

National Family Justice Center Alliance

November 19, 2013 Webinar

Presenters:

Sarah K. Warpinski, J.D.; Legal Aid of Western Ohio Human Trafficking Protection Project, Family Justice Center of Northwest Ohio)

Laurel Neufeld-Weaver, MSW LISW-S Crime Victim Services of Allen, Putnam, Hardin, and VanWert Counties, Northwest Ohio Rescue and Restore Coalition)

Title: Identifying and Serving Victims of Human Trafficking Through Family Justice Centers: A Rural Family Justice Center's Approach to Collaboration

Summary: Human trafficking has spread to virtually every part of the United States, including cities and rural areas in every state. In the state of Ohio, more than 1,600 victims of sex trafficking and countless victims of labor trafficking have been identified. Best practices recommend a collaborative approach to providing comprehensive services that improve prosecution of trafficking, protection of victims, and prevention of further trafficking. In this webinar, Sarah Warpinski and Laurel Neufeld Weaver will discuss the methods they have used and plan to use in increasing collaboration to improve identification and services for trafficking survivors. The starting point for this collaboration is the similarity and overlap between serving domestic violence and trafficking survivors. They will share the benefits and goals of collaboration, as well as some of the obstacles to a collaborative service model for survivors, service providers, and legal professionals. Participants will learn why the Family Justice Center model is strategically suited to identify and meet the needs of trafficking survivors. These services might include law enforcement collaboration, advocacy services, and civil legal representation.

Welcome to the National Family Justice Center Alliance November Webinar!

While waiting for the presentation to begin, please read the following reminders:

- The presentation will begin promptly at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Time
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- There will be a Q & A session at the end of the presentation.
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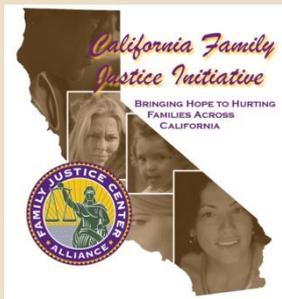
Casey Gwinn, J.D.
President
Family Justice Center Alliance



Family Justice Center Alliance



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Thank You to Our Sponsor

Thank you to the US Department of Justice,
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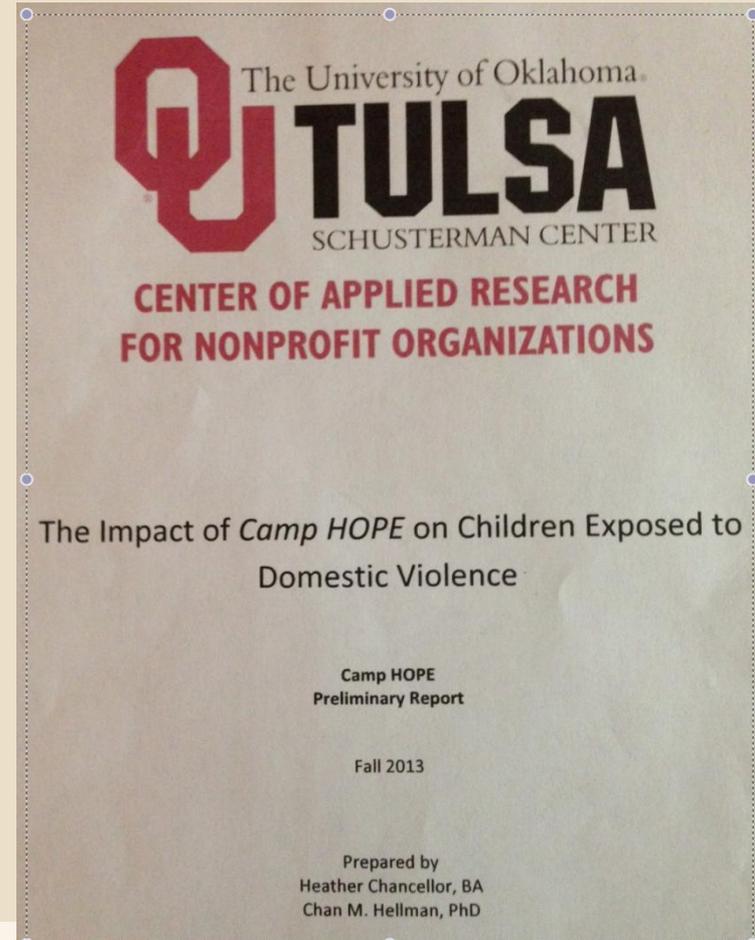
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Camping and Mentoring

- What will you do together besides intervention?
- What will your prevention strategy include?
- How can the Camp HOPE California model benefit your children receiving services after exposure to DV?
- OU- Tulsa Evaluation Report 2013 – Camping and Mentoring Produces HOPE in Children!
- HOPE Scale Pre-Post: 25.5 to 27.6



Advanced Strangulation Course

- Only course of its kind!
- February 4 – 7, 2014
- San Diego, CA
- This four-day course is open to multi-disciplinary professionals working with surviving victims of near-fatal strangulation
- To learn more and register, go to:
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www.regonline.com/strangulation

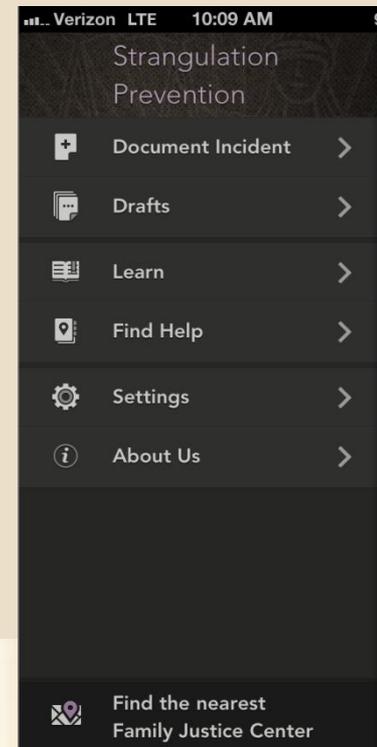


New iPhone APP “Document It”

A Mobile App to Document Near-Fatal Strangulation Cases

The mobile application will assist professionals from ***all disciplines*** and individuals who are “choked” by an intimate partner to document multiple incidents using:

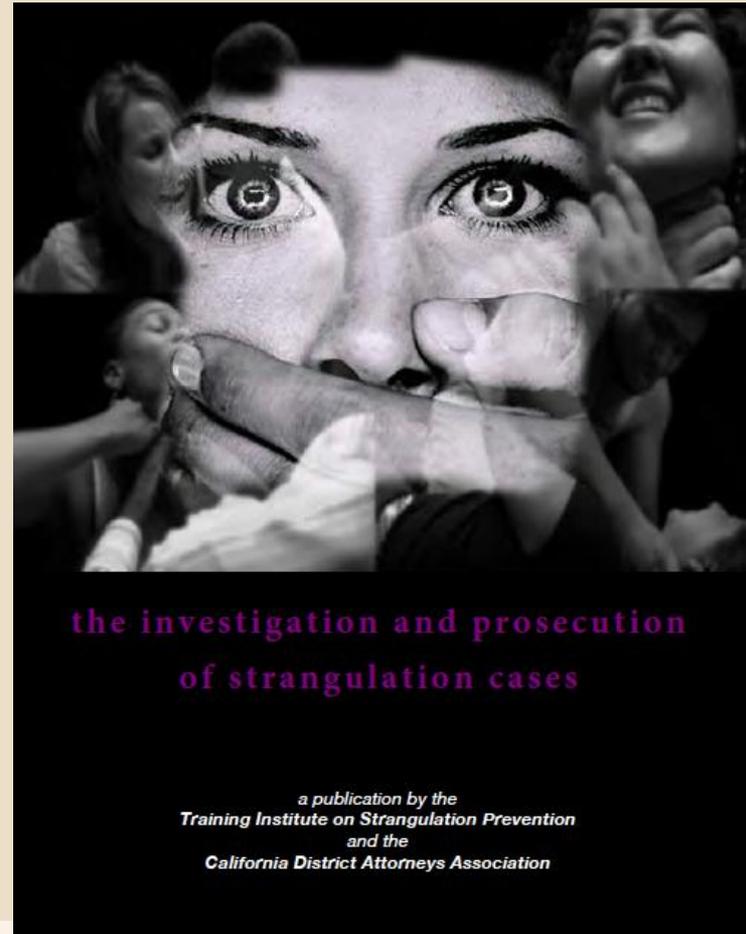
- Photo, Video, and Audio capture
- User-friendly survey of possible symptoms and injuries
- Text area to tell the story of the incident
- Signed consent for release of information; and
- Ability to send a full report to law enforcement
- Confidential storage



Alliance Publishes New Manual!

