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# TIP Examples

Standard Curriculum Toolkit, Section 1.4

Recommended Element

*April 2015*

CTIP Program Management Office

## TIP Examples

Include these TIP examples in Component-developed Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) training materials. The case examples include both general and Department of Defense (DoD)-specific content from a variety of sources. Some examples are framed as stories with a focus on the journey of TIP victims, while other examples focus more on TIP offenses, and how traffickers are tried and convicted in a United States Federal or state court. Below each example is a source citation that may link to the original indictment. Links to indictments may require subscription or an account for a specific law journal.

**Recommendation:** Include at least one of each kind of example from the lists below:

- DoD labor trafficking
- DoD sex trafficking
- General child soldiering
- General labor or sex trafficking

### DoD Labor Trafficking Examples

#	Title	Description
1.	Labor Trafficking in Iraq War Zone: United States military contractor allegedly deceived workers into a war zone without proper safety	In 2013, a case involving elements of human trafficking was brought before a United States District Court. The complaint alleged that a subcontractor on a U.S. Department of Defense contract forced Nepali laborers into the Iraqi war zone against their will and without proper protection. The Nepali men were allegedly promised high-paying hospitality jobs in Amman, Jordan. The men were coerced into paying exorbitant fees to qualify for the jobs. In addition, their passports were withheld. When they arrived in Jordan, they were taken to the Iraqi war zone to work on a United States military installation. In 2004, as part of an unprotected caravan, 12 out of 13 Nepali men were captured by insurgents and executed.  Source: Adhikari v. Daoud & Partners, 4:09-CV-1237 <a href="http://tinyurl.com/kexe9nq">http://tinyurl.com/kexe9nq</a>
2.	Labor Trafficking in Baghdad, Iraq: United States military contractor allegedly held workers in a disease-ridden warehouse in Iraq	In 2008, media reports alleged that 1,000 Other Country Nationals (OCNs) were discovered on the outskirts of Baghdad in a windowless warehouse where they had allegedly been held for almost three months without money or work. A Department of Defense subcontractor brought them to Baghdad ostensibly to work for the U.S. military. The men claimed they were given little water and small amounts of food. Some men also claimed their passports were withheld. One mile away, additional workers lived in huts built with tarps and pieces of carpet, and said they had no access to food, water, or medical care. These men were

#	Title	Description
		<p>allegedly recruited by agents charging recruiting fees close to \$5,000. These incidents sparked efforts by the United States to protect OCNs hired under United States government contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan.</p> <p>Source:  <a href="http://www.mcclatchydc.com/2008/12/02/56910/military-contractor-in-iraq-holds.html">http://www.mcclatchydc.com/2008/12/02/56910/military-contractor-in-iraq-holds.html</a></p>
3.	<p>Labor Trafficking in Afghanistan: United States military agency finds trafficking violations by subcontractor</p>	<p>In November 2012, the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) set up an audit in response to a report from a service member that an Other Country National (OCN) working on the installation had reported that he and others were being beaten by their employer, a DoD subcontractor. In audit interviews, employees told of threats of serious harm and physical restraint used against them by the subcontractor. Auditors also discovered safety issues including subpar housing conditions such as unsanitary water, cockroaches, no working fire extinguishers, and a 2 x 2 foot hole in the roof. In addition, four individuals were found locked in rooms. In all, DCMA documented eight non-conformances at the site. After a second audit, DCMA issued a Corrective Action Request (CAR) to the prime contractor and submitted a report for a possible criminal investigation. The prime contractor responded quickly to the issues with the subcontractor to correct the non-conformances. DCMA followed-up to ensure that the subcontractor had corrected the issues and closed the case.</p> <p>Source: DCMA presentation at CTIP Task Force meeting, 5 Feb 2014</p>
4.	<p>Saeh al Sahra Group, Inc. Alleged Badging and Visa Violations (2006 – 2009): U.S. military subcontractor allegedly failed to provide workers with proper identification and visas</p>	<p>In order to ensure that an Other Country National (OCN) is allowed to work, the contracting company must provide the individual with the proper paperwork. Saeh al Sahra Group (SSG) allegedly failed to provide its workers with the proper badging and visas. During an interview on March 17, 2009, two reporting agents from the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) Southwest Asia Resident Agency office found evidence supporting these allegations. The former employee stated that SSG brought OCNs from countries such as Sri Lanka and India to work on construction contracts, and alleged that SSG mistreated the OCNs. He reported that SSG left OCNs stranded in country without a method of getting home. During an incident in previous months, the individual alleged that SSG removed an OCN from a worksite and dropped him off at the Iraqi War Zone (IZ) without proper paperwork, badges, money, or a method of getting to his home country. In addition, SSG also allegedly did not obtain proper work</p>

