Acknowledgements

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Coalition Members

Advent Group Ministries
Asian Americans for Community Involvement
Asian Law Alliance
Bay Area Anti-Trafficking Coalition
Bay Area Legal Aid (BayLegal)
Bill Wilson Center
California Massage Therapy Council
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County
Community Solutions
Daughters of Charity
FACTR
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Freedom House
Gateway Community Outreach
Generations United
International Rescue Committee
Justice At Last
Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center
Katherine Jolluck of Stanford University
Law Enforcement Investigating Human Trafficking (LEIHT) Taskforce
Legal Advocates for Children and Youth, Law Foundation of Silicon Valley
Love Never Fails
MAITRI
MISSSEY
Natalie Holbert
Nicki Ford
S.T.O.P. Taskforce
San Jose Police Department
Santa Clara County Department of Family and Children’s Services
Santa Clara County Office of the District Attorney
Santa Clara County Office of Women’s Policy
Santa Clara County Probation Department
Santa Clara County Sheriff’s Department
Step Forward Foundation
Taherih Justice Center
Terry Jelley
Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom
YWCA - Silicon Valley

Trainers, Panel Participants, and Facilitators

Stephanie Aguirre, Step Forward
Arcel Blume, Santa Clara County Office of LGBTQ Affairs
Amy Caffrey, LMFT
Ganlin Chen, AACI
Sharan Dhanoa, South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking
Derek Elder, Step Forward
Erica Elliott, Community Solutions
Perla Flores, Community Solutions
Kim Gutierrez, Community Solutions
Xochilt Gutierrez, YWCA Silicon Valley
Denise Henderson, YWCA Silicon Valley
Peer Mentor
Melissa Luke, AACI
Lisa Newstrom, Bay Area Legal Aid
Amy Nguyen, Asian Law Alliance
Lynette Parker, Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center
Nandini Ray, MAITRI
Savannah Sanders, Sex Trafficking Prevention
Karen Schulz, Step Forward
Ruth Silver Taube, Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center
Gurbaksh Sohal, San Jose Police Department
Carlton Sheppard, San Jose Police Department
Patrick Vanier, Santa Clara County District Attorney’s Office
Russell Wilson
Event Hosts & Partners

Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACK)
Bay Area Anti-Trafficking Coalition (BAATC)
California Employment Lawyers’ Association (CELA)
CalWORKS
Coalition to End Human Trafficking in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties
Coalition of Low Income Worker and Immigrant Advocates (CLIWA)
Community Solutions
Consulate General of Mexico in San Jose
Cook County Human Trafficking Task Force
East Side Adult Education - Independence Adult Center
Fight for $15
Freedom Network Tennessee
Freedom Network USA
Girl Scouts Giving Circle
Grail Family Services
Immigrant Legal Resource Center
Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center
LaborFest 2018
LifeMoves Georgia Travis House
Metropolitan Adult Education
Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence
Ohlone College
Organization for Prostitution Survivors and Demand Focused Strategies
Pilipino Association of Workers and Immigrants (PAWIS)
Practicing Law Institute
Sacred Heart Community Service
San Francisco Collaborative Against Human Trafficking
San Jose City College
Santa Clara County Department of Family and Children’s Services
Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council
Santa Clara County Office of Immigrant Relations
Santa Clara County Office of Women’s Policy
Santa Clara County Supervisor Cindy Chavez, District 2
Sex Trafficking Prevention
Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary
Sons in Retirement - Gilroy Branch
City of South San Francisco
Superior Court of California - County of San Francisco
Triqui Community of Hollister
Unitarian Universalist Church
Valley Transportation Authority
Women’s International League for Peace & Freedom (WILPF)
YWCA Silicon Valley
Appendix A: Victim Service Provider Supplemental Information

The following tables illustrate the demographics of survivors who received victim services in 2018 from AACI, Community Solutions, and YWCA Silicon Valley:

Survivors by Type of Trafficking and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cisgender Female</th>
<th>Cisgender Male</th>
<th>Unknown / Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence &amp; Human Trafficking</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Trafficking</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Sex Trafficking</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Servitude</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSEC</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At-risk CSEC</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survivors by Country of Origin and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Of Origin</th>
<th>Cisgender Female</th>
<th>Cisgender Male</th>
<th>Unknown Gender / Other</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reported</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Survivors by Age and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Unknown / Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-40</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 60</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>212</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child and Youth Survivors by Age Group and Type of Trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>TAY</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Sex Trafficking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSEC</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At-Risk CSEC</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>98</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child and Youth Survivors by Age Group and Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>TAY</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/PI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>98</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B: Victim Needs Screening Tool Initial Report
The following are excerpts from The Victim Needs Screening Tool Initial Report. The full report can be downloaded at SouthBayEndTrafficking.org/Resources.

