthorized through the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of [2003](#), [2005](#), [2008](#), and [2013](#).

Under U.S. federal law, “severe forms of trafficking in persons” includes both sex trafficking and labor trafficking:

Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purposes 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 (22 USC § 7102).

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 purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery, (22 USC § 7102).

Human Trafficking occurs through the process of:

- Recruiting,
- Harboring,
- Transporting,
- Providing,
- Obtaining . . .

. . . a person for labor, services, or commercial sex acts.

Sex Trafficking Victims can be found working in massage parlors, brothels, strip clubs, escort services, websites, web cams, in private homes, truck stops, motel/hotels, casinos, etc.

Labor Trafficking Victims can also be found in domestic situations as nannies or maids, "sweatshop" factories, agricultural labor, the fishing industry, mining, janitorial work, construction sites, hotels, restaurants, etc.

Other Human Trafficking scenarios involve:

- Child Soldiering
- Forced Marriage
- Organ Harvesting

As stated in federal law, force, fraud, and coercion are methods used by traffickers to press victims into lives of servitude and abuse:

- **Force:** Rape, beatings, constraint, confinement
- **Fraud:** Includes false and deceptive offers of employment, marriage, better life
- **Coercion:** Threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint of, any person; any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause victims to believe that failure to perform an act would result in restraint against them; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process

It is important to note these dynamics.

- **The crime of trafficking occurs with the exploitation of the victim,**
- **The physical movement of the victim is not a requisite**
- **The TVPA protects both U.S. citizens and non-citizens.**

Victims can be trafficked into the U.S. from anywhere. Victims come from, among other places, Africa, Asia, India, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Russia and Canada.

However, **the vast majority of Human Trafficking Victims in America are American.**

Nine Causes for the Rise of Human Trafficking

1. No criminal justice machine for investigation & prosecution.

The "War on Drugs," is systemically infused into every local, county, state, and federal law enforcement agency, along with prosecutors and judges for nearly 50 years. Very few know how to recognize, investigate, or prosecute human trafficking crimes.

2. No suspicion.

If someone is caught with enough drugs to sell, they're going to jail. Someone driving with a young lady carries no suspicion. You can showcase your product online and IRL.

3. No 'product' to buy.

Drugs are sold. Inventory has to be restocked. **People** are rented at 100% profit.

4. Reduced law enforcement motive.

In cases involving drug convictions, asset forfeiture goes to the law enforcement agency. In Human trafficking cases, the victims get the benefits of asset forfeiture.

5. Selling Sex is now normalized as 'mainstream.'

It's no longer as taboo as it once was. It's seen more as a 'victimless crime.' But this isn't prostitution. This is human trafficking, which intentionally disguises itself as prostitution.

6. Easy 'product' acquisition.

Females and Males are often willingly recruited out of 'love' for their pimp, drug addiction, attention, or survival.

7. Myths and Misinformation.

Commonly held myths and misconceptions are dangerous. Knowing the facts, and how much this crime affects your community, can be life-saving.

Briefly . . .

- Human Trafficking = Sex Trafficking: **False**
- Trafficking Only Occurs "Underground": **False**
- We Know The Facts: **False**
 - “The fact is, the precise number of slaves in the United States, whether trafficked in from other countries or enslaved from our own population, is simply not known. Given the hidden nature of the crime, the best numbers on offer are rough estimates.”
 - Kevin Bales - Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy - 1999*
- Victims Self-Identify (and want to be 'rescued'): **False**
- All Trafficking Involves Physical Restraint or Harm: **False**
- Trafficking Must Involve Movement: **False**
- All Trafficking Victims Are Poor: **False**
- Most victims are from other Countries: **False**
 - “There is no reason to believe that any set of men would go to the risk and expense of getting foreign products, when American conditions are over flooding the market with thousands of girls.”
 - Emma Goldman - 1910*
- Most Victims are Kidnapped: **False**

The Mythical Details

- **Human Trafficking is a new crime: False**

Let's take massage parlors as an example. There are 160 of them in Tennessee, 1400 in Florida, 2200 in New York, and over 7000 in California.

- "I had two girls; but one left me the other night because I would not let her take dope. There comes a time with these dope fiends when it interferes with business and they have to cut it out."

"Margaret" 23 years old - Massage parlor owner - New York - 1913

- "The sinister element is the pimp who attends with the coldblooded purpose of finding new subjects of debauchery and of subsequent exploitation for gain. These agents of commercialized vice are usually well-dressed, well-mannered, and introduce themselves politely and easily to strangers. They often pretend love at first sight and exhibit marked devotion, by which girls are deceived and to which they too often yield. When the seduction of the girls is accomplished, they are put on the street."