#	Title	Description
		<p>visas for the OCNs. The informant stated that SSG obtained 10-day visas for the OCNs to enter Iraq, but once they got to the country, SSG took them out to the worksites before they could obtain the extended work visas that ensured they were able to work on the military base. Without up-to-date visas, the OCNs became stranded in Iraq. Many had to purchase visas, costing \$500, to leave. The informant also alleged that there had been instances of verbal, physical, and sexual abuse. SSG is currently under investigation by the Iraq-U.S. Major Crimes Task Force.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/humanrights/2012-1-18_dodig_release_1_of_2.pdf">https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/humanrights/2012-1-18_dodig_release_1_of_2.pdf</a></p>
5.	Saeh al Sahara Group, Inc. Alleged Pay Violations: U.S. military subcontractor allegedly fails to pay worker salary in contract	<p>In March 2009, a reporting agent from the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) interviewed a former worker for Saeh al Sahara Group, Inc (SSG) in response to allegations of pay violations by SSG. The individual completed eight months of work for SSG and was promised a monthly salary, but he only received about one and a half months' salary. When asked how much SSG owed him, he responded that he was owed approximately \$4200. He stated that he tried to contact the financial office to inquire about the missing pay, however, he was continuously told "not to worry about it. They will pay him plenty of money." He never received the pay he was promised. During an email interview with another SSG worker, the reporting agent heard similar allegations from another employee. According to this worker, he was shorted an entire month's salary (\$14,500). Two other months, his pay was shorted \$2,000, for a total of \$18,500 owed to him. He was never paid what was owed him in the contract. Information forwarded to the reporting agent included an email string in which he discusses his missing salary with SSG. These cases are a select few of many. The Iraq-U.S. Major Crimes Task Force is investigating the allegations of SSG pay violations.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/humanrights/2012-1-18_dodig_release_1_of_2.pdf">https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/humanrights/2012-1-18_dodig_release_1_of_2.pdf</a></p>
6.	Saeh al Sahara Group, Inc. Alleged Travel Expense Violations: U.S. military subcontractor allegedly fails to provide return ticket to country of origin upon completion of duties	<p>Contracts provided to Third Country Nationals specifically state that any worker that ends his or her employment shall be given reimbursement for travel expenses to return home. However, government subcontractor, Saeh al Sahara Group (SSG), allegedly denied workers these expenses. SSG neglected to provide a method of return for one of their workers seeking to return home. His contract with SSG provided a stipend for life and medical insurance, travel for R&amp;R trips, and a severance if he was let go from</p>

#	Title	Description
		<p>the company. In October 2008 he was released from his duties and was dropped off at the Baghdad International Airport. He stated he was promised a ticket back home. Upon arrival he went to the ticket desk but there was not a plane ticket waiting for him. He told the reporting agents he never was paid for the work that he performed for SSG in October 2008 and that he should be reimbursed for his travel costs to return home. In addition to not receiving pay and reimbursement for travel expenses, he stated that he never received any of the insurance stipends that SSG promised. SSG owed him approximately \$40,000 in pay and travel expenses. He never received a severance package as required by the contract. SSG is currently under investigation by the Iraq-U.S. Major Crimes Task Force.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/humanrights/2012-1-18_dodig_release_1_of_2.pdf">https://www.aclu.org/files/pdfs/humanrights/2012-1-18_dodig_release_1_of_2.pdf</a></p>
7.	<p>SIGAR Disrupts Human Trafficking at Kandahar Airfield, January, 2014: An employee of a subcontractor got fired and referred for debarment for requiring TCNs to pay a fee as a condition of employment</p>	<p>A SIGAR special agent attended a meeting in January 2014 at the office of RONCO, a company hired to conduct entrance and exit interviews of all contractor employees at Kandahar Airfield (KAF). At this meeting, a Sri Lankan working at KAF for a Canadian company specializing in passenger and cargo transport in Afghanistan told RONCO that his supervisor solicited a \$600 payment from him during his job interview. The supervisor said the payment covered airfare to Afghanistan. On March 1, 2014, SIGAR interviewed the Sri Lankan, who said he paid the \$600 in order to get the job. He also identified other Sri Lankans employed by the Canadian company who made similar payments. On March 20, 2014, SIGAR conducted interviews with six other Sri Lankans employed by the Canadian company and confirmed that four of the six paid the supervisor \$600 out of their first few paychecks. SIGAR agents then interviewed the supervisor who admitted he forced employees to pay these fees. SIGAR gave the information to the company director who advised that he would terminate the employee and arranged for his departure home. The company also agreed to reimburse Sri Lankan employees what they had paid the supervisor. The supervisor was referred to the Army for debarment on March 31, 2014.</p> <p>Source: Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) April 30 2014 Quarterly Report to the United States Congress  <a href="http://www.sigar.mil/quarterlyreports/2014-04-30qr.pdf">http://www.sigar.mil/quarterlyreports/2014-04-30qr.pdf</a></p>
8.	<p>SIGAR Uncovers Reports of Labor Trafficking in</p>	<p>During meetings with representatives from the U.S. Army Sustainment Command, U.S. Army Contracting Command,</p>

