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# **ILLINOIS HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE REPORT**

**July 2018**

Governor Bruce Rauner  
House Speaker Michael Madigan  
Senate President John Cullerton

Attached is the final report of the Joint Task Force on Human Trafficking required per Public Act 099-0864 of the 100th General Assembly.

The Illinois Human Trafficking Taskforce report is the result of months of research and statewide meetings in collaboration with individuals across a broad cross-section of public sector agencies charged with addressing isolated aspects of human trafficking. This collaboration allowed the task force to put together a more complete picture of the size and scope of the problem of human trafficking, complete with recommendations for a more comprehensive approach to effectively combat this crisis. It has been developed with stakeholder and survivor input gathered from public comments taken at several hearings conducted throughout the state. We would like to offer special thanks to Char Rivette, chair of the Education and Awareness Committee; Pilar Dunning, chair of the Health and Human Services Committee; and Judge McGraw, chair of the Law Enforcement Subcommittee.

These recommendations are a product of the subcommittees and may not totally reflect the opinions of the legislative members of the task force. However, the task force urges the General Assembly to consider carefully the recommendations of the Human Trafficking Task Force, with sufficient resources to make the recommended changes. The implementation of these recommendations will require continuous analysis by the appropriate standing committees of the House and Senate assigned to oversee these issues. This report includes a comprehensive resource manual which lists the services available to human trafficked persons in Illinois. It is our hope that this report provides valuable information from anti-human trafficking stakeholders to inform you in your deliberations on this important matter.

The legislative members of the task force are appreciative of the work that was done to complete this report.

Respectfully submitted,

**Members of the Illinois Human Trafficking Task Force**

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PATRICIA R. BELLOCK, Deputy Republican  
Leader, Co-Chair

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KAREN MCCONNAUGHAY, Republican Caucus  
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PAMELA J. ALTHOFF, Republican Caucus

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TOI W. HUTCHINSON, Illinois State Senator

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CYNTHIA SOTO, Illinois State Representative

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IRIS Y. MARTINEZ, Assistant Majority Leader

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AARON KUSTERMANN, ISP Chief Intelligence Officer  
Illinois Department of State Police

**The Human Trafficking Task Force Act (Public Act 099-0864), serves as the statewide group mandated to provide an action plan to the Governor and General Assembly to address the growing problem of human trafficking across the state of Illinois.**

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## **CO-CHAIR**

**PATRICIA R. BELLOCK**  
Deputy Republican Leader

**KAREN MCCONNAUGHAY**  
Republican Caucus Whip

## **MEMBERS**

**DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE**  
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LINDA HOLMES, Majority Caucus Whip  
TOI W. HUTCHINSON, Illinois State Senator  
IRIS Y. MARTINEZ, Assistant Majority Leader

# **SPECIAL THANKS**

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The Task Force would like to acknowledge the dedication, hard work and tenacity of all the participants who researched, coordinated, facilitated, drafted, and supported the efforts of the Task Force.

## **AGENCIES INVOLVED**

- Butterfly Dreams Alliance
- Center for Human Rights of Children
- Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation
- Chicago Children’s Advocacy Center
- Cook County Public Guardian’s Office
- Cook County Sheriff’s Office
- Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office
- DuPage County State’s Attorney’s Office
- Eden’s Glory
- Grounds of Grace
- Heartland Alliance
- Hoyleton Youth & Family Services
- Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
- Illinois Department of Human Services
- Illinois State Police
- Jane Addams School of Social Work
- Kankakee Iroquois Human Trafficking Task Force
- Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Family Services
- Office of Attorney General
- Paul Simon Public Policy Institute
- ReClaim 13
- Rockford Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation
- Rockford Police Department
- Selah Freedom
- The Salvation Army STOP-IT Program
- University of Illinois-Champaign
- University of Illinois-Chicago
- Winnebago County Sheriff’s Office
- Winnebago County State’s Attorney’s Office

# Illinois Human Trafficking Task Force

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## Executive Summary

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The State of Illinois ranks eleventh in the nation for the number of cases of Human Trafficking<sup>1</sup>. Awareness of human trafficking has grown in recent years, both locally and nationally. Because of this ranking, concern for an effective approach to combat this phenomenon has been embraced by the General Assembly. The Illinois Human Trafficking Task Force was mobilized to make specific recommendations.

It has been recognized that there are significant gaps in developing methods of positively impacting this problem. There is inconsistency in understanding the problem and how to intervene and measure effectiveness. Three subcommittees were formed and charged to coalesce around each area: education and awareness, health and human services, and law enforcement. Task Force recommendations have been set forth in each of these three areas. It is vital that programs and services in each of the three areas collaborate, coordinate, and integrate the provision of services for this population.

The literature and testimony indicate significant shortcomings in available data. Furthermore, data collection and reporting formats differ. The lack of uniformity can negatively impact the quality and validity of data. This makes it difficult to accurately determine needs. Such changes will make a positive difference in the lives of the vulnerable individuals affected.

The term “human trafficking” encompasses both sex and labor trafficking. The Task Force subcommittees made specific recommendations that promote the well-being of victims and survivors of both sex and labor trafficking.