"Commercialized Prostitution in New York City" - 1913

- "Our reformers have suddenly made a great discovery – the white slave traffic. The papers are full of these 'unheard of conditions,' and lawmakers are already planning a new set of laws to check the horror. To assume that the recent investigation of the white slave traffic (and, by the way, a very superficial investigation) has discovered anything new, is, to say the least, very foolish."

Emma Goldman - 1911

- This is not a new crime. It behaves today much the way it did over 100 years ago.

- **Human Trafficking victims are mostly foreign born: False**

- The vast majority of human-trafficking victims in America are American, and that is extremely important to understand and accept.
- In *US vs. Dennis Paris*, the trafficker/pimp held over one-hundred human trafficking victims in his stable. None were from other countries. Referring to the case, Grace Chung Becker of the US Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division stated, "As this case illustrates, human trafficking can victimize any vulnerable person, including U.S. citizens, and girls as young as 14-years-old."
- Trafficking In Persons Report (TIP) 2019 "The United States is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, transgender individuals, and children—both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals—subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor."

- **Human Trafficking involves moving people from one place to another: False**

Though transportation can be involved, especially in bringing victims to post disaster areas, no one has to go anywhere to commit this crime. Anyone can be a victim of human trafficking. Traffickers do not discriminate by gender, age, race, education, national origin, or socioeconomic class. However, they do prey on individuals from vulnerable groups, such as those in desperate economic conditions, either in the US or abroad.

- **Most Human Trafficking victims are smuggled into America: False**

It's easier to get victims in New York than New Guinea.

- **Human Trafficking victims are mostly kidnapped: False**

- We hear about kidnapped human trafficking stories a great deal in the media because it increases ratings. We hear about it from NGO's because it gets more donations. We hear about it from politicians because it gets votes and laws passed. However, there's really no reason to kidnap your product in this business. In fact, if there's an Amber Alert within 100 miles, many of us get an urgent notification on our phones, news or social media right away. You don't want the entire country looking for your "product." There's no reason to kidnap them. Victims are recruited and coerced with ease and with great speed. Dennis Paris used one of his girls to recruit her niece, who then recruited a friend of hers. Much of the recruiting is done by the girls in the stable. Or by a very "caring" pimp.

"The pimp the one person who seems to care for her as a human being, whether he does or not, and for whom she does herself really care. A spark of affection lives at the heart of this ghastly relation."

"Commercialized Prostitution in New York City" – 1913

- **Human Trafficking victims try to leave their pimps: False**
 - Victims tend to exhibit a near addictive attachment to their pimps. They come to believe that they (the victim) cannot survive without their pimp. This is akin to those who stay in abusive relationships.
- **Human Trafficking victims mostly want out of "the life": False**
 - The life itself is very addictive. In many ways, it makes them feel "special" or above others. They "make" more money. Go to more parties. Get more excitement. Living on the edge, and the drugs, creates a high they do not want to leave, even though the sacrifice freedom, family, kids, health, etc.
- **Human Trafficking victims mostly want to be rescued: False**

They do not trust those in authority or the "goody two-shoes" who want to "rescue" them. They do not self-identify as victims, so they do not see themselves as needing rescue. The recidivism rate is extremely high.
- **Human Trafficking victims know they are human trafficking victims: False**
 - Again, they have no idea of the law, their rights or the self-awareness necessary to self-identify as a person who is being held in what amounts to modern day slavery.

8. Substance Abuse, especially opiates:

“Terrible crimes – murders, armed robbery, sex trafficking and others – are committed by those in the drug trade and by those who are supporting their drug habits. These crimes have victims and devastating consequences.”

Vermont Governor, Peter Shumlin, January 8, 2014

9. The Internet

- Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat, etc.)
- Sex for Sale websites and App's
- Live, On-demand, Customized Pornography
- Classified ads

Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking

- Disaster Responders play an important role in identifying and helping trafficking victims.
- While trafficking is a largely hidden social problem, many victims are in plain sight if you know what to look for.
- There are very few places where someone from outside has opportunity to interact with victim. Post disaster scenarios is one of those places.

Recognizing and responding to human trafficking and its victims involves complicated combination of factors and indicators.

Be Vigilant. Survivors will likely NOT self-identify as victims. Disaster Responders must pay close attention to subtle and nonverbal cues, etc. Although these indicators can be used for multiple other problems (i.e., domestic violence, sexual abuse, etc.), they indicate the need for further investigation by providers.

When working with survivors:

- Establish a trusting relationship;
- Educate the survivor about their rights as a victim of crime;
- Liaise with law enforcement as needed;
- Establish safety plans for the survivor and staff; and,
- Explain the legal protections and entitlements available to survivors of trafficking.