#	Title	Description
	Afghanistan, September 12, 2014: SIGAR addresses the issues of improper “recruitment fees” and kickbacks by LOGCAP with representatives from U.S. Army Sustainment Command, U.S. Army Contracting Command, and DynCorp managers	<p>and DynCorp managers, SIGAR special agents addressed instances of human trafficking by the Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP). At the meetings, Command representatives provided SIGAR special agents with copies of more than two thousand interviews with Other Country Nationals (OCNs). During these interviews, OCNs disclosed that they were forced by labor recruiters to pay recruitment fees of as much as \$4000 to obtain employment on U.S. military bases in Afghanistan. In addition to improper recruitment fees, SIGAR special agents discovered instances of LOGCAP officials taking kickbacks by OCN subordinates. The lack of oversight and actions taken in response to these reports of human trafficking by Command is currently under investigation by SIGAR.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 12, 2014 SIGAR Inquiry to U.S. Army Sustainment Command and U.S. Army Contracting Command</li> <li>Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) January 30 2015 Quarterly Report to the United States Congress</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.sigar.mil/quarterlyreports/2015-01-30qr.pdf">http://www.sigar.mil/quarterlyreports/2015-01-30qr.pdf</a></p>
9.	Labor Trafficking in California: Alleged forced domestic servitude by Navy Postgraduate School attendee	<p>The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) initiated a joint investigation following a report that a Bahraini Air Force Officer attending the Navy Postgraduate School in Monterey, CA, and his wife, forced a female Philippine citizen to work as their domestic servant. The victim alleges that since arriving in the United States to work for the couple, they have not allowed her to take any days off or leave the house on her own, and that they told her that if she did not listen to instructions or left the house, the police would arrest her. According to the victim, the couple did not feed her properly, provide medical treatment when required, or pay her in accordance with her contract salary of \$1,600 per month. Additionally, the victim stated the couple forced her to sleep in a room with an infant and care for the family’s two children seven days-a-week without rest. The victim was removed from the residence with assistance of a non-profit agency, and the investigation is ongoing.</p> <p>Source: Department of Navy Submission for CTIP Attorney General Fiscal Year 14 Report</p>

### DoD Sex Trafficking Examples

#	Title	Description
1.	Sex Trafficking in Kansas City, Missouri: Naval recruiter guilty of sex trafficking of a child	<p>In 2009, an active duty Navy recruiter was convicted of sex trafficking of a child. He pled guilty to the charge and was sentenced to 15 years in prison without parole. He was one of the first defendants to ever be prosecuted as a customer of child prostitution under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.</p> <p>The Navy recruiter responded to an online advertisement and arranged to have sex with an 11-year-old using his government-owned computer, Navy e-mail address, and government-issued cell-phone.</p> <p>He was arrested by Kansas City Law Enforcement Agents after arriving at the location of the intended crime and paying an undercover law enforcement officer posing as a pimp 80 dollars to have intercourse. The arrest was a part of Operation Guardian Angel, an undercover operation led by the Independence Police Department targeting Kansas City residents who engage in commercial sex acts with children. No children were actually involved in this case.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.fbi.gov/kansascity/press-releases/2009/kc071509.htm">http://www.fbi.gov/kansascity/press-releases/2009/kc071509.htm</a></li> <li>• U.S.A. v. Childers, 4:2009-mj-00079 <a href="http://tinyurl.com/nko8z76">http://tinyurl.com/nko8z76</a></li> </ul>
2.	Sex Trafficking in Fort Hood, Texas: Fort Hood soldier accused of leading and participating in prostitution ring	<p>In 2014, a United States Army soldier was charged with recruiting young female soldiers for a prostitution ring at Fort Hood. According to a female soldier, he forced her into a prostitution ring, took pictures of her nude to distribute to potential clients, and made her engage in sexual acts. At the time of the accusation, the alleged perpetrator was a representative for the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program for his battalion. He is charged with pandering, conspiracy, adultery, and sexual assault. The Army has also suspended him from all duties while the case is being investigated. One client, a Master Sergeant, has already been found guilty of soliciting prostitution and demoted.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/news/fort-hood-sergeant-accused-of-leading-prostitution-ring-with-cash-strapped-female-soldiers/">http://www.cbsnews.com/news/fort-hood-sergeant-accused-of-leading-prostitution-ring-with-cash-strapped-female-soldiers/</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.forthoodpresscenter.com/go/doc/3439/1995290/">http://www.forthoodpresscenter.com/go/doc/3439/1995290/</a> (Official Army Press Release)</li> </ul>
3.	Sex Trafficking in Tampa,	In 2013, a United States Navy official was charged with