IPV Strangulation Crimes

- IPV Strangulation Crimes Manual – Developed by the National Family Justice Center Alliance/Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention
- In Partnership with the California District Attorneys Association
- Manual includes chapters on advocacy, investigations, prosecution, and legislation, among other topics



Webinar Download Reminders

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California Continuing Education

- This session is approved for .5 Continuing Education Units (CEU). The Family Justice Center Alliance is a California approved provider of CEUs for MFT, LCSW, LEP, LPCC (Provider #5095)
- Professionals in states outside of California should check with their own state board to determine whether these credits are approved in their jurisdiction.
- A checklist detailing how to obtain the credit will be included in the course materials and available for download.
- The checklist will also be emailed after the webinar training.



Today's Presenters:



Sarah Warpinski, JD

Regional Coordinator, Human Trafficking
Protection Project, Legal Aid of Western
Ohio, Inc.



Laurel Neufeld Weaver, MSW LISW-S
Rape Crisis and Anti-Human Trafficking
Program Coordinator, Trauma Counselor



**Identifying & Serving Victims
of Human Trafficking
Through Family Justice Centers:
A Rural Family Justice Center's Approach
to Collaboration**

Laurel Neufeld Weaver MSW LISW-S

Sarah K. Warpinski, Esquire

National Family Justice Center Alliance

November 19, 2013



- **Laurel Neufeld Weaver:**

Licensed Independent Social Worker at Crime Victim Service of Allen, Putnam, Hardin, and Van Wert; Regional Coordinator of the Northwest Ohio Rescue and Restore Coalition

- **Sarah Warpinski:**

Attorney, Skadden Fellow and Regional Coordinator of Legal of Western Ohio, Inc., Human Trafficking Protection Project

Objectives of Today's Webinar Discussion

- Basic understanding of human trafficking and how it is similar and distinct from domestic violence;
- Identify key collaborative partners to identify and respond to trafficking victims
- Best practices in collaboration for comprehensive services through four phases
- How the Family Justice Center model can be utilized to identify and serve victims

Definition of Human Trafficking: Federal Law

- Trafficking means recruiting, abducting, facilitating, transferring, harboring, or transporting a person, by threat or use of force, coercion, fraud or deception or by the purchase, sale, trade, transfer or receipt of a person, for the purpose of subjecting that person to involuntary servitude, peonage, slavery, slave-like practices, sex trafficking, or forced or bonded labor services.
- The full text of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 and subsequent reauthorizations can be found at: www.usdoj.gov/vawo/laws/vawo2000 under 22 U.S.C. 7102

Human Trafficking Victims

There are three categories of human trafficking:

1. Those under 18 involved in commercial sex acts
2. Those 18 or over involved in commercial sex acts through force, fraud or coercion
3. Those forced to perform labor and/or services in conditions of involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery through force, fraud or coercion

Two Broad Categories of Human Trafficking

LABOR TRAFFICKING:

Domestic Service
Sweat Shops/Factories
Begging
Agricultural Work
Mining
Brick Kilns
Child Soldiers

SEXUAL TRAFFICKING:

Prostitution
Pornography
Stripping
Lap Dancing
Live-Sex Shows
Mail-order Brides
Child Brides

Global Market

- “After drug dealing, human trafficking is tied with the illegal arms industry as the **second largest criminal industry in the world today**, and it is the fastest growing.”
- \$32.1 Billion profit per year globally
- More than:

Google™



Stories of trafficking

Michael had a difficult journey and reached out for help. He ran away from his boyfriend, who had been forcing him to engage in commercial sex.

Allison called the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) seeking help. Her boyfriend was psychologically abusing her and forcing her to sleep with other men.

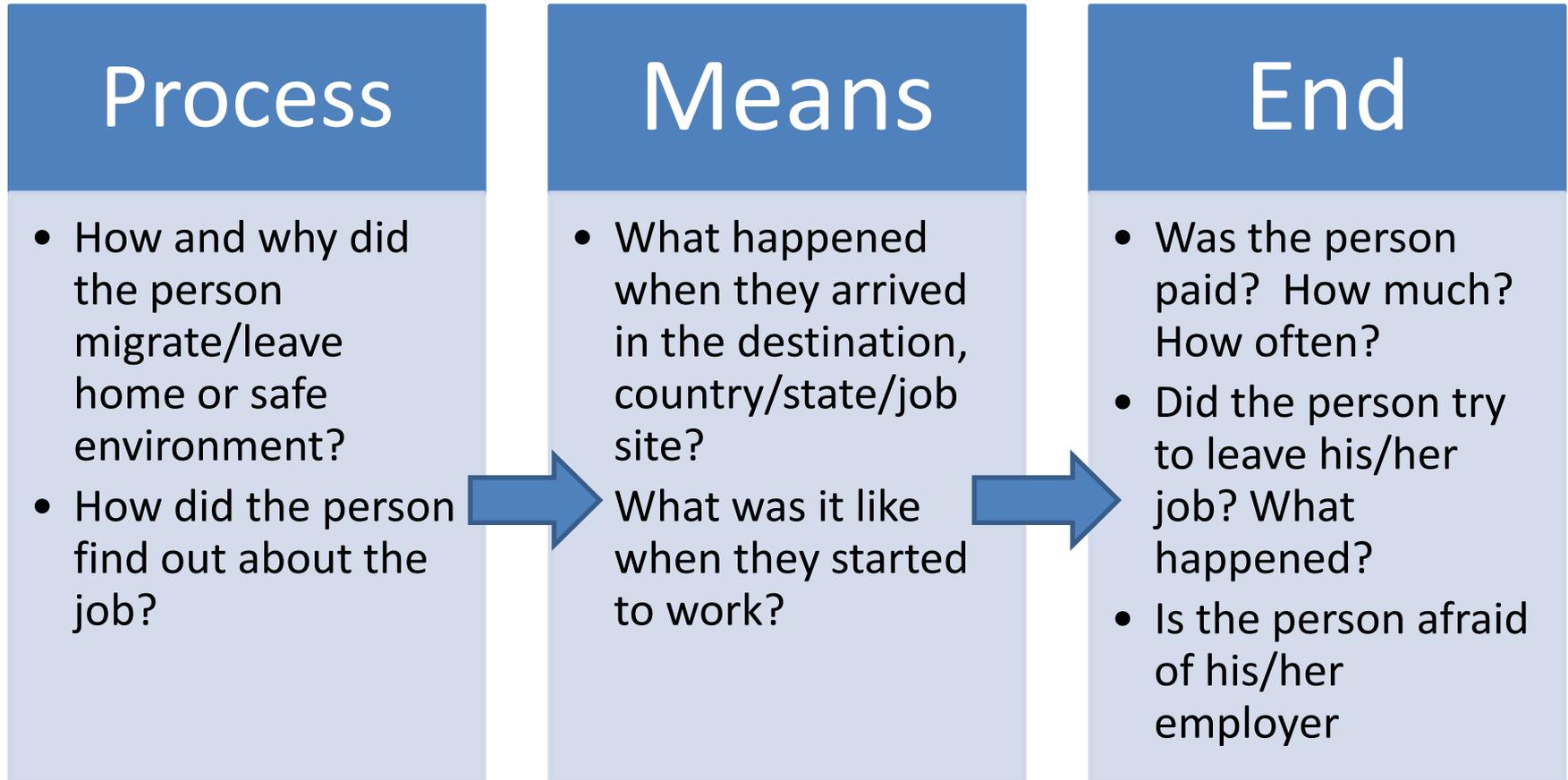
Stories of trafficking

Pilar called the NHTRC from a motel and explained that several years ago she married her husband and had two children with him. When her youngest child was one year old, Pilar and her husband moved from New Mexico, where her family lived, to Texas. After moving, her husband became abusive, and eventually he began forcing her to engage in commercial sex.

Common Vulnerabilities

- Child Abuse and Domestic Violence
- Poverty/Neglect
 - Basic needs not met
 - Recruited to meet basic needs
- Survivor of sexual violence
- Runaway or “thrown away”
- Undocumented or in an unfamiliar community
- Physical, developmental or learning disabilities

THREE ELEMENTS OF TRAFFICKING



Isabel's Story

- Process:
- Means:
- End:
- Vulnerabilities:



Phase One: Identification

- Effective screening and thinking outside the box
- *Isabel:*
 - Family Justice Center brochure from police
 - Screening at Family Justice Center identifies Isabel as a domestic violence and trafficking victim

How to Recognize Human Trafficking

Many victims do not know that they are being trafficked.

You can learn to recognize and report the warning signs!

Sex Trafficking

- Moves often.
- Talks about traveling to other cities.
- Runs away from home.
- Has a 'boyfriend' who is much older.
- Seems to be controlled.
- Shows signs of physical abuse or starvation.
- Does not have ID.