Critical points when working with survivors:

- Consider power dynamics (gender, age, race, profession, etc.);
- Introduce yourself, explain what you do and your relationship to the victim, including what you can/cannot do;
- Avoid victim-blaming attitudes, statements, and body language; Avoid reactions that convey judgment, disdain, or disgust;
- Be a consistent source of support throughout the process of recovery, despite possible setbacks that **WILL** occur; and
- Maintain cultural humility by educating yourself about the culture and beliefs of victims and displaying a willingness to learn more.

When interacting with and providing assistance to potential trafficking victims, it is important to understand their mindset so you can provide them the best care and help them begin the process of restoring their lives.

- Some trafficking victims may not speak English and do not understand American culture. Preying upon the poor and destitute, traffickers lure their victims with false promises so they can provide for their families back home, and a better life.
- These promises and dreams quickly turn to nightmares as victims find themselves trapped in the sex industry, the service industry, in sweatshops or in agricultural fields – living daily with inhumane treatment, physical and mental abuse, and threats to themselves or their families back home. Sometimes victims do not even know what city or country they are in because they are moved frequently to escape detection.
- Victims of trafficking have a fear or distrust of the government, police, or any authority figure - including Disaster Response Personnel - because they are afraid of being deported or because they come from countries where law enforcement is corrupt and feared. Sometimes they feel that it is their fault that they are in this situation. As a coping or survival skill, they may even develop loyalties and positive feelings toward their trafficker and try to protect them from authorities.

- Confidentiality is vital for victims of human trafficking. Their lives and the lives of their families are often at great risk if they try to escape their servitude or initiate criminal investigations against their captors. Therefore, it is imperative that you minimize the number of staff members who come in contact with the victim. Ensure that all staff members who have contact with the victim, including interpreters and advocates, understand the importance of confidentiality for the safety of the patient. Ensure that interpreters do not know the victim or the trafficker and do not otherwise have a conflict of interest.
- Many victims do not self-identify as victims. They also do not see themselves as people who are homeless or drug addicts who rely on shelters or assistance. Victims may not appear to need social services because they have a place to live, food to eat, medical care and what they think is a paying job.

Recognizing Trafficking Victims:

- Expect Encounters with Victims
- Recognize Indicators That Distinguish Foreign from Domestic Victims
- Know What to Do:
 - Ask Questions
 - Build Rapport
 - Contact Intervention Professionals
 - Follow-Up

Risk Factors Involved in Someone Becoming a Victim of Trafficking:

- History of trauma
- Mental illness
- Lower end IQ scale
- Low self-esteem
- System involved
- Identifies with marginalized group (e.g. LGBTQ, immigrant, etc.)
- Personal or family substance abuse
- Low emotional attachment to caregivers
- Incarcerated or deceased family member
- Victim of Bullying
- Victim of or exposed to domestic violence
- Peers in “the life”
- Poverty
- Lack of social supports
- High levels of family disruption
- Plays to stereotypes of “the life.”

Human Trafficking Victims May Exhibit Psychological Conditions Such as:

- Anxiety
- Depression
- Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
- Traumatic Bonding (Person Addiction)
- Hyper-vigilance
- Paranoia
- Panic attacks
- Submissiveness
- Indicators of early sexual trauma
- Flat Affect
- Self-Loathing
- Self-Blame
- Signs of early or childhood betrayal
- Suicidal ideation
- Sexual dysfunction
- Higher risk behaviors
- Impaired judgment
- Emotional exhaustion
- Depersonalization
- Spiritual questions
- Feelings of being mentally or emotionally broken
- Evident Multiple Abuse Forms:
 - Physical
 - Emotional
 - Sexual
 - Mental
 - Verbal
 - Neglect

Medical Indicators

Common Health Problems Among Trafficking Victims: Gastrointestinal problems

- Headaches
- Oral health problems
- Pelvic pain
- Multiple Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Unhealthy weight loss
- Multiple pregnancies
- Vaginal pain
- Confusion/Disorientation – Time, Date, Location.
- Absence of antenatal care during previous or current pregnancy.
- Physical Enhancements: “brand” tattoos, augmentations, jewelry.

NOTE: FEMA claims within their "Recognition of trafficking signs" there may be "Tattoos of bar codes on victims that indicate ownership." **There is absolutely no evidence of this.**

- Evidence of a prolonged infection that could easily be treated through routine medical care.
- Individual has no idea when their last medical exam was.
- No Health Insurance (using cash).
- Evidence - Substance Abuse. (Especially Opiates)
- Lack of general health
- No Substance Abuse in Younger Victims.
- Evidence of sexual activity during menstrual cycle. (i.e., use of cotton balls or other blockage methods/material.)
- Downplays existing health problems or risks.
- Chronic pain
- Changes in appearance
- Cigarette burns
- Complications from unsafe abortion
- Contusions
- Self Cutting
- Self Biting
- Exhausted, uneven sleeping patterns.