#	Title	Description
	<p>Florida: Third senior U.S. Navy Official charged with accepting prostitutes, luxury travel and \$100,000 cash from a foreign defense contractor in exchange for classified and internal U.S. Navy information</p>	<p>providing classified U.S. Navy information to a foreign defense contractor in exchange for prostitutes, luxury travel expenses, and \$100,000 cash. He was arrested in Tampa, Florida and appeared in a federal court in the Middle District of Florida shortly after.</p> <p>According to the allegations, the official provided the foreign defense contractor with sensitive internal Navy information, and made recommendations to the U.S. Navy to benefit the contractor. The official and contractor allegedly used email and social media to exchange this information and to communicate the official's rewards.</p> <p>The Naval Criminal Investigative Service, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, and the Drug Enforcement Administration are investigating these allegations.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2013/November/13-crm-1189.html">http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2013/November/13-crm-1189.html</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://abcnews.go.com/Blotter/massive-navy-bribery-hooker-scandal-grows-officer-charged/story?id=20809942">http://abcnews.go.com/Blotter/massive-navy-bribery-hooker-scandal-grows-officer-charged/story?id=20809942</a></li> <li>• U.S.A. v. Francis, 3:13-mj-03456-KSC <a href="http://tinyurl.com/oeef86p">http://tinyurl.com/oeef86p</a></li> </ul>
4.	<p>Sex Trafficking in Fort Meade, Maryland: U.S. Army soldier convicted of sex trafficking by force, sex trafficking of a minor, and various other prostitution and drug offenses</p>	<p>In 2009, a United States Army soldier was convicted of sex trafficking by force, sex trafficking of a minor, and various other prostitution and drug offenses and sentenced to 210 months (17 years) in prison. The soldier lured over 12 women and a minor from several states to Maryland where he and his associates operated a sex trafficking ring out of his apartment. Several of the women and the 16 year-old were compelled into prostitution by means of physical violence and threats of violence.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.ice.gov/news/releases/0909/090929baltimore.htm">http://www.ice.gov/news/releases/0909/090929baltimore.htm</a></li> <li>• U.S.A. v. Corey et al, No. 09-cr-00512 <a href="http://tinyurl.com/mxsom9y">http://tinyurl.com/mxsom9y</a></li> </ul>
5.	<p>Sex Trafficking in Lemoore, California: U.S. Aviation Ordnanceman charged with sex trafficking of a minor</p>	<p>In 2013, a United States Aviation Ordnanceman was charged with sex trafficking of a minor and sentenced to 10 years in prison. The ordnanceman recruited a 17-year old female using a social networking site to engage in commercial sex acts. He was arrested in May 2013 and pled guilty to the child sex trafficking charge in January</p>