Labor Trafficking

- Appears to live at or near workplace.
- Experiences restricted movement.
- Works with a large group of people in a small space.
- Shows signs of physical abuse, isolation, and starvation.
- Works long hours and is not free to leave.
- Does not have ID.

Intimate Partner and Family Trafficking

Polaris Project, Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment

Sex trafficking	Labor trafficking
Did your partner/ family ever ask you to engage in commercial sex acts in order to “help the family”?	Did your partner/ family ever force you to work inside or outside the home for excessive amounts of time?
Did your partner/ family ever force you to engage in commercial sex acts with friends or business associates for favors, money, or drugs?	Were you able to access money you earned from working outside the home?
Did your partner/ family ever force you to engage in commercial sex through online sites?	Did your partner/ family ever punish you for not working or completing your domestic work?
Did your partner/ family ever threaten you or abuse you if you indicated you did not want to engage in commercial sex or did not do what this person asked?	Did your partner/ family ever threaten or abuse you if you indicated you did not want to work or do what they asked?
Did you partner/ family ever withhold financial support or restrict access to your children?	* Did your partner/ family member ever force you to engage in sex against your will at any time they requested it?

Poll

Have you ever identified a potential victim of human trafficking in your work in affiliation with Family Justice Centers or your affiliated agency?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Identification in the Rural Family Justice Center Context

- Law enforcement and court partnerships
- Advocate Network: Screening in referred DV and SA cases
- Domestic Violence County Task Forces
- Shelters, counselors, and medical providers partnering across six counties



Thinking Outside the Box

- Victim **OR** Survivor
- Child prostitute **OR**
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)
- Prostitute (sex worker) **OR**
Adult Victim of Sex Trafficking
- “Undocumented immigrant” **OR**
Labor Trafficking Victim
- Domestic Violence or Sexual Abuse Victim **OR**
Human Trafficking Victim

Commonalities Between Trafficking Victims and Victims of Domestic Violence or Sexual Abuse

- Victims can be anyone (children, women and men of all nationalities, socio-economic status, race, age and faith)
- Abusers and traffickers often threaten victims into compliance through violence, domination, seclusion, intimidation, and constant proximity.
- Victims experience frequent acts of violence across a long period of time.

Commonalities Between Trafficking Victims and Victims of Domestic Violence or Sexual Abuse

- All are involuntary.
- All violate a person's freedom.
- Perpetrators use a relationship of trust to their advantage.
- Both victims are often abused by someone whom they consider to be their partners and continue an intimate relationship with the abuser/trafficker.

Commonalities Between Trafficking Victims and Victims of Domestic Violence or Sexual Abuse

- Victims utilize coping strategies such as Stockholm Syndrome: development of positive feelings of attachment by the victim towards the abuser.
- Victims often normalize their exploitation.
- Victims may not ask for help due to fear of retaliation.
- In some cultures, women may be reluctant to ask for assistance in sexual abuse cases due to stigma or shame.

Phase Two: Safety and Needs Assessment

- Engaging the victim/ survivor with choices and resources
- **Isabel:**
 - Creates a safety plan with victim advocate (see handout)
 - Federal law enforcement investigation with a trained victim advocate
 - Has contact with a lawyer; victim rights education
 - Mental health, medical, and cultural services available at Family Justice Center

Priority Checklist: Needs of Trafficking Victims

- Safety; basic survival: food, water, medical
- Transportation
- Physical needs: clothing, longer term housing
- Access to justice (when applicable)
- Belonging
- Translation and cultural services
- Trauma counseling, peer support, and education
- Advocacy in criminal justice system; education about rights
- Legal status: immigration and/or expungement of record
- Legal services to regain control over life choices: children, marriage, housing, employment, finances
- Importance of Confidentiality

Question

**What barriers to services
might Isabel have?**

Understanding Trafficking Victims

COMMON BARRIERS TO SERVICES:

- Lack of identifying information or documents
- Lack of safe parent or guardian
- No permanent address or phone number
- False or fraudulent names
- Criminal record or lack of legal status
- Will rarely self-identify
- Distrusting of authority

Barriers: Effects of Trauma

- Fear, anxiety, irritability, jumpiness
- Distrust
- “Flashbacks”
- Hypervigilance
- Dissociation/ numbness
- Inability to focus or learn new things
- Trauma bonding/ Stockholm’s Syndrome

Barriers: Complicated Legal Issues

- Ongoing criminal or immigration cases:
timing and procedure
- Trafficker damaged legal status
(immigration, consumer, benefits)
- Criminal background
- Privacy

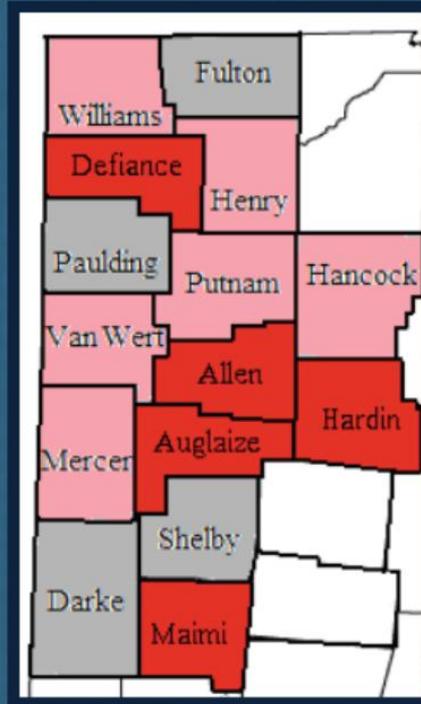
Phase Three: Collaborative Services

- Connecting the dots and creating a victim-centered response
- *Isabel:*
 - Family Justice Center advocate ensures that she is connected to the services to move toward independence from her traffickers
 - Thorough communication between investigators, advocates, counselors, civil attorneys, and other service providers

NW Ohio Human Trafficking Rescue and Restore Coalition



- To end sexual and labor trafficking by enhancing public education, survivor recovery, and justice response



High Engagement Counties

One or more agencies from county actively participate in coalition meetings and events and have begun to engage anti-trafficking locally

Some Engagement Counties

One or more agencies from county have requested training or had some communication or participation with the coalition, and have held at least one awareness event locally

Potential Engagement Counties

No local trainings or awareness events that coalition is aware of, and no engagement with coalition yet, but geographically within Northwest Ohio



- | | |
|---|---|
| Abolition Ohio Miami Valley | Mid East Ohio Rescue and Restore Coalition |
| Central Ohio Rescue and Restore Coalition | Northeast Ohio Coalition on Rescue and Restore |
| Collaborative to End Human Trafficking | Northwest Ohio Rescue and Restore Coalition |
| End Slavery Cincinnati | Partners Against Trafficking of Humans, Stark County |
| Human Trafficking Collaborative of Lorain County | Southeast Ohio Human Trafficking Coalition |
| Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition | |

Legal Aid of Western Ohio, Inc. Human Trafficking Protection Project



Legal Aid of
Western Ohio, Inc.

- To more effectively identify victims of human trafficking and to improve their access to legal advocacy and services
- Joins with other programs and organizations to provide a holistic approach to trafficking victims
- Educate victims about their legal options and rights and about the legal system; and provide free, trauma-informed civil legal services to victims
- Funded in part by the Skadden Fellowship Foundation

Family Justice Center of Northwest Ohio



- Collaboration of agencies across 6 rural counties
- To protect and promote recovery for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking
- Services to human trafficking victims are being integrated into all six sites through increased training for identification and communication to improve access to comprehensive services offered.

Why Family Justice Centers? Because you understand...



- Multiple Victimization / Poly-Victimization
- Working with Multiple Systems
- Importance of Victim-Centered Advocacy
- Confidentiality
- Crisis Response
- Safety and Safety Planning
- Crime Victim Rights
- Power and Control Cycle

Question

**How might collaboration improve
the victim's safety,
prevent future exploitation,
and empower the victim
to achieve full recovery?**

Phase Four: Long-term Stabilization and Empowerment

- Collaboration for:
 - Education, employment, transportation
 - Transitional and long term housing
 - Benefits
 - Trauma counseling
 - Prevention of future trafficking

Role of Legal Services

- **Self-sufficiency:** access to benefits, employment, housing, and consumer remedies
- **Family:** stabilize child custody, resolve past marriage issues
- **Immigration:** long term relief
- **Criminal background:** expungement
- **Access to justice:** representation for survivor to sue traffickers and other complicit exploiters



Legal Aid of
Western Ohio, Inc.