The Task Force’s overarching goal was to study the human trafficking problem in Illinois and hold hearings in furtherance of:

1. Develop a State plan to address human trafficking
2. Implement a system for the sharing of human trafficking data between government agencies
3. Establish policies that enable State government to work with nongovernmental organizations to prevent human trafficking and provide assistance to victims of human trafficking
4. Evaluate various approaches used by state and local governments to increase public awareness of human trafficking
5. Develop methods for protecting the rights of victims of human trafficking
6. Evaluate the necessity of treating victims of human trafficking as crime victims rather than criminals
7. Develop methods for promoting the safety of victims of human trafficking

The Illinois Human Trafficking Task Force was composed of twelve Illinois State legislators and one representative from the Illinois State Police. Below are the dates, times and locations of where the hearings were held:

1. Monday, June 19th, 2017  
2:00 pm – 4:00 pm  
Room C-600 6th Floor  
Michael C. Bilandic Building  
160 North LaSalle Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60601
  
2. Monday, August 28, 2017  
10:00 am to 2:00 pm  
Memorial Center of Learning & Innovation (MCLI)  
2A Curtis Theatre Classroom  
228 West Miller (near Memorial Hospital)  
Springfield, IL 62702
  
3. Thursday, September 14, 2017  
2:00 pm to 4:00 pm  
College of DuPage  
425 Fawell Boulevard  
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137  
Room SSC2200 – Boardroom – Student Services Center
  
4. November 6th, 2017  
12:00pm – 2:00pm  
Memorial Center of Learning & Innovation (MCLI)  
2A Curtis Theatre Classroom  
228 West Miller (near Memorial Hospital)  
Springfield, IL 62702
  
5. Wednesday, December 6th, 2017  
11:00 am to 1:00 pm  
Michael C. Bilandic Building  
160 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60601  
Room C-600, 6th Floor

As a result of the Illinois Human Trafficking Taskforce hearings, three topic specific subcommittees were developed; Education and Awareness, Health and Human Services and Law Enforcement.

## The Human Trafficking Problem in Illinois

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A 14-year-old teen lives in a rural town in Illinois and works after school to help support her family. When she is not working, she spends a great deal of time on social media. She is unable to focus solely on school work because her parents cannot support their large family of six. Her younger brother and sister look to her as a parental figure. On the internet, she meets a young man and she agrees to meet him one day after school. Like many of her peers, online dating and communication is common. He told her he could offer her a good job in the next city over. After visiting each other a few times, exchanging gifts, and constant communication she felt like she had found someone that she could relate to. He would pick her up every day after school, and none of the teachers asked questions about where she was going.

The two spent a great deal of time together chatting on and offline. The two began sending one another compromising photos. The young man befriended her and worked to earn her trust but after about six months, the relationship began to change. At first, she would answer calls and let him know who called and where they were needing services. As the weeks went by he bought her new clothes, tennis shoes, and a backpack. Then one day, he asked her to sell drugs for him. She was hesitant, but he threatened that if she did not do the exchange, he would stop seeing her. She gave in and completed the task and reported back to him. He was unamused and told her that she had to take the bus home today. She was confused and wanted to do better next time. He picked her up the next day and had another task for her. She was forced, under threat, to have sex with men who paid money to him. Even though his actions were not yet violent, she realized that she had been deceived and she was trapped.



## Why a Focus on Human Trafficking?

Stories like these are common in communities around Illinois and across the country. Many well-intentioned, young people fall prey to human trafficking for financial and social reasons. While the story describes a child, the faces of human trafficking vary because human trafficking occurs in a multitude of venues and industries.

According to a 2018 Human Trafficking Statistical Summary published by the University of Illinois at Chicago Jane Adams School of Social Work, the top venues for sex trafficking in Illinois were hotels, residence-based commercial sex, illicit massage businesses, escort services, and online ads. The top venues for labor trafficking were traveling sales crews, domestic work, agriculture, retail, and begging rings. Between December 2007 and December 2017, 1,148 human trafficking cases, consisting of 2,832 identified trafficked persons and survivors in Illinois, were reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline<sup>1</sup>.

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS THE ACT OF RECRUITING, HARBORING, MOVING, OR OBTAINING A PERSON BY FORCE, FRAUD OR COERCION, FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, DEBT BONDAGE OR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

- Trafficking Victims Protection Act (2000)

**In 2005, the FBI designated Chicago as one of thirteen locations of “High Intensity Child Prostitution.”<sup>3</sup>**

While awareness of human trafficking has grown throughout the world, it has only recently become an area of more significant concern in Illinois in the past 10 years. Human Trafficking is known to be an illegal multi-billion dollar industry world-wide.

From January 1 to December 31, 2017 there were 193 identified cases of human trafficking in Illinois reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline. Because perpetrators often traffick multiple individuals, of those 193 cases, there were a total of 552 trafficked persons and survivors involved<sup>1</sup>. In order to gain a greater understanding of statewide efforts underway, as well as the greatest need and priorities requiring immediate attention, a closer look at whom, what, and how this can happen is definitely warranted. The current fragmentation and need for more coordinated and collaborative approaches merit further investigation. This is a multifaceted problem; therefore, the need for a multifaceted approach to impact this problem cannot be overstated.