#	Title	Description
		2014. Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.justice.gov/usao/cae/news/docs/2014/2014_03/03-17-14Benavidez.html">http://www.justice.gov/usao/cae/news/docs/2014/2014_03/03-17-14Benavidez.html</a></li> <li>• U.S.A. v. Benavidez, 1:13-cr-00211 <a href="http://tinyurl.com/khkwcra">http://tinyurl.com/khkwcra</a></li> </ul>
6.	Sex Trafficking in Cambodia: Captain engaged in illicit sexual conduct with girls ranging from nine to 12 years of age	A United States Marine Corps (USMC) Captain (ret.) was convicted in 2008 of traveling to Cambodia and engaging in illicit sexual conduct with girls ranging from 9 – 12 years of age. He faces 210 years in prison after drugging, beating, abusing, and raping the girls over an extended period of time. The ex-marine was prosecuted under the PROTECT Act, which targets child sex tourism. Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DoD CTIP General Awareness Training</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.ice.gov/news/releases/1402/140228losangeles.htm">http://www.ice.gov/news/releases/1402/140228losangeles.htm</a> U.S.A. v. Pepe, 2:07-cr-00168-DSF <a href="http://tinyurl.com/p2npczy">http://tinyurl.com/p2npczy</a></li> </ul>
7.	Sex Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Employees of a U.S. military contractor purchased young women, and committed violence against women in Bosnia and Herzegovina	According to allegations, employees of a United States military contractor purchased young women, transported trafficked women, and committed violence against women in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the late 1990s. An investigation by a military criminal investigator determined that several employees purchased women and girls, including a 12-year-old child, from local brothels and had them live in their residence for sexual and domestic (i.e., house cleaning) purposes. The military criminal investigator referred the investigation to local authorities; however, local authorities noted they had no jurisdiction over the perpetrators since they were not Bosnian citizens. Of the eight contractors named in the investigation, five were sent back to the United States; none faced charges. Since then, United States human trafficking law has changed; consequently, this case would most likely have a different outcome had it occurred today. Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mendelson, S. E., (2005) <i>Barracks and Brothels: Peace Keepers and Human Trafficking in the Balkans</i>. Washington, D.C.: The Center for Strategic and International Studies.</li> <li>• <a href="http://csis.org/files/media/isis/pubs/0502_barracksbrothels.pdf">http://csis.org/files/media/isis/pubs/0502_barracksbrothels.pdf</a></li> </ul>

#	Title	Description
8.	Sex Trafficking Operation in Asian Country: U.S. military service members guarded bars and brothels that allegedly sold women in an Asian country	<p>In 2002, an alleged trafficking operation held several women in brothels patronized by United States service members stationed in an Asian country. Video captured United States Army Military Police on courtesy patrol outside bars and brothels. The courtesy patrol said it was their job to guard the brothels and added “all these bar owners buy girls at auction. These girls have to earn however much money it takes to get their passports back.” The courtesy patrol also told the reporter that the girls did not make money (i.e., all the money went to the brothel owner) and were not allowed to possess their own passports. The taped interview and report indicate that at least some United States military personnel knew there were situations of sex slavery occurring. In response, the command has placed many establishments off-limits, and implemented an extensive trafficking in persons training program. Now this command trains 100% of its personnel and is referred to other commands for its best practices.</p> <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mendelson, S. E., (2005) <i>Barracks and Brothels: Peace Keepers and Human Trafficking in the Balkans</i>. Washington, D.C.: The Center for Strategic and International Studies.</li> <li>• <a href="http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/0502_barracksbrothels.pdf">http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/0502_barracksbrothels.pdf</a></li> </ul>
9.	Sex Trafficking of a minor by a U.S. Navy officer	<p>An investigation was initiated after a tip from law enforcement indicated a U.S. Navy Petty Officer Second Class possessed child pornography and had used the Internet to solicit children to engage in sex acts. The investigation surfaced evidence that confirmed both allegations.</p> <p>As part of a pre-trial agreement (PTA), the Petty Officer entered a plea of guilty at a General Court Martial to violating Articles 92 (Failure to Obey Rule or Regulation) and 134 (Attempting to Obtain a Minor for the Purpose of a Commercial Sex Act) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). He was awarded a dishonorable discharge from Navy, confined for 12-years (reduced to 54-months per the PTA), reduced in rank to E-1, and forfeited all pay and allowances were forfeited. Upon release from confinement, he will be required to register as a sex offender.</p> <p>Source: Department of Navy Submission for CTIP Attorney General Fiscal Year 14 Report</p>