Indicators of Physical Abuse such as:

- Bruises
- Fractures (bones, teeth)
- Cuts
- Burns
- Multiple Scars (intentional)
- Malnourishment
- Evidence of previously untreated injuries
- Sexual Abuse
- Victims may be reluctant to explain or vague about how their injuries occurred.

Other Indicators

- Evidence of being controlled.
- Evidence of an inability to move or leave a job.
- Fear of deportation.
- Non-English speaking.
- Recently brought to US.
- Lack of passport, immigration, or identification.
- Individual claims to be “just visiting” an area but is unable to articulate where are staying or cannot remember addresses.
- Individual does not know the city or state of their current location.
- Individual has numerous inconsistencies in their story.
- Story is vague or scripted.
- Individual avoids eye contact.
- Individual is not in control of his/her own money.
- Truancy or decline in academic performance or activities.
- Unexplained absences - school, home, etc.
- References to someone taking care of them.
- References to unexplained sources of money.
- Sudden presence of an older “boyfriend” or “friends” who are not available.
- Brags about being hyper sexually active.
- Seductive/Flirtatious behavior or communications.
- Victims will likely fear authority figures.
- Reluctant to provide personal information out of fear of criminal justice, social services, return to family, retribution from trafficker, arrest, etc.
- Individual reports an excessively large number of sexual partners, especially when it is not age appropriate (i.e. 15 year old reporting dozens of sexual partners, attending sex oriented events, etc.).
- Individuals who are under the age of 18 who express interest in, or may already be in, relationships with adults or older men/women.
- Use of lingo or slang relating to the individual’s involvement in prostitution – (i.e. referring to a boyfriend as “Daddy” or talking about “the life.”
- Evidence of controlling or dominating relationships – i.e. repeated phone calls from a “boyfriend” and/or excessive concern about displeasing a partner.
- Sudden possession of expensive clothes and jewelry and/or access to hair and nail services.
- Tattoos or enhancements that he or she is reluctant or unable to explain.
- Often appears exhausted.
- Risky sexual behavior, including sexting or online sexual discussions with multiple parties.
- Indicates belief they have power to "control men" through sex and/or sex for money.
- Chronically running away, secrecy of whereabouts, unaccounted for time.
- Frequently discusses trips to other cities.
- Uses terminology from "the life.”
- Signs of emotional distress (e.g. fearful, anxious, nervous or submissive behavior, depression or withdrawn behavior.

Making Assessments

- By gender appropriate Responder, EMS, ED Personnel, or psychologist, physician, social worker, or police officer not in uniform. If possible, choose a comfortable space which is conducive to confidentiality.
- Utilize existing assessment and examination protocols for victims of abuse/sexual abuse.
- Inquiries about sexual history should distinguish between consensual experiences and non-consensual experiences.
- Source your own interpreter if necessary.
- Someone claims to speak for, or on behalf of a victim – i.e. an interpreter, often of the same ethnic group, male or female; victim is not allowed to speak for him/herself.
- Getting the individual alone is difficult, but essential.
- If appropriate, separate the Individual from his/her belongings and their escort/interpreter.
- Attempt to separate victim from by having them put on gown and moved to another room.
- May have tracking/communication devices: GPS, cell phone, etc.

Questions To Ask Suspected Domestic and Foreign Victims

The following are sample questions you can ask in screening an individual to determine if he/she is a potential victim of human trafficking. As with domestic violence victims, if you think someone is a victim of trafficking, you do not want to begin by asking directly if the person has been beaten or held against his/her will. Instead, you want to start at the edges of his/her experience. And if possible, you should enlist the help of other gender appropriate staff member who speaks the person's language and understands their culture, keeping in mind that any questioning should be done confidentially.

You should screen interpreters to ensure they do not know the victim or the traffickers and do not otherwise have a conflict of interest.

Before you ask the person any sensitive questions, try to get them alone if they came to you accompanied by someone who could be a trafficker posing as a spouse, other family member or employer. However, when requesting that time alone, you should do so in a manner that does not raise suspicions.