<i>Child Trafficked Since 2011</i>	<i>Avg. Age of Trafficked Children</i>	<i>DCFS Investigations with Human Trafficking Allegations From 2011 - 2017</i>	<i>Percentage of Trafficked Persons Who are Female Children</i>	<i>Percentage of Trafficked Persons Who are African American</i>	<i>Percentage of Trafficked Persons Who are White</i>
970	13.89	1037	87%	53%	42%

The term “human trafficking” can mean many different things and typically comprises both sex and labor trafficking. Of the 193 human trafficking cases identified in Illinois in 2017, 150 involved sex trafficking, 26 were cases of labor trafficking, 10 cases of sex and labor, and 7 unspecified cases. Trafficking can happen to anyone, without regard for gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic class, or race. Despite this, the risk factors (e.g. recent migration/relocation, substance abuse, runaway/homeless youth, mental health concerns, involvement in child welfare system) for some demographic groups are higher than those of other groups.

Traffickers can consist of pimps, family members, peers, and “significant others”. Traffickers often recruit those who are emotionally and financially vulnerable, making them easier to fool and manipulate. They often recruit by offering the basic means of survival, like food, shelter, money or offering a “loving presence”. The drive to have basic needs met lead to engaging in high risk behaviors that also resort into a cycle of homelessness, incarceration, and drug addiction.

This cycle of dominance used by traffickers mirrors the cycle of violence in domestic violence relationships. Both instances involve a dangerous cycle of manipulation and control through emotional and physical abuse. The domestic violence movement began in the 1980s. That movement resulted in very effective advocacy, and the expanded use of education and awareness approaches. From this groundswell, there are now federal and state legislation, policies, procedures, a data collection system and best practices for prevention and intervention. Human Trafficking prevention and awareness must follow a similar path as the evolution of domestic violence advocacy, policy, practice and interventions to increase the availability of resources, services, and legislative action.

We are now at a critical juncture for action that will continue the momentum that the Task Force has begun. This action will result in a change in the exploitation of trafficked persons. Each task force subcommittee focused on producing recommendations that will drive the current momentum onto a path of better outcomes for trafficked victims, specific to their areas of expertise. In addition, each subcommittee prioritized survivor centered care, trauma-informed care, best practices according to research, and collaboration as guiding principles for this report.

**As of  
2017, Illinois  
ranks  
11th  
in the nation for  
number of cases of  
Human Trafficking <sup>1</sup>**



Subcommittee Findings and Recommendations

## Education and Awareness

### Introduction

Everyone has a role to play in combatting human trafficking. Recognizing the signs is the first in identifying and providing support to trafficked persons. Education and training should be focused and include information on:

**a) The fact that human trafficking exists in their industry and what constitutes human trafficking**

**b) Ways to recognize if it's happening**

**c) What to do if they suspect a person is being trafficked**

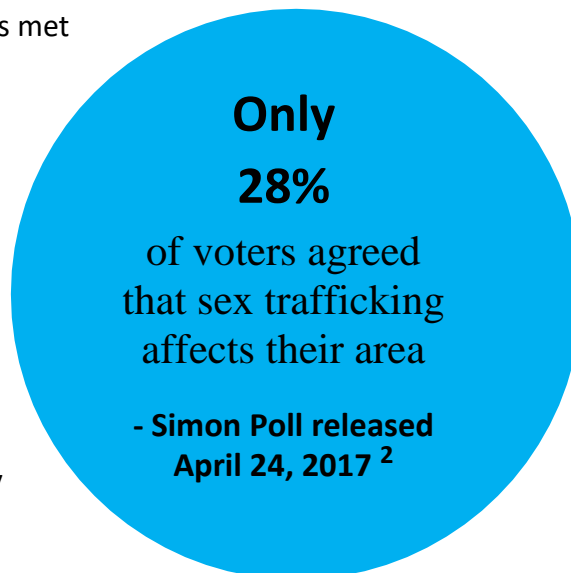
Despite human trafficking being a substantial problem in the state of Illinois, Illinois citizens largely denied that the human rights issue is a relevant concern. According to an April 2017 Simon Poll from the Paul Simon Public Policy Institute at Southern Illinois University Carbondale, 51 percent of voters surveyed disagreed or strongly disagreed that sex trafficking affected their area. Only 28 percent of voters surveyed reported that it does.<sup>2</sup>

Anti-Human Trafficking advocates believe that communities are not aware of the different ways human trafficking can exist. The average person may only associate human trafficking with other countries or the stereotypically pimp image with a fur coat.

The members of the subcommittee on Education and Awareness met three times (March 12, April 9, and April 30) to review and discuss recommendations on how to improve education and awareness on the issue of human trafficking in Illinois. The subcommittee was chaired by Char Rivette, Executive Director of Chicago Children's Advocacy

Center, and chair of the Illinois Children's Justice Task Force. The members consisted of experts around the state who provide services to trafficked persons, who advocate legally and socially on behalf of trafficked persons, and who engage in education and awareness activities for trafficking as well as sexual assault and child abuse.

Education should include various modalities such as a webinar, a website to access, and printed materials. A hotline number should be created/provided in all materials. Materials should be posted in various locations where individuals at risk for being trafficked and interveners would have access. Identifying and reporting signs of human trafficking may assist law enforcement in providing assistance to survivors and prosecuting perpetrators. Allies can be most helpful when they contact law enforcement. Law enforcement is then responsible for investigations.