#	Title	Description
10.	Sex Trafficking in California: Sex trafficking of a minor by a U.S. Navy officer	<p>The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), Homeland Security Investigations, and Porterville (CA) Police Department initiated a joint investigation following a report that a U.S. Navy Petty Officer Second Class was pandering a juvenile female to fellow Navy members. The investigation confirmed the Petty Officer engaged in sexual acts with the 17-year old victim himself, pimped her to six fellow Navy members, and video recorded her during sex acts.</p> <p>The Petty Officer who pandered the victim pled guilty at a trial in the Eastern District of California to five counts of Pimping a Minor, one count of Possession of Child Pornography, one count of Use of a Minor for Commercial Sex Acts, two counts of Unlawful Sexual Intercourse with a Minor, and one count of Possession of Marijuana for sale. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison and fined \$10,000.</p> <p>The six Navy members to whom the minor was pimped were found guilty of specifications of UCMJ Article 134, such as Adultery, Patronizing a Prostitute, and Pandering and Prostitution, and were sentenced to restrictions, forfeitures of pay, and reductions in rank to the next inferior grade.</p> <p>Source: Department of Navy Submission for CTIP Attorney General Fiscal Year 14 Report</p>
11.	Sex Trafficking in Hawaii: Sex trafficking of a minor by a U.S. Navy officer	<p>The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and Honolulu (HI) Police Department initiated a joint investigation after a 16-year old female reported that a U.S. Navy Petty Officer Second Class had pimped her for money, provided her alcohol, and raped her.</p> <p>The Petty Officer received an Administrative Discharge from the Navy under Other than Honorable conditions. He is currently pending charges by the state of Hawaii for sexual assault, promoting prostitution, and assault.</p> <p>Source: Department of Navy Submission for CTIP Attorney General Fiscal Year 14 Report</p>
12.	Sex Trafficking in the Southern US: Sex trafficking of a minor by a U.S. Navy officer	<p>An investigation was initiated following two anonymous tips that a U.S. Navy Petty Officer Third Class was engaged in the interstate pandering of a 17-year old female victim. The Petty Officer transported the victim to Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia to engage in prostitution. When interviewed, the victim admitted engaging in prostitution at the behest of the Petty Officer and giving him the money. The Petty Officer admitted his role in the interstate</p>

#	Title	Description
		<p>prostitution scheme. He was administratively separated from the U.S. Navy under Other-Than-Honorable conditions. He pled guilty in U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to one count of violation of 18 USC 1952(a)(3) (Interstate and Foreign travel or transportation in aid of racketeering enterprises) and was sentenced to five years confinement in the Federal penitentiary and three years of supervised release. Upon his release from prison, he must register as a sex offender.</p> <p>Source: Department of Navy Submission for CTIP Attorney General Fiscal Year 14 Report</p>
13.	Sex Trafficking in Washington State: Alleged organized prostitution in an off-base Navy family housing community	<p>The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), Bremerton (WA) Police Department, Washington State Patrol, Poulsbo (WA) Police Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Homeland Security Investigations, South Sound Child Exploitation Task Force, and Missing and Exploited Children's Task Force initiated a proactive operation following allegations of ongoing organized prostitution in an off-base Navy family housing community. The undercover operation resulted in the arrests of an adult civilian prostitute and her adult civilian pimp. Both are pending adjudication by the state of Washington.</p> <p>Source: Department of Navy Submission for CTIP Attorney General Fiscal Year 14 Report</p>

### General Sex Trafficking Examples

#	Title	Description
1.	Sex Trafficking in California: Gang ran prostitution ring through violence and victim drug addiction	<p>In 2011, thirty-eight members of the Oceanside Crips were charged with conspiracy to prostitute minors and adults, among a variety of other crimes, in southern California. Victims were provided with controlled substances and alcohol to manipulate their loyalty. The gang also used physical abuse and public humiliation to force women to prostitute themselves for the financial gain of the gang.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.fbi.gov/sandiego/press-releases/2011/sd041811.htm">http://www.fbi.gov/sandiego/press-releases/2011/sd041811.htm</a></li> <li>• U.S.A. v. Traylor et al, 3:11-cr-01448 <a href="http://tinyurl.com/q6r6gh8">http://tinyurl.com/q6r6gh8</a></li> </ul>
2.	Sex Trafficking in Missouri: Trafficker compelled 18-year	<p>An 18 year-old mentally disabled American woman was lured into living with her trafficker with promises that she</p>