National Human Trafficking Resource Center

- **Report suspicious activity you think may be related to human trafficking or seek help as a victim:**
 - Contact the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 888-3737-888. This 24-hour hotline is anonymous.
- **WHY?**
 - Reporting
 - National collaboration network
 - Local service referrals
 - Translation
 - Data Collection

Questions?

- **Laurel Neufeld Weaver**
Northwest Ohio Rescue and Restore Coalition
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- **Sarah Warpinski**
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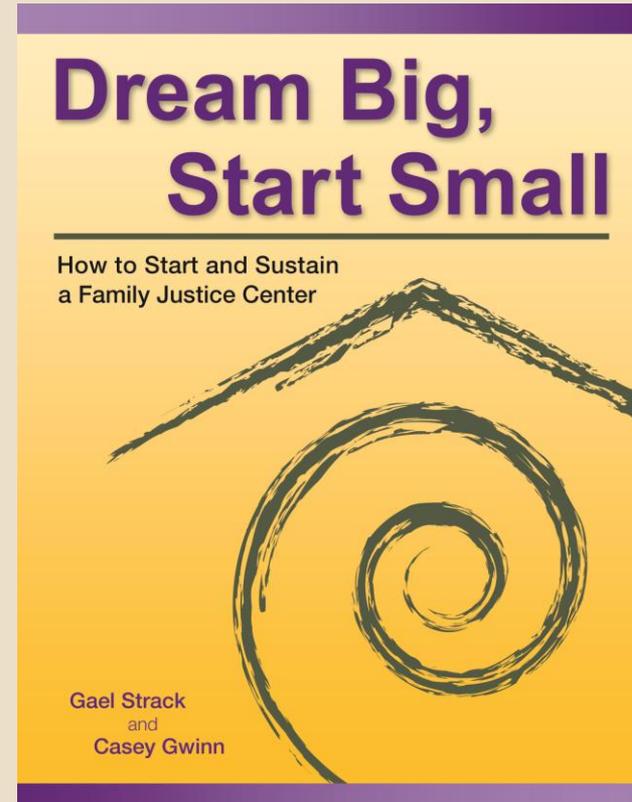
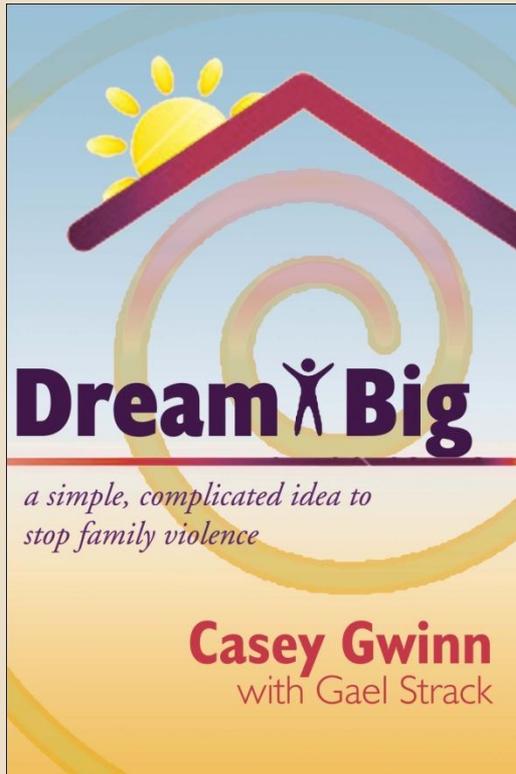
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The Why & the How



Thank You

Thank you for joining today's presentation

Family Justice Center Alliance

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Human Trafficking Screening Tool

June 2013

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Introduction and Purpose

Human trafficking – the illegal trade of human beings for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor – is one of the fastest growing criminal enterprises worldwide. Ohio is not immune to this plague. Each year an estimated 1,078 Ohio children become victims of human trafficking and 3,016 more are at-risk.¹

On March 29, 2012, Governor John R. Kasich signed Executive Order 2012-06K, creating the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force. With this mandate, the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force issued a set of 26 recommendations in order to better coordinate statewide efforts to identify and rescue victims, create a coordinated law enforcement system to investigate and prosecute these crimes and provide the services and treatment necessary for victims to regain control of their lives.

In direct response to the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force’s Recommendation #4, **“To develop a standardized screening process for victims of human trafficking to be used by state agencies providing direct services,”** this document provides each state agency’s identified training officer(s) with a *simple, straightforward and easy to adapt* guide to train staff on how to administer the standardized screening tool for identifying victims. The purpose of the tool is to identify potential victims of human trafficking for referral to appropriate victim services. The screening questions, suggestions and indicators below are not exhaustive or cumulative in nature, and a positive response to these questions may result in a referral to an external organization for a more comprehensive assessment.

Note that this document acknowledges the current draft *Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States 2013-2017*, which states that the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) “will publish a client screening tool and user guide that were tested and evaluated by the Vera Institute of Justice to improve victim identification across diverse populations for use by victim service providers.”² The state of Ohio intends to adopt the federally tested screening tool when available; until then, the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force’s Screening Tool will be adopted and implemented through identified agencies.

¹ Ohio Trafficking in Persons Study Commission, “Report on the Prevalence of Human Trafficking in Ohio to Attorney General Richard Cordray,” http://www.centralohiorescueandrestore.org/uploads/Ohio_Trafficking_in_Persons_Research_Sub-Committee_Report_2010_2-8_Final.pdf.

² See “Coordination, Collaboration, Capacity: Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States (2013-2017),” p. 42. <https://acfstrongertogether.ideascale.com/>

Finally, this document utilizes the work of the Wisconsin Human Trafficking Protocol and Resource Manual, a comprehensive resource manual funded by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Assistance, as well as the Polaris Project's Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment. Both resources are widely acknowledged as best practice documents of standard screening questions and resources. For additional information, see: www.polarisproject.org and http://www.wcasa.org/file_open.php?id=336.

Human Trafficking Assessment Tips

Listed below are general tips for conducting a screening with a potential victim of human trafficking. Please note that throughout this training guide the term "controller" is used to describe the potential trafficker(s) maintaining control over the potential victim(s).

Throughout the process of identifying the victim and addressing her/his needs, **safety must be the highest priority**. See the "Frontline Responders and Safety" section on page 7 for important information on ensuring victim and service provider safety.

Screening Environment, Tone and Body Language

- Explain what the screening is about and what you will do with the information. Also, explain why you care about the individual's situation and if applicable, that you have worked with and assisted other individuals in situations that may be similar to his/her own. Explaining who you are and why you are there is particularly important to correct any misperceptions of your role.
- Conduct the screening in a private, comfortable and safe environment. If you are in a place where the physical space/conditions are limiting, attempt to create an environment that is as calming and positive as possible.
- Provide the individual with personal space when speaking with him or her.
- Be relaxed and use an approachable tone, demeanor and body language. Ask yourself the question "To what degree does my present posture communicate openness and availability to the individual?"
- Use empathic listening. Empathic listening centers on being attentive, observing and listening in order to understand the individual's situation without making judgments.

- While you engage in empathic and reflective listening, make sure you are maintaining good eye contact with the individual. Good eye contact is another way of conveying “I want to hear what you have to say.” Pay particular attention to one’s culture and cultural awareness as it relates to eye contact.
- If at all possible, try not to take notes and instead engage in active listening. Write your notes immediately following the meeting with the individual. If note taking is necessary, let the individual know why you need to write notes and for what purposes they may be used.
- Be clear about your role and goals, and about the services that your agency/division can and cannot provide.

Screening Language and Questions: Stylistic Considerations

- One goal of the screening is to establish rapport with the individual. When appropriate, attempt to engage in casual conversation about lighter topics and ask questions to try to get the individual to open up, even if it is not about his or her trafficking situation or service needs. Although the individual might be confused, scared and/or distracted, engaging in casual conversation before the screening helps to build trust and set the tone for effective, non-defensive communication.
- In your initial screening, try to focus predominantly on a determination of his/her service needs, if applicable, but incorporate other questions naturally and when appropriate.
- It is often useful to start with questions that ascertain the lesser degrees of control before moving onto the more severe methods of control. For example, inquiring about medical care may be an easier topic to tackle initially than directly inquiring about physical or sexual abuse that the victim may have sustained.
- Do not begin your interview with documentation or legal status, as this may frighten or confuse the victim and interfere with building trust.
- Do not ask “Are you a trafficking victim?”
- Be conscious of cultural considerations as well as the language that you use when speaking with a potential victim of trafficking. Mirroring the language that the potential victim uses can be a helpful first step. For example, if the potential victim refers to her controller as her boyfriend, referring to that person as a “pimp” or a “sex trafficker” may have a negative impact. Although these are terms that can be used for controllers in the

For more information on Ohio's Human Trafficking laws visit:
http://www.legislature.state.oh.us/bills.cfm?ID=129_HB_262

commercial sex industry, the potential victim may not identify this person in this way. The phrasing of all questions included in this screening should be changed, amended or revised to fit the individual and context you are in.