Victim Needs Screening Tool
In 2015, Community Solutions spearheaded the development of the Victim Needs Screening Tool (VNST). The purpose of the VNST is to give service providers a screening tool that can identify the three common forms and intersections of gender-based violence: intimate partner abuse, sexual assault, and human trafficking; and to ensure that individuals are promptly connected to all of the services for which they are eligible. Several members of the Coalition Victim Services Committee worked to develop the VNST over the course of almost two years. In late 2017, Community Solutions launched the VNST through a three-hour training for victim service providers. Since then, we have conducted several trainings—including a webinar through Futures Without Violence that included over 300 participants from across the country. Our goal is to train all Santa Clara County victim service providers to administer the VNST. In early 2019, DVAC developed a condensed five-question VNST for Santa Clara County Continuum of Care (COC) housing providers and is currently working with COC leadership to develop and implement trainings on this condensed VNST.

Community Solutions has fully incorporated the VNST into case management documentation requirements for intimate partner abuse, sexual assault, and human trafficking staff. Between August 2018 to February 2019, Community Solutions staff completed 97 VNSTs. The VNST was offered to all open intimate partner abuse, sexual assault, and human trafficking clients.

Purpose
The purpose of the Victim Needs Screening Tool (VNST) is not to establish that an individual is or has been a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or human trafficking but rather to identify that they may be or may have been a victim/survivor of these crimes and then to connect them with a confidential advocate or attorney who can provide a thorough assessment and comprehensive support. The VNST is available in English and Spanish. It should only be used with adults ages 18 and older.

Internal Referrals
The primary purpose of the Victim Needs Screening Tool (VNST) is to identify different forms and intersections of gender-based violence and to ensure that survivors are connected to additional internal and external services in response to their needs. Community Solutions’ Solutions to Violence programs provide crisis intervention, advocacy, and supportive services to survivors of intimate partner abuse, sexual assault, and human trafficking. Client participation in any of the Solutions to Violence advocacy programs is voluntary. Because of the trauma that they have experienced and other competing priorities, survivors may opt to focus on the primary presenting issue and not avail themselves of additional supportive services until a later date. Advocates administering the VNST are asked to report whether administrating the VNST resulted in additional internal referrals. Information provided by case managers administering the VNST shows that 27% of the individuals surveyed accepted an internal referral to another Solutions to Violence program.
Appendix C: Resources on Important Legal Cases

Silvery Towers Labor Trafficking Case

Immigration Adjudication Trends
The adjudication of cases by USCIS has become significantly more stringent, including with T visas. In 2018 USCIS adopted a policy of issuing Notices to Appear (NTA) upon denial of affirmative applications for immigration benefits, including humanitarian benefits such as T visas. This means clients have a higher risk of referral to removal proceedings if their cases are denied.

Also in 2018, USCIS adopted a policy to issue fewer Requests for Evidence (RFE) and Notices of Intent to Deny (NOID) before denying a case, giving clients fewer opportunities to correct or supplement an immigration application to prevent a denial.

Overall, USCIS approved fewer T visas in calendar year 2018 than in previous years. The total number of T visas approved (including derivatives) was 1,153. The total number of T visas denied (including derivatives) was 574. The approval rate of approximately 66% was significantly lower than previous years (79% in 2017, 83% in 2016, 73% in 2015, 84% in 2014, and 90% in 2013.)

The Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) reviewed 46 T visa denials in 2018. Of those 46 cases, only 3 cases were remanded to the Vermont Service Center for reconsideration. The AAO upheld the denials in the other 43 decisions. The three cases in which the underlying denials were remanded back to the Vermont Service Center were: MATTER OF C-R-D-L-R, Oct. 16, 2018, MATTER OF J-8-G-M, Nov. 26, 2018 and MATTER OF N-E-S, Nov. 28, 2018

Further Resources
Issuing Notices to Appear After Denial

Issuing Fewer Requests for Evidence (RFE) and Notices of Intent to Deny (NOID)
https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Laws/Memoranda/AFM_10_Standards_for_RFEs_and_NOIDs_FINAL2.pdf

Approving Fewer T Visas
https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data

Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) Data

Dynamex Operations West, Inc v. Superior Court of Los Angeles
On April 30, 2018, the California Supreme Court issued a landmark decision in the matter of Dynamex Operations West, Inc. v. Superior Court of Los Angeles, reinterpreting and ultimately rejecting the Borello test to determine whether workers should be classified as employees or independent contractors. The
Court favored a worker-friendly standard of *presuming* that all workers are employees, and placed the burden on employers to establish why an individual should be classified as an independent contractor. Under the new test an independent contractor must be free from the control and direction of the employer, perform work that is outside the usual course of the employer's business, and customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business of the same nature as the work performed.

**Further Resources**
https://scocal.stanford.edu/opinion/dynamex-operations-west-inc-v-superior-court-34584

**2018 Federal Human Trafficking Report**
The 2018 Federal Human Trafficking Report, a project of the Human Trafficking Institute, is a continuation of the Institute’s efforts to provide comprehensive data about every criminal and civil human trafficking case that federal courts handle each year. In 2018, there were a total of 771 human trafficking cases in U.S. federal courts with a total of 1,217 criminal defendants and 390 civil defendants in those cases.