	old mentally disabled woman into prostitution and physically abused her with beatings and other forms of torture	<p>would be provided care for her disabilities. Instead, the victim was compelled into prostitution and forced to give up her monthly disability checks. The victim was beaten, burned, tortured, tied up in the garage, and constantly threatened with violence.</p> <p>Source:</p> <p>U.S.A. v Bagley et al, 4:10-cr-00244  <a href="http://tinyurl.com/m875jdx">http://tinyurl.com/m875jdx</a></p>
3.	Sex Trafficking in New York: Trafficker forced young Mexican women to engage in commercial sex acts after smuggling the women into the United States	<p>Young Mexican women were recruited by a group of conspirators in New York City to perform commercial sex acts. After being illegally smuggled into the United States, the women were threatened with serious physical harm if they failed to meet the expectations of their traffickers. The lead trafficker was sentenced to 20 years in prison and ordered to pay nearly half a million dollars of restitution.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.justice.gov/usao/nye/pr/February14/2014Feb7.php">http://www.justice.gov/usao/nye/pr/February14/2014Feb7.php</a></li> <li>• U.S.A. v. Sanchez, 1:07-cr-00643  <a href="http://tinyurl.com/jwylgju">http://tinyurl.com/jwylgju</a></li> </ul>
4.	Sex Trafficking in Connecticut: Trafficker organized prostitution ring that took advantage of girls as young as 12	<p>A sex trafficker lured his victims with promises of modeling contracts and then forced the women and girls to engage in exotic dancing and prostitution. Those victims who failed to turn over all profits to the trafficker were beaten and put into isolation. At least 20 women were victimized, including a 12-year-old girl, before the FBI and local law enforcement uncovered the trafficking ring.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2008/March/08_crt_208.html">http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/2008/March/08_crt_208.html</a></li> <li>• U.S.A. v Davis et al, 3:07-cr-00011  <a href="http://tinyurl.com/kw7qdc">http://tinyurl.com/kw7qdc</a></li> </ul>
5.	Sex Trafficking in Virginia: Gang leader recruited young girls at local middle schools, high schools, and homeless shelters	<p>An MS-13 gang leader recruited young girls out of middle schools, high schools, and homeless shelters and forced them to perform sex acts. The gang sought out customers who were in the country illegally as these people were less likely to contact the police. Violence and intimidation techniques were used on victims and customers alike.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.fbi.gov/washingtondc/press-releases/2012/leader-of-ms-13-gang-sentenced-to-50-years-in-prison-for-sex-trafficking-multiple-teens">http://www.fbi.gov/washingtondc/press-releases/2012/leader-of-ms-13-gang-sentenced-to-50-years-in-prison-for-sex-trafficking-multiple-teens</a></li> <li>• U.S.A. v. Amaya, 1:11-cr-00556</li> </ul>

<http://tinyurl.com/nmzmw6f>

### General Labor Trafficking Examples

#	Title	Description
1.	Labor Trafficking in Florida: Traffickers from Florida forced victims to work as house keeper and childcare provider for little pay in poor living conditions	<p>A married couple from Florida employed two foreign women as housekeepers and childcare providers. Both victims were brought to the United States under false pretenses and the promise of a well-paying job. Instead, the traffickers denied the victims adequate food, shelter, medical care, and neglected to maintain their immigration and employment status. In August 2009, the defendants were found guilty on a variety of counts including failure to pay minimum wage, labor violations, federal trafficking infringement, and breach of contract.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.gainesville.com/article/20090810/ARTICLES/908109884">http://www.gainesville.com/article/20090810/ARTICLES/908109884</a></li> <li>• Ramos et al v. Hoyle et al, 1:08-cv-21809 <a href="http://tinyurl.com/pa44ycz">http://tinyurl.com/pa44ycz</a></li> </ul>
2.	Labor Trafficking in Denver, Colorado: Farm owners contracted with smugglers to bring victims across the U.S.-Mexico border and forced them to work on their farms in Colorado	<p>In the early 2000's, a group of Colorado farm owners contracted smugglers to bring five Mexican nationals to work on their farms. After arriving in Colorado, the victims were told they owed their employers \$1,300 for their transportation costs and were forced to live in a small, insect-infected compound without drinkable water. The victims worked days longer than 16 hours, six to seven days a week, and much of their pay was deducted for their living costs.</p> <p>The victims escaped in 2005 and filed complaints against their traffickers. In 2009, the court ruled in the victims' favor and ordered the defendants to pay the victims \$7,872,310.98. The plaintiffs used the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Migrant and Seasonal Workers Protection Act to prosecute the defendants.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.law.umich.edu/CLINICAL/HUTRAFFICKASES/Pages/CaseDisp.aspx?caseID=118">http://www.law.umich.edu/CLINICAL/HUTRAFFICKASES/Pages/CaseDisp.aspx?caseID=118</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.denverpost.com/news/ci_12387869">http://www.denverpost.com/news/ci_12387869</a> John Does I – V, v. Moises Rodriguez et al, 06-cv-00805-LTB</li> </ul>

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### General Sex Trafficking Examples (Victim Stories)