## Recommendations

### 1. Create the Illinois Human Trafficking Task Force with seed money for at least three years.

Currently, the Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Family Services, has taken on this role in a non-official capacity. Since they have already initiated said taskforce, although unfunded and without state authority, it is recommended that they be given the authority to act officially in this capacity. We recommend that funding and oversight of the task force be allocated to the Attorney General's Office and should have some authority and responsibility to inform the Governor and General Assembly of the activities of the state. They should form a connective body with all the local task forces in the state. The Illinois Human Trafficking Task Force shall also have the responsibility of organizing and implementing the education and awareness activities and strategies outlined in this document. They will also have the responsibility for creating an informative website with all the local task force information, information on relevant and accurate resources, and information on organizations that provide education, awareness, and services regarding human trafficking. Throughout the nation, there is a lack of comprehensive data that provides accurate insight into the scope of human trafficking. This includes information pertaining to rescues and convictions, services to trafficked persons/ survivors, and other useful information. To better define the issue in the state of Illinois, there must be a concerted effort to develop a system of accurately collecting and storing data as well as increased research projects to inform prevention, intervention, and policymaking on human trafficking. The Illinois Human Trafficking Task Force shall also be the conduit to other states' initiatives as well as federal initiatives, and will drive policy statewide.

**a. Compose a list of relevant and accurate local and national sites for data and resources and keep this list current on a searchable website. Attached is a list composed by the Subcommittee. See Appendix A**

**b. Coordinate the work of local task forces within the state, ensuring consistency, providing technical assistance, and identifying gaps and redundancies. Attached is a list of the locally-run human trafficking task forces composed by the Subcommittee. See Appendix A**

**c. Track and keep current a list of existing organizations that conduct education and/ or awareness about human trafficking, with information about catchment area, capacity and audiences. Attached is a table created by the Subcommittee Members. See Appendix A**

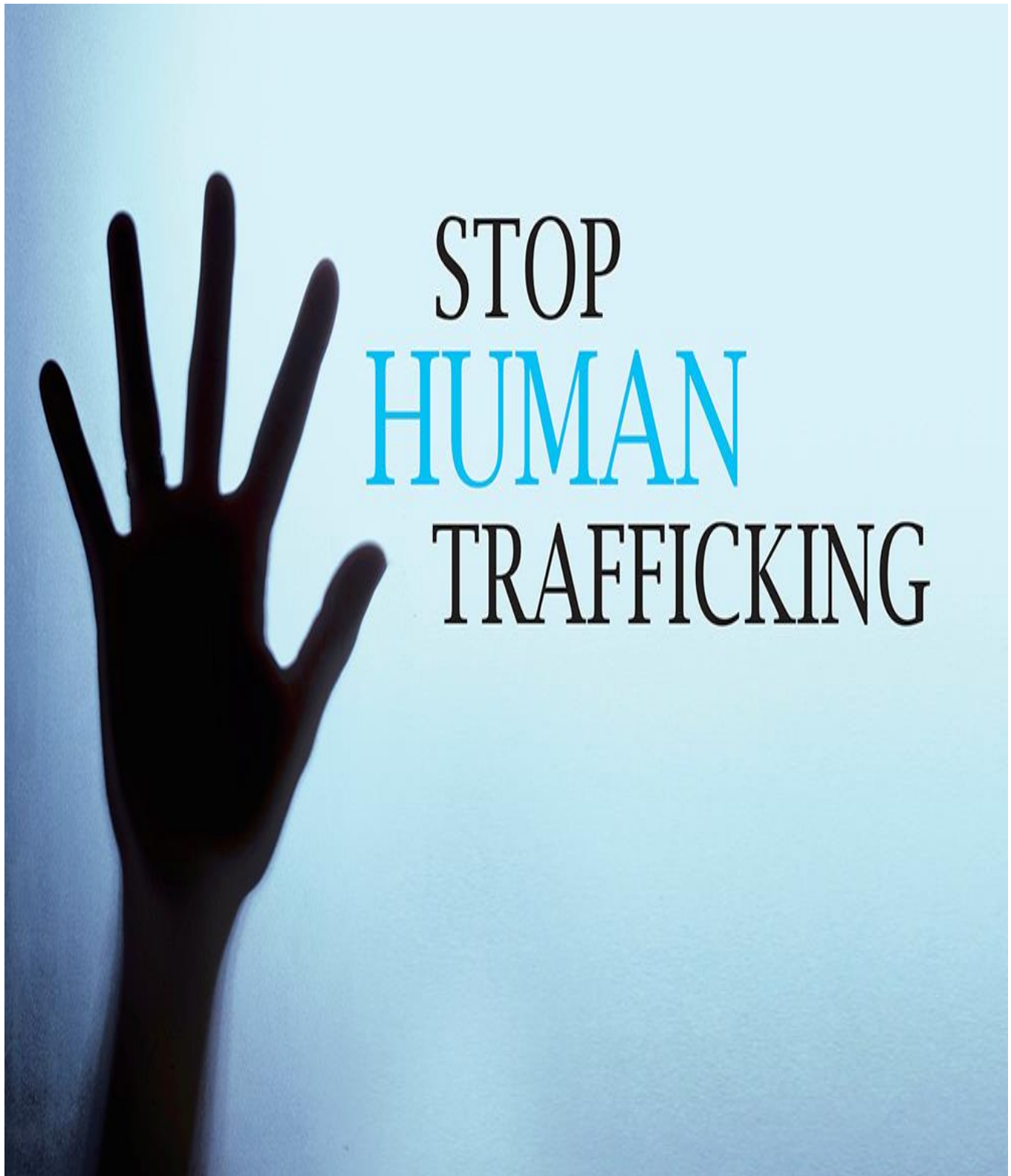
**d. Create standards for organizations which provide education, awareness, and services to trafficked persons, including standards that address common human trafficking stereotypes, the use of responsible statistics, the use of imagery in presentations, and the use of survivor stories when conducting training.**