- Where do you sleep?
- Are you scared to leave?
- Has anybody threatened you to keep you from running away?
- Has anybody ever hurt you to make you stay?
- Has your family been threatened?
- Why did you come here?
- Who arranged your travel?
- How did you get here?
- Do you owe money for your trip?
- What did you expect when you came?
- What did you end up doing?
- Were you scared?
- Do you have any papers?
- Who has them?
- Are you in school?
- Are you working?
- What kind of work do you do?
- Are you paid?
- Do you owe money to your boss or someone else?
- Can you leave your job if you want?
- Where do you live?
- Who else lives there?
- Are you able to enjoy/engage in sexual activity without using drugs or alcohol?
- How many pregnancies have you had?
- (Younger persons) How many sexual partners have you had? (bragging)

Trauma Informed Interaction

Due to their trauma, the victims may seem unresponsive to questions, show anger, and they may even display an unusual loyalty to their traffickers. EMS training should include techniques on how to ask gentle, nonjudgmental questions and how to listen carefully and understand victim responses in the context of possible trafficking.

Disaster Responders should adhere to the standards of trauma-informed care to allow for survivor self-determination and choice in their healing and recovery.

"Trauma exposure occurs along a continuum of complexity, from the less complex single, adult-onset incident where all else is stable in a person's life, to the repeated and intrusive complex trauma frequently of an interpersonal nature, often involving a significant amount of stigma or shame and where an individual may be more vulnerable to its effects. It is on this far end of the continuum where victims of human trafficking, especially sex trafficking can be placed. For these victims, this complex trauma occurs repeatedly and cumulatively, usually over a period of time and often includes catastrophic, deleterious and entrapping trauma that can be persistent and devastating." - *Evelyn. P. Boyer, PhD*

"Resolution of the trauma is never final; recovery is never complete. The impact of a traumatic event continues to reverberate throughout the survivor's lifecycle. Issues that were sufficiently resolved at one stage of recovery may be reawakened as the survivor reaches new milestones in her development. Marriage or divorce, a birth or death in the family, illness or retirement, are frequent occasions for a resurgence of traumatic memories. For example, as the fighters and refugees of the Second World War encounter the losses of old age, they experience a revival of post-traumatic symptoms. A survivor of childhood abuse who has resolved her trauma sufficiently to work and love may suffer a return of symptoms when she marries, or when she has her first child, or when her child reaches the same age that she was when the abuse began." - *Judith Herman, "Trauma and Recovery"*

Survivor-Informed services

A number of human trafficking survivors have gone on to create or inform service provision for other survivors. Disaster Responders should partner with local survivor-led or survivor-informed organizations when developing their internal response to trafficking.

What To Do

Immediate Responders - Two Distinct Groups of Victims:

1. **17 years old and below** - Contact Child Protective Services if there is any evidence or suspicion that the victim is under the age of 18.
2. **18 years old and above** - Provide hotline numbers (888-373-7888) for local anti-trafficking service providers or other anti-trafficking hotlines to suspected victims. Provide information directly to the victim and only when he/she is alone.
 - Be sensitive, every incident of human trafficking is different.
 - Make sure you are not putting yourself or the individual in danger (i.e., take care to notice who is around when you are asking questions or providing resources).
 - If you suspect that the victim is in immediate danger, notify the police or Child Protective Services. Duty to Report requirements are different with commercial sexual exploitation.
 - Try to record as much information about the situation as possible – taking care not to put yourself or the individual in any danger.
 - Provide hotline numbers for local anti-trafficking service providers or other anti-trafficking hotlines to suspected victims.
 - Provide information directly to the victim and only when he/she is alone.
 - Provide the Individual with the National Human Trafficking hotline number and encourage them to call if they need help or would like to talk to someone: 1-888-373-7888.

What To Do

Building Organizational Response to Human Trafficking:

1. Implement criteria for effective recognition of and response to human trafficking victims in disaster scenarios.
2. Implement a life-saving human trafficking recognition and response training regimen for all personnel.
3. Implement competent and practical methods of interfacing with law enforcement and other professions relating to human trafficking cases within disaster response.

FOR VOAD MEMBER TOOLS, THIS DOCUMENT, AND MORE INFORMATION ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND DISASTER RESPONSE GO TO: [TRAFFICKING. TIPS](#)

Questions – Comments:

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Resources:

- FEMA IS-1150: DHS Human Trafficking Awareness for FEMA Employees: <https://emilms.fema.gov/IS1150/curriculum/1.html>
- DHS Blue Campaign Training and Resources: <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/awareness-training>
- Florida State University Study: <https://dvmedtraining.csw.fsu.edu/training/ems/>
- Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers: <https://www.fletc.gov/human-trafficking-training-program>
- Vera Institute of Justice Screening Tool: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/246713.pdf>
- US Department of Health & Human Services: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/training/nhttac>