Report highlights include:
- 171 new federal criminal prosecutions, a 29% decrease from 2017.
- 95% were sex trafficking cases.
- No defendants were acquitted.
- Courts only ordered restitution in 40.1% of cases in which it was mandatory; a 63.7% increase from 2017.
- Courts sentence nine sex traffickers to less than the 10-year mandatory minimum.
- Nearly 10% of convicted defendants were buyer-traffickers.
- Eight defendants were sentenced to life in prison.
- Public sources identified only three male victims.
- The youngest victims were only one year old.

**Further Resources**
www.TraffickingMatters.com

**Civil Suit Alfaro v. Gandy Results in Large Damages Awarded for Sex Trafficking of a Minor**
After coming out as gay to his parents and being forced to leave his home as a teen, Jose Alfaro met a man online who offered him a place to stay, but had him to engage in commercial sex. After contacting the National Hotline and connecting to legal services, Alfaro sued his trafficker and was awarded a rare $1,436,409 in compensatory and punitive damages. In the criminal case, the defendant was sentenced to 30 years for sex trafficking of minors, sexual exploitation of children, transportation of minors, and transportation of child pornography.

**Further Resources**

**Forced Labor Claim Against Operator of Private Prison and ICE Detention Facility**
In February 2018, the 10th Circuit affirmed the forced labor and unjust enrichment claims against GEO Group, that operates a Colorado ICE detention facility. GEO allegedly forced detainees to clean under threat of solitary confinement and paid them $1.00 a day for other work.

**Further Resources**
Appendix D: 2018 Human Trafficking Legislation

Adapted from CAST LA Collaborative Calls on Legislation

Chaptered into State Law
To learn about the 13 bills that failed in the State Legislature and 20 state laws that are in the implementation stage, please see Appendices D and E.

AB 998 (Grayson) Multidisciplinary Team: Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence
City, county, or nonprofit organization can establish domestic violence and human trafficking multidisciplinary personnel teams who can disclose, for a limited amount of time to one another, relevant but confidential information.

AB 1735 (Cunningham) Protective Order: Human Trafficking, Pimping, Pandering
Ten-year protective orders for human trafficking and pimping and pandering.

AB 1746 (Cervantes) Criminal Procedure: Jurisdiction of Public Offenses
If sexual battery or unlawful sexual intercourse occur in multiple jurisdictions with the same defendant and victim for all of the offenses, jurisdiction for any of those and joinable offenses may be in any jurisdiction where at least one of the offenses occurred.

AB 1861 (Rodriguez) Pupil Instruction: Human Trafficking: Use of Mobile Devices
7th-12th grade instruction on how social media and mobile devices can be used in human trafficking.

AB 1868 (Cunningham) Pupil Instruction: Sexual Health Education
School instruction on risks of sharing sexually suggestive or exploitive materials.

AB 2034 (Kalra) Human Trafficking: Notice
Human Trafficking training for transit workers.

AB 2105 (Maienschein) Punitive Damage: Minor
Allows civil actions against a sex trafficker of a minor to bring treble damages. Authorizes a court, civil penalties of $10,000-$50,000 for each act of commercial sexual exploitation.

AB 2201 (Mayes) Court Fees: Name Changes: Exemption
Adds “avoiding human trafficking” as an exemption from name change publication. Removes name change fees for minors if exempt from publication.

AB 2243 (Friedman) Evidence Admissibility
Prohibits evidence of prostitution to be used against victims reporting violent crimes.

AB 2792 (Calderon) Termination of the Parent-Child Relationship: Severe Sexual Abuse
Establishes that minor can be declared free from parental custody if the parent committed severe sexual abuse against the child.

AB 2992 (Daly) Peace Officer Training: CSEC
CSEC and human trafficking training for all basic police academy course after 2020.
SB 970 (Atkins) Employment: Human Trafficking Awareness
Hotels and motels have to provide 20 minutes of human trafficking training starting in 2020.

SB 1104 (Roth) Pupil Safety: Human Trafficking Prevention Resources
School districts will work with schools to inform parents of prevention resources.

SB 820 (Leyva) Settlement Agreements: Confidentiality
Prohibits non-disclosure provisions relating to sexual assault, sexual harassment, or harassment or discrimination based on sex in settlement agreements.

SB 1194 (Lara) Privacy: Lodging and Common Carriers
Prohibits hotels and related lodging from disclosing, guest records to a 3rd party, other than a California peace officer, without a subpoena, warrant, or order.

SB 1232 (Bradford) Victims of Crime: Application for Compensation
Raises the age from within 3 years of turning 18 to within 3 years of turning to 21 to file an application with the California Victim Compensation Board from the Restitution Fund.