**e. Work within the guidelines outlined by Polaris (<https://polarisproject.org/>) which is a nationally recognized collective of knowledge and best practice in the field of human trafficking.**

**f. Create the education and training materials (as indicated below), using members of the education and awareness subcommittee as advisors.**

**2. Focus education and training efforts on potential allies (i.e. hospital staff, social workers, teachers, law enforcement, public transit workers) and industries rather than generalized awareness.**

As mentioned earlier, industries in which trafficked persons are most commonly exploited include domestic work, agriculture, retail/small business hospitality, massage parlors and spas, begging, escort services, and via online ads.



The Polaris Project has compiled a report on the 25 types of human trafficking. Therefore, the Subcommittee recommends focusing on education and awareness of those areas that are listed in the study.

Additionally, the Subcommittee identified that individuals who are most vulnerable are undocumented immigrant populations, youth in care, individuals with histories of sexual abuse, and other vulnerable populations. The following allies were identified as being prioritized for focusing on education initiatives: law enforcement, school personnel, health-care providers, child welfare staff, child care providers, residential staff, foster parents, and all those classified as mandated reporters under Illinois Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act (ANCRA).

The Subcommittee identified other potential allies who interact frequently with industries within which human trafficking occurs. Examples include: hotel staff, emergency personnel, transit workers, plumbers, electricians, food and alcohol distributors, inspectors, licensing bodies, the trucking industry, OSHA, and the Department of Labor.

Education on human trafficking should be added to existing required training curricula wherever possible and relevant for mandated reporters, law enforcement, mental health professionals, teachers, medical professionals, and others working with vulnerable youth and adult populations. This includes inclusion

of this topic in foundation training for DCFS workers, child welfare workers, such as foster parent training.

Education materials should be created and offered in a webinar and printed materials.

#### 4. Enact Legislative Changes to Increase Education and

#### Awareness of Human Trafficking.

Review any and all current legislation which requires education and training on reporting, responding to, or intervening with, sex crimes, child abuse, or sexual health and make amendments to include human trafficking as relevant (e.g., Erin's law, mandated reporter training, etc.)

Create legislation that state business licensure requirements include the creation of codes of conduct, policy and awareness training on labor and sex trafficking. This would include posting awareness materials, and creating policy on identification and reporting trafficking.

Require awareness training for state health inspectors, OSHA, Department of Labor, licensing inspectors, and other relevant government regulators, on signs of human trafficking in the relevant industries (restaurants, hotels, construction, and agriculture) and how to respond if they suspect trafficking.

Require residential facilities to participate in education and awareness of human trafficking as a requirement for licensure.

## Health and Human Services

### Introduction

Recognizing a trafficked person in public

spaces are often difficult to do.

Healthcare providers and those in the housing industry may have a direct link to trafficked persons.

Despite the increased attention from law enforcement, this committee recognizes the need for more shelter and medical attention for trafficked persons.

**Illinois is one of 32 states with the highest ranking for adoption of broad human trafficking legislation <sup>5</sup>**

The Health and Human Services Subcommittee met three times on March 9, April 9, and May 7, 2018 to discuss their recommendations for the Human Trafficking Taskforce. Meetings were facilitated by Program Consultant for Salvation Army, Pilar Meyer Dunning and included participants from various organizations geared toward combating human trafficking, sexual assault, and child abuse in the State of Illinois.

## Recommendations

**1. Appoint a diverse set of sex and labor trafficking survivors to an Illinois Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, mirroring the US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking that was established in 2015.**

This formal platform for trafficking survivors would provide opportunities for those with lived experiences to advise, provide insight, and make recommendations on any human trafficking specific policies and programs that are implemented by the state.

**2. Recommend state-wide housing options to provide immediate, temporary, short-term, and long-term housing to address the needs of the following subset populations of human trafficking survivors:**

- Foreign-born
- Domestic
- Minors
- Adults
- Adults with Children
- Female
- Male
- Transgender
- Substance abuse concerns

**3. Add protections for survivors of human trafficking within the name change process for the State of Illinois.**

Recommend looking at the laws in California that allow names to be changed without publishing in

the newspaper under domestic violence and human trafficking protections.

**4. Amend the domestic violence act to allow human trafficking specific residential programs to have the same protection as domestic violence shelters in being a confidential location.**

**5. Recommend access to obtaining an ID without permanent address, and/or using an agency address for human trafficking survivors.**

**6. Implement a program similar to Safe at Home in California, which provides a free P.O. Box and mail forwarding service to protect survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking from being found by potential perpetrators.**

This address would be accepted by state, county and city government agencies in lieu of a traditional residential or other mailing address where the trafficked person can be tracked down.