- It is also important to conduct screenings in a potential victim's native language whenever possible. Use trained interpreters sensitive to the nature of the crime and who are not in any way tied to the potential victim or the potential trafficker's community of origin. Ensure that the interpreter is introduced and his or her role is fully explained.

Important Dynamics for Screening

- Keep in mind that many victims do not self-identify as "human trafficking victims" due to a lack of knowledge about the crime itself and the power and control dynamics typically involved in human trafficking situations.³
- Be conscious of the fact that an individual in a trafficking situation has typically been conditioned by their trafficker not to trust law enforcement and/or service providers.
- Be aware of power dynamics when a third party is accompanying or interpreting for a potential victim. Try to speak to the potential victim alone or secure an outside interpreter.
- Be aware that canned stories are common and that the true story may not emerge until trust has been built with the potential victim after multiple meetings.
- Each individual is going to tell his/her story differently and no individual will present all of the elements of his or her trafficking situation in a neat package.
- It is imperative that the screener remains flexible and prioritizes the individual's needs and safety as the primary reason for the screening.

³ For more information on challenges faced in victim identification and self-disclosure, please see pg. 37 of the Wisconsin Human Trafficking Protocol and Resource Model at http://www.wcasa.org/file_open.php?id-336.

Front Line Responders and Safety

Agency staff members are uniquely positioned to identify trafficking victims. The needs of trafficking victims are complex and vary from individual to individual. Agencies should develop specific policies for direct referrals and advocacy efforts when assisting victims of human trafficking. Without proper training, many agency staff will not have the tools necessary to identify a situation as one of human trafficking. In Ohio, state employees who are considered front line responders should take the Ohio State Highway Patrol's three-hour human trafficking training to ensure a basic understanding of the situations victims face. Additionally, the following recommendations are presented as a guide to assist agency staff who encounters a victim of trafficking:

- Assess the immediate needs of the victim. Immediate needs may include:
 - ✓ Safety - Ask questions such as: Is it safe for you to talk with me right now? How safe do you feel right now? Are there times when you don't feel safe? Do you feel like you are in any kind of danger while speaking with me at this location?
 - ✓ Food
 - ✓ Shelter
 - ✓ Clothing
 - ✓ Translation services - Arrange for interpretation services if necessary. Identify someone who speaks the victim's native language, such as a translator, to assist in communicating with the victim. Be cautious when using translators from the same ethnic community when addressing the needs of small immigrant and foreign-born populations.
 - ✓ Transportation
 - ✓ Medical Care
- Provide basic education to the victim about his/her rights, protections, and services available to him/her. Use plain, straight-forward language. For example, "Is there anything that would help you to feel safer while we talk?"
- Ask the victim for his/her consent to contact state and local resources. Empower the victim to choose the services he/she needs most. Respect the decisions of the victims who decide not to contact law enforcement.
- Engage law enforcement only after obtaining the victim's consent.
- Prioritize the victim's confidentiality as much as possible.
- Collaborate with other organizations to ensure the victim is connected to services that will support his/her independence from traffickers. Be cautious about offering to provide assistance that is outside your area of expertise.

- Document your conversations. Documentation may be valuable in the event that the victim chooses to seek services or report to law enforcement now or in the future.
- Be mindful of your own personal safety while assisting a victim of human trafficking. Traffickers are not above targeting advocates who are “interfering in their business.”
- Develop a policy for mandated reporting for minors. Certain individuals whose employment brings them into contact with children are required by law to report any suspected abuse or neglect or threatened abuse or neglect to a child seen in the course of their professional duties. Anyone who suspects a child is being maltreated may make such a referral.

Standardized Screening Trafficking Questions

The following questions are from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.⁴ Although written for healthcare providers, many anti-trafficking resources note their applicability as general screening tools for situations of both sex and labor trafficking. Please note that the order listed does not indicate the order in which the questions should be asked. The type and order of the questions should be tailored to individual situations and amended to enhance their effectiveness and support of the client.

- Did someone control, supervise or monitor your work/actions?
- Can you leave your job or work situation if you want to?
- Was your communication ever restricted or monitored?
- Were you able to access medical care?
- Were you ever allowed to leave the place you were living/working? Under what conditions?
- Was your movement outside of your residence/workplace ever monitored or controlled?
- What did you think would have happened if you left the situation?
 - ❖ Was there ever a time when you wanted to leave, but felt that you could not?
 - ❖ What do you think would have happened if you left without telling anyone?
- Did you feel it was your only option to stay in the situation?
- Did anyone ever force you to do something physically or sexually that you didn't feel comfortable doing?

⁴ From “Resources: Screening Tool for Victims of Human Trafficking,” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, http://www.justice.gov/usao/ian/htrt/health_screen_questions.pdf. Accessed 18 June 2013.

- Were you ever physically abused (shoved, slapped, hit, kicked, scratched, punched, burned, etc.) by anyone?
- Were you ever sexually abused (sexual assault/unwanted touching, rape, sexual exploitation, etc.) by anyone?
- Did anyone ever introduce you to drugs or medications?

What to do if you Suspect a Human Trafficking Situation

If during the course of your screening interview you suspect the individual is a victim of human trafficking, take the following actions as applicable:

- If you suspect there is a threat of immediate harm to a victim, call 911.
- If there is no immediate danger to victims, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline at 888-3737-888 and/or the state hotline at #677. This hotline will help you determine if you have encountered victims of human trafficking, will identify local resources available in your community to help victims and will help you coordinate with local social service organizations to help protect and serve victims so they can begin the process of restoring their lives.
- Contact your local Rescue and Restore Coalition or human trafficking victim service provider if applicable. (See: <http://www.polarisproject.org/state-map/ohio>)
- Follow your agency's internal procedure for responding to human trafficking victims, i.e. report the finding to management. If there is not an internal procedure established or it is unclear, contact the state Anti-Trafficking Coordinator at 614-995-7986 or eiranade-janis@dps.state.oh.us.

For additional resources and information, visit the Polaris Project's website at <http://www.polarisproject.org>.

Appendix I: Screening Protocol Tailored for the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (DRC) and the Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS)

A. The following questions will be asked when the *initial* Detailed Mental Health Screen is completed for DRC and DYS. Responses will help determine if specialized mental health treatment may be needed during the offender's incarceration.

1. Prior to incarceration, did anyone control, supervise or monitor your work or actions against your will?
2. Was your communication ever restricted or monitored?
3. Did anyone ever introduce you to drugs or medications? (interviewer can expand upon with examples)
4. Did anyone ever force you to do something physically or sexually that you didn't feel comfortable doing?
5. If you were forced:
 - Was the person who forced you given money or other benefits for the acts you were forced to do?
 - Was there ever a time when you wanted to leave but felt that you couldn't?
 - What do you think would have happened if you left without telling anyone?

B. The following questions will be asked in the event that mental health professionals at ODRC/ODYS receive a referral from prison staff concerning a *current* offender who may be in a potential human trafficking situation while residing in the institution.

1. Does anyone currently control, supervise or monitor your work or actions against your will?
2. Is your communication being restricted or monitored?
3. Have you been introduced to drugs or medications? (interviewer can expand upon w/examples)
4. Is anyone forcing you to do something physically or sexually that you don't feel comfortable doing?
5. If you are being forced:
 - Is the person who is forcing you given money or other benefits for the acts you are forced to do?
 - Is there ever a time you want to get out of this situation but feel that you can't?
 - If you did take measures to get out of this situation, what do you think would happen?

* Questions 4 and 5 would automatically lead to PREA Protocol/line of questioning via Medical, Investigator, MH, etc.

Appendix II: Key Terms

The following list of key human trafficking terms is taken from the Wisconsin Human Trafficking Protocol and Resource Model, with additions of legal definitions from the Ohio Revised Code. As noted in the Wisconsin glossary, the terms below are “defined by law and/or by common usage. If a definition is specific to a statute, it is so noted.”⁵

Coercion (Federal TVPA Definition): (a) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; (b) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or (c) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal system.

Examples of coercion include debt bondage, threats against family members, photographing or videotaping the victim in compromising or illegal situations, then threatening to turn over the video to authorities or loved ones, punishment of another victim in front of another person to instill fear, all money is controlled by the trafficker, all identity or immigration papers are controlled by the trafficker, threats of deportation or psychological abuse that intimidates and frightens the victim.

Compelled (Ohio Revised Code Definition): established if the state proves that the victim’s will was overcome by force, fear, duress or intimidation.

Commercial Sex Act (Federal TVPA Definition): any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.