#	Title	Description
1.	Anita's Story: Anita was transported from Nigeria through Ghana to Italy, where she was forced to have sex with more than 25 men a day.	Anita was transported from Nigeria through Ghana to Italy, where she was forced to have sex with more than 25 men a day. If she resisted, her "madam" would beat her with a belt, starve her, and threaten to deport her. Anita would rotate through Turin, Rome, and Milan, enduring mental torture and physical abuse at each base. Anita's traffickers raped her several times, and she underwent several crude abortions. Anita survived, but some of her friends died in the ordeal.  Source: U.S. Department of State, <i>Trafficking in Persons Report 2009</i>
2.	Svetlana's Story: Svetlana was promised a well-paying job in Istanbul by Turkish men. When she crossed the border with them, her passport and money was stolen and she was sold into prostitution.	Svetlana was a young woman from Minsk and looking for a job when she came upon some Turkish men who promised her a well-paying job in Istanbul. Once Svetlana crossed the border, her passport and money were taken and she was locked up. Svetlana and another foreign woman were sent to the apartment of two businessmen and forced into prostitution. In an attempt to escape, she jumped out of a window and fell six stories to the street below. According to Turkish court documents, customers did not take Svetlana to the hospital, but called the traffickers instead. These events led to her death. Svetlana's body lay unclaimed in the morgue for two weeks until Turkish authorities learned her identity and sent her body to Belarus.  Source: U.S. Department of State, <i>Trafficking in Persons Report 2005</i>

### General Labor Trafficking Examples (Victim Stories)

#	Title	Description
1.	Ibrahim's Story: Ibrahim was taken to Cote d'Ivoire and sold to a cocoa farmer who forced him to work long hours doing dangerous and labor intensive work.	Ibrahim, 11, dreamed of buying a bicycle. A man he had known for some time told him that he could work on a cocoa farm and make enough money for a bicycle, radio, clothes, and more. Ibrahim did not suspect the man to be a trafficker. The man took Ibrahim to Cote d'Ivoire and sold him to a cocoa farmer. Ibrahim and other trafficked boys worked long hours doing back-breaking and dangerous work farming cocoa and bananas. The farmer gave them

		<p>little to eat, beat them severely, and forbade them from leaving the farm. Ibrahim suffered in forced labor for two years before he escaped and returned to Mali.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of State, <i>Trafficking in Persons Report 2009</i></p>
2.	<p><b>Keni's Story:</b> Keni left Indonesia to work as a domestic worker in a Gulf state. Her employer abused her physically and psychologically, and made her work long hours in gruesome living conditions.</p>	<p>Keni, 28, left Indonesia to work as a domestic worker in a Gulf state. The woman who employed Keni allegedly burned her repeatedly with an iron, forced her to ingest feces, abused her psychologically, and applied household cleaners to Keni's open wounds. She poked Keni's tongue with a knife, pried her teeth loose and forced them down her throat, beat her own children when they tried to protest, and threatened to kill Keni if she tried to escape. Keni's employer made her work long hours every day, locked her inside the house, and sent Keni back to Indonesia before she could seek help from the authorities.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of State, <i>Trafficking in Persons Report 2009</i></p>

#### General Child Soldiering Examples (Victim Stories)

#	Title	Description
1.	<p><b>Mohammad's Story:</b> Muhammad was taken from his village of Amaryat-Al Fallujah by suspected al-Qaeda insurgents to prepare him for a suicide operation.</p>	<p>Mohammad was 10 years old when he was taken from his village of Amaryat-Al Fallujah by suspected al-Qaeda insurgents to prepare him for a suicide operation. The insurgents placed an explosive-rigged vest on Mohammad and instructed him to blow himself up in a crowded market. When a police officer shouted at Mohammad, he panicked and ran away. The officer caught up with him and found the vest. Mohammad provided information that led to the arrest of three of the suspected insurgents.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of State, <i>Trafficking in Persons Report 2009</i></p>
2.	<p><b>Lucien's Story:</b> Lucien and 11 other boys from his school were abducted by members of a militia group forced to submit to their difficult training.</p>	<p>Lucien was studying at school when members of a militia group abducted him and 11 other boys from his school. Those who resisted were beaten. Lucien was stabbed in the stomach and tied up until he submitted to the training. Lucien endured difficult training with some 60 other children, both boys and girls. When the soldiers killed those who tried to escape, they forced Lucien and other children to bury the bodies.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of State, <i>Trafficking in Persons Report 2009</i></p>