**7. Recommend the expansion of public benefits to include dental care and eye care for survivors of human trafficking. As part of this recommendation to continue the Survivor Support and Trafficking Prevention Act that is expiring in 2019.**

**8. Recommend state-wide training to inform staff and citizens about policy changes related to the following: DHS and public benefits, ID access, name change access, housing access.**

**9. Create, maintain, and provide financial support for a resource list or database of trafficking-specific service providers to provide resources after a potential survivor has been identified.**

**10. Recommend service and medical providers**

### servicing human trafficking survivors receive training to provide comprehensive trauma-informed care and identification of trafficked persons.

- a. **Substance abuse training and identification**
- b. **Statewide training conferences for human trafficking service providers and medical personnel**
- c. **Select location for database to be housed (i.e. public health, DHS, law enforcement entity)**
- d. **Create database of providers who have received adequate training in trauma informed care**
- e. **Provide resources for agencies to receive training or funding to train staff**
- f. **Develop institutional protocols for dealing with trafficked persons, such as hospitals, clinics, etc.**

### 11. Recommend a Statewide plan for collecting data of people served through domestic violence and trafficking-specific programs to better understand the capacity of programs to provide housing and support to survivors.

Database to include de-identified information, non-duplicated statistics, and information about accessing the program. A mechanism for sharing information without double counting the numbers of individuals who have accessed resources from a number of participating partners will be explored.

Programs listed in this database have been vetted and have received required training.

## Law Enforcement

### Introduction

In an effort to improve the administration of justice, the Law Enforcement Subcommittee of the Illinois Human Trafficking Task Force, chaired by the Honorable Joseph G. McGraw of the 17<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court. Two subcommittee meetings were held; one in Rockford, Illinois and one in

Chicago, Illinois. Attendees included law enforcement officials from the Cook County Sheriff's Office, Illinois State Police, Rockford Police Department and the Winnebago County Sheriff's Office. Prosecutors from the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, DuPage County State's Attorney's Office and Winnebago County State's Attorney's Office were also in attendance. Juvenile probation personnel and service providers in the Chicago region were invited to attend.

The goal of each meeting was to identify law enforcement strategies that require legislative assistance, changes to existing laws, or the enhancement of resources to respond to human trafficking. Each agency was asked to identify what the agency perceived the problems to be in responding to human trafficking and why; what strategies the agency has utilized (including what worked and what did not work); and any roadblocks the agency encounters when responding to this issue.

Discussions primarily focused on responding to sex trafficking of adults and minors. Each attendee made it clear that they are not lobbying for any legislation. Rather, the goal of each attendee was to provide information about their current response and what tools would be useful in an improved response.

### Recommendations for Law Enforcement Response

Law enforcement indicated that sex trafficking is both online and on the street, and both require different interventions. Addressing the issue can be difficult, because law enforcement desires to prioritize the needs of trafficked persons and offer services. However, law enforcement must also balance the desires of the public for this to not be on the street, near their homes or businesses. Public Service



Announcements might aid in this; it is hard to educate the public on this issue.

### 1. Consistency in enforcement

A major challenge that some law enforcement agencies face is staffing. Currently, law enforcement in Rockford is only able to commit to this issue on a limited basis. When resources were available to tackle this issue, they were able to secure statements from the trafficked women and were able to arrest the traffickers. Because funding has been cut, tactical efforts by law enforcement have been diminished, limiting its effectiveness.

The Cook County Sheriff's Department notes that they can work on long-term vice operations regarding both suppression and end demand triage, and are able to look at the supply side in the sense of who is supplying. It was noted that many other jurisdictions are not able to look at who is supplying the individuals.

### 2. Increase availability of services for those that are high risk, not just those that disclose, and available beyond court-involvement, with an option for survivor-led services, and there should be increased availability of survivor-led services.

The Cook County Sheriff's Department works to provide aid to sex-workers. The law enforcement response considers the specific needs of individuals who have experienced trafficking. Specifically, law enforcement agents try to identify factors causing someone to be involved

“in the life” and to assist them in getting out of the life. There have not been many arrests for prostitution. Law Enforcement noted that many individuals do not realize that they have been trafficked, and that their intervention allows for a “time out” that will allow a person a moment to begin thinking about an exit.

### Advocates recommended that services should be provided in a trauma-informed and survivor-centered way.

Services should also be available to those that are at high risk of being trafficked not just those that disclose.

There are validated assessments that can show risk level. There are not many validated screeners available. However, validated screeners, meaning that they measure what they purport to measure, have been created by both the VERA Institute of Justice and by the DC Family Courts. The human trafficking screener created by VERA Institute of Justice does not have a “scoring system” and it does not confirm that an individual has been trafficked. Per the screener: “The totality of the responses, and not any single answer, will help you decide if someone is likely a trafficked person under the law.” Therefore, state trial courts, DCFS and law enforcement will need access to service providers and programs for those who are identified as being high risk of being trafficked, and not just for the individuals that are identified. Housing options for adults also need to expand. Domestic violence shelters are a common option, but there are gaps that exist with this service as well. For some shelters, if a trafficked person does not identify their trafficker as their “boyfriend” or a “significant other,” they will not be admitted. Many times, the relationship is not identified in a traditional way. It is important that housing and placement options exist for those

that are at high-risk of, or otherwise identified as being trafficked.