Commercial Sex Act (Ohio Revised Code Definition): any sex act on account of which anything of value is directly or indirectly given, promised to, or received by any person.

Debt Bondage (Federal TVPA Definition): the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of her/his personal services or of those of a person under her/his control as a security for debt, if the value of those services (as reasonably assessed) is not applied toward the elimination of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

Force (Federal TVPA Definition): physical restraint or causing serious harm.

Examples of force include kidnapping, battering, kicking, pushing, denial of food or water, denial of medical care, forced use of drugs or denial of drugs once a victim is addicted, forced to lie to friends and family about their whereabouts, being held in locked rooms or bound.

⁵ “Wisconsin Human Trafficking Protocol and Resource Manual,” May 2012, pp. 82-84. http://www.wcasa.org/file_open.php?id=336.

Fraud: knowingly misrepresenting the truth or concealing an actual fact for the purpose of inducing another person to act to her/his detriment.

Examples of fraud include false promises for specific employment, being promised a certain amount of money that is never paid, working conditions are not as promised, being told she or he would receive legitimate immigration papers or a green card to work but the documents are not obtained.

Human Trafficking (Federal TVPA Definition): (a) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or (b) 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 (8 U.S.C. § 1101).

Involuntary Servitude (Federal TVPA Definition): forcing a person to work by means of (a) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (b) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

Labor (Ohio Revised Code Definition): work of economic or financial value.

Peonage (Federal TVPA Definition): holding someone against her/his will to pay off a debt.

Recruitment of Human Trafficking Victims: victims are enticed through fraudulent employment offers posted in newspapers, by acquaintances promising opportunity abroad, through mail-order bride and other marriage arrangements and by the promise of the chance to earn large sums of money. Parents are tricked into relinquishing their children with promises the children will be schooled, employed, or otherwise cared for by the recruiter.

Smuggling, Human Smuggling: the facilitation, transportation, attempted transportation, or illegal entry of a person(s) across an international border, in violation of one or more countries' laws, either clandestinely or through deception, such as the use of fraudulent documents. Often, human smuggling is conducted in order to obtain a financial and/or other material benefit for the smuggler, although financial gain and/or material benefit are not necessarily elements of the crime. Human smuggling is generally with the consent of the person(s) being smuggled, who often pay large sums of money. Once in the country of their final destination, they will generally be left to their own devices.

Transportation: Victims need not be transported in order to be trafficked. However, federal law seeks to prosecute all persons involved in any stage of trafficking, in addition to those who directly participate in and profit from the victim's sexual or labor exploitation. Persons who knowingly transport a victim for the purpose of trafficking can be prosecuted under both laws.

Immigration Terms Applicable to Trafficking

Under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act, victims of human trafficking in the U.S. who are non-citizens may be eligible for a special visa and comprehensive benefits and service. (Victims who are U.S. citizens are already eligible to receive many of these benefits.)

Certification: allows victims of trafficking who are non-U.S. citizens to be eligible for certain benefits and services under any federal or state program or activity to the same extent as a refugee.

Continued Presence: allows victims who lack legal status and are assisting law enforcement as potential witnesses to remain in the country for the course of criminal investigation. Through continued presence, victims can receive temporary immigration relief.

Employment Authorization Document (EAD): a document that proves one is legally employable in the United States. Trafficked victims who have continued presence are eligible to apply for an Employment Authorization Document (EAD).

T Visa: provide victims of human trafficking with legal non-immigrant status in the United States for four years with the possibility of adjusting to lawful permanent resident status.

U Visa: provide immigration protection to victims who have suffered mental or physical abuse because of certain crimes and who are willing to assist law enforcement in the investigation of a case.

Unaccompanied Refugees Minor Program: assists *unaccompanied* trafficked minors who do not have a parent or legal custodian living in the U.S. who is able to care for the minor. The program provides foster care or other licensed care settings and specialized social services including family reunification, when appropriate.

Isabel

Isabel is 42 years old. She was born in a country in Asia. Once in the U.S. Isabel was hired by a wealthy couple, John and Peggy Miller, to take care of their three children. Isabel spoke English as she had learned it in school in her home country. John was a successful business owner. Isabel heard that they were looking for a nanny through a friend from church. Peggy didn't work but was out a lot with friends and family. Their children are ages 10, 8 and 3. Isabel began working for the family with enthusiasm and dedication since she wanted to earn enough to support her family back home.

The Millers promised to pay Isabel \$1,000 per month. She was given Sunday off to go to church and run her errands. Isabel was happy since the Millers were also providing room and board for her. During the first 6 months she took care of the children as instructed: prepared their meals, washed and ironed their clothes, cleaned their bedrooms and bathrooms, made sure the older boys took their showers and bathed the little girl, sat with them during homework took them to the park, supervised any visits by their friends and cousins, woke them up, dressed them, made sure they had breakfast, lunch and dinner, and put them to bed. If any of them woke up in the middle of the night, Isabel was the one up. She slept in the girl's room. Although Isabel had very minimal contact with the Millers, they paid her on time and seemed satisfied with her work.

Isabel began to make friends at church who were concerned that she only had one day off. Isabel told them it was fine, she loved her work and the Millers were treating her fine. However, progressively, Peggy began to give additional orders to Isabel: clean the other bedrooms, cook for guests, wash the cars, do everyone's laundry, come back to the house straight from church. It all seemed normal to Isabel and she agreed she didn't want to jeopardize her job and the opportunity to support her children at home.

But when she got the flu, from the kids and Peggy dismissed her symptoms and refused to allow her to go to the doctor, Isabel began to worry. She was tired and had a high fever. The children were also sick. She begged Peggy to let her rest for a couple of days and promised to make up for the missing work when she was feeling better. Peggy told her she was weak and ungrateful, didn't she have the best job? Moreover, she said, if you want to leave, we will send you home, very easy, just one call to immigration.

Soon Isabel was working all week without a real break. The Millers stopped paying her on time claiming they would give her money at a later time to make sure she completed her tasks. Isabel kept quiet and prayed for things to get better. Her friends at church missed her on Sundays and got really worried. One of them, Tomas, called the house and Peggy refused to speak with Isabel.

Eventually, Isabel was able to return to church again. She confided with her friends. They convinced her to leave the Miller's home and they arranged for her to move in with a friend Lina and her brother, Tomas.

After a while, Tomas began courting Isabel. She was flattered and accepted to begin a relationship. Her husband had left her before she left her country. Tomas began helping her financially. She left the Millers home without her wages and without her passport. After some months passed, Tomas became increasingly possessive and domineering. On one occasion he hit Isabel so hard and made her loose her balance. She fell and hurt her head and needed medical care. Lina came home and saw her, she the police and Tomas ran away.

The police gave Isabel a pamphlet with referrals to the local Family Justice Center. After getting out of the hospital, Isabel called that number.

Safety Planning Tips for Supporting Survivors

- 1. Help the survivor think through next steps to stay safe.**
 - If s/he is ready to escape, help create an escape plan.
 - Think about how and when to escape.
 - Think about options of where s/he can go when she first escapes, and then where she will live.
 - For example, she may go to her church, meet with a provider there and then go to shelter.
 - Questions to discuss include, “Does s/he have anyone she trusts? Any place that she can go, such as church, child’s school, friend’s house?”
- 2. Help the survivor think through what essential documents they have and can bring with them.**
 - If not, let them know that the most important thing is their immediate safety, and not worry about bringing anything.
- 3. Think through the safety of the responder/ advocate.**
 - Make a plan to meet at a location that is safe for both the survivor and advocate.
 - If possible have at least two advocates meet and bring the survivor to safety.
- 4. After escaping, help the survivor avoid potential contact with trafficker(s).**
 - For example, does their cell phone have GPS?
 - Change cell phone and email addresses.
 - Help them avoid going to neighborhoods or areas where the traffickers or their associates may find them.
- 5. Encourage them to continually update their safety plan, and get assistance from an advocate, attorney, or victim witness coordinator whom they trust.**
 - Prepare the survivor to think through what they will share with others.
 - For example, at school will she go by a new name? When she is registering for school, if they ask her visa status, how will they respond?
- 6. In shelter, what do they want to share with other residents?**
 - When they are in safe places, such as at a safe shelter or a job-training program for trafficking survivors, encourage them to try to relax, breathe, and develop normal interactions and activities.
 - Remind them that they are paving the way for a new life of freedom.