Another barrier to accessing services is that many services “dry up” when the recipient reaches the age of 18. Though youth can be court-involved until the age of 21, specialized care is required beyond the date of court-involvement.

**86%**  
of voters agreed  
that training for law  
enforcement on human  
trafficking should be  
required by law.  
- Simon Poll released  
April 24, 2017<sup>2</sup>

### 3. Designate resources for the development of local Multidisciplinary Teams.

National best practices indicate that a regional multidisciplinary team should be enacted to develop a collective strategy.

The Cook County Task Force was enacted in 2010. The Cook County Task Force Law Enforcement Working Group is different from traditional task force models, where one law enforcement agency is “in a command” position. Here, all agencies are collaborative partners, with no agency commanding the actions of another. The state and federal prosecutors chair the meeting to assure open information sharing among partner agencies. The agencies all work together, share information, are flexible, and there is no competition. The prosecutors also ensure that service providers are part of the law enforcement and criminal justice process, because a multidisciplinary approach serves both trafficked persons and the cases which seek justice on their behalf. This model has proven to foster trust between law enforcement and service providers. It is important that the “leadership” of the task force is not a person, as people change, but rather it be institutionalized as a team of partner agencies. The coordinator at the Cook County Task Force is funded by a Federal grant.

One prosecutor noted that a strategy to move from the streets to the courts to services is needed. He noted that training for law enforcement and establishment of problem-solving courts would be impactful.

## Recommendations for Law Enforcement Response to Youth

### 1. Educate those in foster care and in schools (i.e. administrators, students, resource officers, nurses, coaches, teachers, mandated reporters, counselors, social workers)

The FBI has indicated that the average age of entry into prostitution is between 12-14 years old. Education to youth on this topic is important.

Most trafficked persons’ story starts with a relationship. There needs to be discussions about healthy and unhealthy relationships with youth, and most schools do not offer a curriculum on “healthy relationships.” Education should highlight the signs, risks and issues of trafficking of minors. Human trafficking prevention curricula exists, for example “Deceptions” and “I am Little Red,” but gaining the school’s permission to present these programs can be difficult.

The Cook County Task Force gained some access to Chicago schools through the training of fifty school nurses on this topic. However, not every school has a school nurse. To ensure programming is implemented, sex trafficking prevention curricula could be mandated for middle school and high school students. Mandated education for schools should be enforceable.

School Resource Officers, nurses, teachers, coaches, and mandated reporters should also receive this training. Because Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACES) is a big topic with educators, it might make sense to also add a point about trafficking and healthy relationships in with ACES training.

Education in schools and hospitals is needed, as well as training to assist in identifying trafficked individuals.

### 2. Create specialized placement options for high-risk youth that are both secure and trauma-informed.

The Cook County Child Protection Response Unit, a division of the Cook County Sheriff’s Police Department, investigates and attempts to locate children who have disappeared or run away, and gathers general information from youth that appear at the shelter. The FBI has provided a statistic that within 24-48 hours of running away, one in three youth will

be approached by a pimp/trafficker. The Child Protection Response Unit views their role as crucial in recovering youth.

It is important to note that when youth are “on the run,” they are running from somewhere. Specialized placement options, apart from traditional DCFS foster care or group homes, need to be developed. If youth are running from these placements, an alternative needs to be developed. We need to secure a safe place instead of returning runaway youth to the environment which put them at risk.

The Law Enforcement Subcommittee stressed the importance of specialized placements for youth that treat trauma; one that is secured and trauma-informed. Placement needs to be able to treat specific trauma, understand what trauma looks like, and how trauma can manifest. Counseling services by counselors that understand the pathways to trafficking need to be made available. Relationship counseling is needed. Transferable skills must be taught to these youth.

Illinois DCFS asserted that in January of 2017, a work group report regarding Senate Bill 1763 was drafted. The report concluded that yes, youth require specialized services and a locked facility. Senate Bill 2461 called for specialized placement or in-home protective custody. It was noted that law enforcement can take protective custody over a youth for up to 48 hours, but that DCFS does not have a similar tool available.

**Detention cannot be the default answer to placement and housing simply because we do not have a more appropriate and effective alternative.**

There was a discussion about what “secured” means. It does not necessarily have to mean that the doors are locked, but it should mean that the youth is not able to readily leave and get back into the same life. It could mean that the youth is removed from that neighborhood. For example,

the Phoenix House New York provides drug and alcohol treatment, and it does not have any fences or bars, but is far from the city and keeps attendees “out of the environment.”

It was specifically noted that all involved should keep in mind that a rape survivor will likely have a better understanding of their trauma than a trafficked person.

**A trafficked person may not understand their trauma.**

Illinois DCFS noted that currently there are not any in-state placement options that will address the needs. In order to send a child out-of-state, the court may require “rigorous justification.”

It was noted that most facilities require the individual to admit to being trafficked. However, at the early stage of recovery, the individual may not be identifying as a trafficked person. This is a significant barrier to obtaining placement.

### **3. Implement validated risk assessment tool to facilitate interagency communication.**

Youth that are involved with juvenile probation in Cook County can be referred to Dr. Kisha Roberts-Tabb, of the Cook County Probation Department, for a commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) risk measurement. Though she is not able to screen all youth, as she is the only screener, she is able to take referrals from judges, juvenile detention, juvenile probation, and prosecutors. The intake officers at the Detention Center are also trained on identifiers, and can flag a case for interview by Dr. Roberts-Tabb. She is usually able to conduct interviews within 24-48 hours.