Laurel Neufeld Weaver MSW LISW-S

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EDUCATION

1987 M.S.W. University of Illinois at Chicago
■ Jane Addams College of Social Work
■ M.S.W. Type 73- School Social Worker Illinois Certification

1983 B.A. Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio
Accredited Social Work Program

LICENSURE State of Ohio- Licensed Independent Social Worker - License # I0800020.SUPV
LISW-S Supervision Designation received 11/8/2010

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

10/06/11 - Present **Rape Crisis and Anti-Human Trafficking Program Coordinator, Trauma Counselor,**
Crime Victim Services, Lima, Ohio, serving Allen and Putnam counties of Northwest Ohio. Responsible for assisting and advocating for sexual assault survivors and their families. Facilitate and provide leadership for multi-county human trafficking coalition. Provide supervision and grant coordination for Ohio department of Health Rape Prevention Education Program- Teens Learning to Choose. Provide therapy for individuals, couples and families who are survivors of violent crimes. Therapy focuses on healing from trauma and development of coping skills. Utilize cognitive-behavioral therapy techniques.

8/09- 08/11 **Visiting Assistant Professor of Social Work,** Bluffton University, Bluffton Ohio
Responsible for teaching undergraduate courses, coordination of student social work club and working cooperatively with social work faculty team and larger university community. Participate in women's studies committee and other campus wide initiatives which focus on social justice issues.

8/06 – 8/09 **Rape Crisis Coordinator,** Crime Victim Services, Lima, Ohio, serving Allen and Putnam counties of Northwest Ohio. Responsible for assisting and advocating for sexual assault survivors and their families. Coordinated a 24 hr., 7 days a week crisis line including supervision and training of on-call advocates. Coordinated a Rape Crisis Coalition that meets monthly with 15 community partners. These partners included Allen County Board of Developmental Disabilities (ACBDD), Crossroads Crisis Center and local police departments. Provided educational workshops regarding sexual assault prevention and awareness.

4/04—7/06 **Clinical Counselor,** Catholic Charities, Diocese of Winona, Worthington Regional Office, Worthington, Minnesota. Provided full range of counseling services for individuals, couples, families, and children including the use of clinical diagnostic assessments and mental health diagnosis. Facilitated and developed early elementary children's support group for children K-4 who are experiencing loss related to death and divorce. Utilized bilingual skills providing counseling to Spanish-speaking clients.

4/04—7/06 **Pregnancy, Parenting, Adoption Social Worker,** Catholic Charities, Diocese of Winona, Licensed Child Placement Agency, Worthington Regional Office, Worthington, Minnesota. Provided counseling to birthparents facing an unplanned pregnancy, and conducted adoption home studies for couples seeking to grow their family through adoption, supervised infant foster care home and evaluated and monitored licensure requirements. Kept client records and documentation for pregnancy counseling, adoption, and foster care placements that were conducted at regional office.

1998-2003 **Regional Extension Educator,** University of Minnesota Extension Services, Nobles County, Worthington, Minnesota, Capacity Area: Community Vitality. Provided educational programming for children, youth and adults that focused on cultural diversity, ethical leadership, and positive personal growth and development. Designed and implemented a youth leadership program for at-risk youth. Work in collaboration with community, local industry and government organizations in assessing and addressing needs of changing rural Minnesota

2000 –2001 **Regional Coordinator, Supporting Community Diversity Leadership Program Pilot Project, University of Minnesota Extension Service**
Provided leadership for this 14-month program which brought together diverse groups of community

leaders and residents from five southern Minnesota Communities to develop local plans to build sustainable capacity around issues of diversity and multiculturalism.

1993- 1997

Program Coordinator and Field Work Supervisor for International Social Work Field Placements for the Mexico Study and Internship Program in Cuernavaca, Mexico. Supervised social work majors from U.S. colleges and universities, evaluated students' performance in Mexican private social service agencies addressing the problem of street children. Also supervised students in educational and health related internship assignments.

1988 –1993

School Social Worker, Community Consolidated School District No. 146, Tinley Park, Illinois.

1983 -1986

Life Skills Worker and Group Home Coordinator, Family Services of South Cook County, Markham and Harvey, Illinois.

ADDITIONAL PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

2006- 2013	Adjunct Faculty- Bluffton University, Bluffton Ohio
2003-2005	Parent Educator-Early Childhood Program-District #518 Worthington, MN
2001	Facilitation Training, Humphrey Institute, U of Minnesota
1998-2003	Chair, Member, International Festival Grants Committee
1998-2003	Chair of Nobles County Human Rights Commission
1995-1997	English as a Second Language Teacher in Mexico

PUBLICATIONS

-
- History Repeats Itself Locally. *Worthington Daily Globe*, January 3, 2001
 - International Fest Helps Worthington Celebrate its Diversity, *Worthington Daily Globe*, July 13, 2000
 - If We Only Knew Their Stories. *Worthington Daily Globe*, March 1, 2000
 - Moments from the Millennium. *Worthington Daily Globe*, December 31, 1999
 - Community Youths Strive to Help Others. *Worthington Daily Globe* , December 2, 1999
 - Many Faces of Minnesota, Part II: Extending the Table. University of Mn Family Issues Study Guide, Oct, 99.
 - To Call Worthington Home. *Worthington Daily Globe*, July 8, 1999
 - Setting Up a Network of Caring *Worthington Daily Globe*, May 27,1999
 - A Town on the Shores of Okabena *Worthington Daily Globe*, February 4,1999
 - Goodwill Shown to Hurricane Victims. *Worthington Daily Globe*, December 11, 1998
 - Worlds Apart. *Worthington Daily Globe*, November 3, 1998
 - Many Faces of Minnesota: Who is Our Neighbor? University of Minnesota Family Issues Study Guide, Oct 98.
 - Youth Need Adults in Their Lives. *Worthington Daily Globe*, August 29, 1998
 - Too Few Purple Ribbons. *Worthington Daily Globe* August 29, 1998
 - From Ellis Island to the Prairie. *Worthington Daily Globe*, July 30, 1998

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS AND TRAININGS

-
- *Human Trafficking Awareness YWCA of Piqua OH October 25, 2013*
 - *Intimate Partner Violence: It's Not Just a Family Affair-* Crime Victim Services (CASA) Lima, OH August 2013
 - *Waiting for Us to Care: Responding to Human Trafficking in our Midst-* Ohio, Indiana, Michigan multiple trainings 2011-2013
 - *Let the Children Come: Preparing Faith Communities to Prevent and Respond to Child Abuse and Neglect-* First Mennonite Church- Bluffton, Ohio October 23, 2010
 - *Ending a Silent Epidemic: Awareness and Response to Sexual Violence on Campus-* Resident Advisor Training- Ohio Northern University- Ada, Ohio September 3, 2009
 - *Equipping Congregations in Responding to Sexual Abuse in our Midst-* Mennonite Health Assembly- St. Louis, Missouri March 27-30, 2008
 - *Community Response: Sexual Violence-* Police Training Lima Police Department – Lima, Ohio February 2008
 - *The Undocumented Worker in our Midst: Meeting the Challenge of Caring and Service-* Ministry Days Regional Workshops – Catholic Diocese of Winona - Winona, Minnesota June 12 -13 2006
 - *Communities in Transition* –Workshop leader for 12 state conference- Enhancing Extension's Capacity to Work with Spanish Speaking Populations in the North Central Region- - Chicago, Illinois December 5-7 2001
 - *Minnesota's Immigrant Populations, Past and Present- Gaining an Understanding of Diversity in SW Minnesota.* Nobles County Family Services- Diversity Training, March 2001

LANGUAGES: Bilingual in Spanish and English

SARAH K. WARPINSKI, J.D.

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EDUCATION AND HONORS

Michigan State University College of Law

Aug. 2010- May 2013

Juris Doctor, summa cum laude

East Lansing, MI

Cumulative GPA: 3.85/ 4.00, top 5% final class rank

- Dean Kings Scholar Honors Program; Jurisprudence Achievement Awards (ten courses)
- Public Interest Law Society Summer Scholarship recipient 2011; Women Lawyers Association of Michigan General Motors Scholarship recipient 2012
- Michigan State University College of Law International Law Review, *Team Leader*
- Modern Abolitionist Legal Society, *Founder and Chairperson* (justice sector and community trainings of more than 500 individuals; development of community partnerships to involve legal professionals in anti-trafficking efforts in Michigan)
- *Teaching Assistant*: International Civil Litigation and American Constitutional Law: led workshops, developed assessment tools, and tutored foreign LL.M. students (three semesters)

Calvin College

Aug. 2001- May 2005

Bachelor of Arts, May 2005

Grand Rapids, MI

Majors: Spanish, International Development (Interdisciplinary); Minor: Missions

GPA 3.84/4.00, top 8% of graduating class

- Dean's List eight consecutive semesters; Dean's Scholarship and Academic Excellence Award
- Lilly Vocation Jubilee Fellow (Campinas, Brazil: Jun.-Aug. 2004): internship with community organization- assisted in child protection, education, and outreach programs in slums
- Independent Researcher (Tegucigalpa, Honduras: fall 2002; Jan. 2004): studied the causes and responses to street children with a focus on child protection agencies; completed semester immersion and studies in Spanish language and Third World Development

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Legal Aid of Western Ohio, Inc.

Human Trafficking Protection Project

Regional Coordinator

Law Graduate/ Skadden Fellow

Sept. 2013- P

- Recipient of Skadden Fellowship to develop a legal protection program for victims of human trafficking in ten counties in northwest Ohio in collaboration with the Family Justice Center of Northwest Ohio
- Conduct direct outreach and provide advocacy for potential victims of human trafficking
- Lead community collaboration and awareness initiatives to improve identification and response to trafficking victims; trainings and community education on human trafficking
- Assist in providing legal representation through immigration relief and domestic relations litigation

United State Department of Justice, Criminal Division

Jan.- Apr. 2013

Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section

Washington, DC

Volunteer Legal Intern

- Assisted trial attorneys: legal research, drafting, and trial preparation for prosecution of child sexual exploitation and trafficking cases; researched and drafted response to post-conviction motion to vacate conviction in child pornography case
- Prepared comprehensive summaries to guide attorneys in applying U.S. Sentencing Commission's 2012 report indicating lower recidivism of child pornography offenders

**United States Department of Justice, Civil Division
Office of Immigration Litigation- District Court Section**

May- Jul. 2012
Washington, DC

Summer Legal Intern (one of three Civil Division SLIP's from pool of 3,500 applicants)

- Researched and drafted motions, pleadings, and briefs to United States District Courts and Courts of Appeals in immigration-related civil suits in defense of federal agencies (eight open cases)
- Researched, analyzed, and drafted policy memorandum on federal care and custody of unaccompanied alien children in compliance with federal law; advocated for policy changes

Michigan State University Immigration Law Clinic

Aug. 2011- May 2012

Student Clinician

East Lansing, MI

- Counseled and represented unaccompanied alien children, victims of crime and domestic violence in immigration and family courts (ie: SIJS, VAWA, U-Visa applications)
- Researched and drafted memoranda on immigration consequences of crimes under Michigan law; researched and synthesized advocacy efforts related to unaccompanied alien children
- Drafted brief on sentencing issue on appeal in Sixth Circuit federal Court of Appeals as co-counsel to Spanish-speaking client

International Justice Mission

Jun.- Aug. 2011

Summer Legal Intern

La Paz, Bolivia

- Interviewed child victims of sexual assault and human trafficking; prepared and notified witnesses in criminal cases; coordinated with prosecutor's offices and facilitated legal investigation through police department
- Researched and drafted memorandums in Spanish and English on topics such as Bolivian human trafficking laws and Bolivian judicial system

Court Appointed Special Advocates for children

Apr.- Aug. 2010

Bilingual Advocate

Green Bay, WI

- Advocated for abused Hispanic youth placed out of home under CHIPS petitions: provided intensive one-on-one monitoring; facilitated at-risk families in problem resolution and compliance with court-ordered conditions to place children back in home

Samaritan's Purse International Relief

Jan. 2009- Jan. 2011

Program Development Officer

Maputo, Mozambique

- Led cross-sector program development initiatives in 4 provinces of Mozambique
- Provided technical assistance and support for HIV Prevention and Water/Sanitation Program development, implementation, and evaluation (U.S. Agency for International Development)
- Designed and oversaw grantor program for funding and capacity-building of local organizations serving Orphans and Vulnerable Children; provided training on project cycle management

Family Services of Northeast Wisconsin

Apr. 2007- Dec. 2008

Bilingual Family Support Worker

Green Bay, WI

- Advocated for rights of shelter, health, nutrition, and safety of infants and children from Spanish-speaking families through home visitation to prevent child abuse and neglect
- Conducted family risk assessments; mitigated domestic abuse crises and empowered victims to respond proactively through safety planning and community support

Spring Lake Church

Jan. 2006- Mar. 2007

Global Outreach Coordinator

Green Bay, WI

Director, Marian B. Warpinski Community Center

- Managed more than 200 volunteers; implemented youth programs; acquired and managed funding during start up phase; raised community awareness about needs of immigrants and at-risk youth
- Envisioned and initiated partnership for orphan care and AIDS prevention in Malawi, Africa

Samaritan's Purse International Relief

Jun.- Nov. 2005

Projects Intern (Community Development)

Monrovia, Liberia

- Developed Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, UN, and private project proposals with budgets up to \$1.1 million, in livelihoods, HIV/AIDS, and educational rehabilitation; collaborated on interagency UN Appeal for Humanitarian Aid- working on maternal child health (2006)
- Conducted weekly counseling and social development therapy for female ex-combatants

OTHER

Licenses: Admitted to practice law in Ohio (Nov. 4, 2013)

Foreign Languages: Spanish and Portuguese (fluent); French and Arabic (basic)

Publications: *Protecting Women and Girls from Human Trafficking in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Toward Justice for Victims of Gender-based Violence*, Mich. St. Int'l. L. Rev., Issue 21.1 (March 2013)

Michigan Human Trafficking Task Force

Oct. 2010- May 2013

Secretary, Tourism Industry Subcommittee

Lansing, MI

- Foster state-wide collaboration among 95 federal, state, local, and nongovernmental stakeholders to raise awareness, identify victims and fight the spread of human trafficking (through monthly meetings, community outreach, coordination of events, and sharing of information)



California Minimum Continuing Education Checklist

Steps to Obtain Your Credit for this Session

The Alliance requires the purchasing of CEU and MCLE units for credit. **All units are \$10.** Please follow the below instructions to receive credit*.

1. Attend/ listen to the entire webinar training.
2. Obtain all the necessary materials for the training. Webinar PowerPoints and Course Materials will be located in the same category as the recording on the Online Resource Library.
 - a. Course Materials include: The Course Description, PowerPoint Presentation, any accompanying handouts, the presenter's Bio, and the Evaluation form.
 - b. Please see email from Alliance staff for webinar location in the online Resource Library.
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6. **You may also submit an Evaluation form to the Director of Technical Assistance via email (Natalia@nfjca.org).** The form is located in **Webinar PPT & Course Materials download.**

Please direct questions or concerns to:

Natalia Aguirre
Director of TA
National Family Justice Center Alliance
619-236-9551
Natalia@nfjca.org

**If you are seeking a general certificate of attendance without obtaining MCLE or CEU, such a certificate is attached to the Webinar PPT & Course Materials download.*

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Communications - 17 Shades of Collaborative Capacity - Maureen Lowell & NFJCA 9-12

Provider: National Family Justice Center Alliance
Provider Number: CEU #5095

This course is approved for 1 CEU credit

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Activity Evaluation Form

Please complete and return this form to Natalia Aguirre (Natalia@nfjca.org)

Providers: National Family Justice Center Alliance
 Provider No: CEU: #5095;
 Subject Matter/Title: Identifying and Serving Victims of Human Trafficking Through Family Justice Centers: A Rural Family Justice Center's Approach to Collaboration
 Date and Time of Activity: November 19, 2013 at 10:00 am PST
 Location: San Diego, CA - Webinar
 Length of Presentation: 1.5 hours; .5 CEU

Directions: Please circle "Yes" or "No" to indicate your evaluation of this course.		
	Yes	No
1. Did this program meet your educational objectives?		
2. Did the environment have a positive influence on your learning experience?		
3. Were you provided with substantive materials?		
4. Did the course update or keep you informed of your professional responsibilities?		
5. Did the activity contain significant current professional content?		
6. Would you like to see this session presented at future conferences and training events? If Yes: Do you have any suggestions or recommendations?		

Please rate the faculty on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)	
Faculty:	Laurel Neufeld- Weaver, MSW LISW-S
Overall Teaching Effectiveness	1 2 3 4 5
Effectiveness of Teaching Methods	1 2 3 4 5
Significant Current Knowledge of the Subject	1 2 3 4 5

Name of Participant: _____ (optional)



Please rate the faculty on a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)	
Faculty:	Sarah Warpinski, JD
Overall Teaching Effectiveness	1 2 3 4 5
Effectiveness of Teaching Methods	1 2 3 4 5
Significant Current Knowledge of the Subject	1 2 3 4 5

Comments:



National Family Justice Center Alliance
Webinar Training

**Identifying & Serving Victims of Human Trafficking Through Family Justice
Center: A Rural Family Justice Center's Approach to Collaboration**

Presented by Sarah Warpinski & Laurel Neufeld Weaver

November 19, 2013

Certificate of Attendance

1.5 Hours

Gael Strack, JD
Co-Founder and CEO
Family Justice Center Alliance

Natalia Aguirre
Director of Technical Assistance
Family Justice Center Alliance

Date of Issue: November 19, 2013