Dr. Roberts-Tabb utilizes a screening tool adapted from one used in Denver for measurement of risk of CSEC. Denver

developed their screening tool based upon an approach to “at-risk youth” developed in the Dallas Police Department. Applying the Cook County version of the screening tool, if three identifiers are present, Dr. Roberts-Tabb will indicate that individual is at high-risk for CSEC.

However, if there are less than three identifiers, but other red flags, she can indicate the youth is high-risk. A quantifiable score is not generated, but Dr. Roberts-Tabb creates a narrative based on the interview, and will also draft service recommendations. The report is then submitted to the court.

It was noted that in Denver, the Detention Center utilizes the screener at the first point of contact, regardless of offense.

The 17th Circuit Court, in Winnebago County, has also begun to use a CSEC Screener at the first point of contact, at their Juvenile Assessment Center. Winnebago County utilizes the Sex Trafficking Assessment

Review (STAR), a validated tool developed by the DC Family Courts. It generates a quantifiable score which is easily communicated between agencies and departments. For example, a numerical score identifies the youth as either low, moderate

or high-risk of CSEC. It will help to identify those youth that may require additional or specialized interventions.

## Recommendations for Court Response

**1. Recognize that trafficked persons (confirmed and unconfirmed) will no doubt intersect the legal system.**

State trial courts and their juvenile and adult probation departments will need access to service providers and programs for those that are at high-risk of being trafficked, and not just for the individuals that are confirmed.

To assist in the administration of justice, the court system will also need safe placement options for high-risk or confirmed youth, training for foster families, and specialized homes to place youth who are at high-risk for CSEC.

**2. Grant availability for advocates to be available in specialized court calls - to be available for “staffing” and assist in providing case management.**

In Cook County, all misdemeanor charges of prostitution are sent to one courtroom with trained staff. At that call, service providers like Haymarket and Salvation Army’s STOP-IT program are available. Individuals are not identified as being trafficked, but do get

linked to appropriate services. Case workers are present and needs are determined. There is no end date to the program unless it is clear that an individual is not interested. Goals are set by the participant in conjunction with their case worker, and can include acquiring an identification card, a cell phone, or applying for LINK services. The program is

**From 2011 to 2012, under the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Human Trafficking Unit, 55 defendants were charged with human trafficking and related crimes.<sup>6</sup>**

open to an individual as many times as the individual would like. If a participant comes in on a non-court day, but has completed his or her goals, the court can be opened to “graduate” the participant and dismiss the charge. Expungement and sealing is recommended, but does not occur in that courtroom. It was noted that this court does have a very heavy warrant call, and it is difficult to keep individuals engaged.

An intervention for adults, the PATH Court, has been created in Winnebago County. In this courtroom model, courtroom staff, including the Assistant State's Attorney and Public Defender, engage in training to understand human trafficking. The model presents an opportunity for those charged with prostitution to engage with service providers. An advocate from Rockford Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation is present to speak to each attendee. It is a seed-planting court, so that when the participant is ready to seek change, s/he knows where s/he can go. The hope is that one day it can be a Problem-Solving Court.

### **3. Expand the availability of community-based services and residential treatment, and have standards for service providers, that will assist the court system in referring individuals to the proper providers.**

Availability of community-based services and residential treatment, and having standards for service providers, will assist the court system in referring individuals to the proper providers. A centralized list or hub would be a useful tool. Services should be available to those that are at high-risk of, or those that are confirmed of being trafficked.

The National Trafficking Resource Center hosts a hotline, and provide names and numbers of resources in any given area. We need to strengthen communities to respond and make sure the correct agencies are listed on that Hotline.

A statewide hub, which has vetted treatment providers for trafficked persons, would be a useful tool for court systems when they need help determining what services could be utilized for the youth or adult.

Service providers are urged to keep families in mind, as the issue affects the whole family.

### **4. There is a need for properly trained court**

### **advocates so people do not keep cycling through the judicial system.**

The courts in Winnebago County have started a Pre-Trial Deferred Prosecution Program for those charged with solicitation of a prostitute, offered through the State's Attorney's Office. Each participant must admit guilt, complete a Compulsive Sex Program Assessment and any counseling recommendations from that assessment, complete a Changing Attitudes and Behavior Program, and any other recommendations as are dictated by the community panel. If all terms and conditions of the agreement are completed, the charge is dismissed.

Training of court advocates can also assist in the despair that law enforcement can sometimes feel in that the current statutes and penalties are not "working"- or that cases are continually being dismissed or negotiated to a point that it is no longer worthwhile to pursue those arrests.

## **Recommendations for Prosecution**

### **1. Continued conversation on the status of decriminalizing prostitution is recommended. However, further information is needed on the impact of the legalization of prostitution on human trafficking and on survivors of human trafficking and sex workers.**

Law enforcement does not suggest decriminalizing prostitution. Currently, the fact that commercial sex is a criminal act gives law enforcement authority to investigate in order to identify trafficked persons and prosecute traffickers; it is the criminal predicate to begin the investigation. If prostitution were legal, law enforcement would not have a lawful basis to proactively investigate without a complaint of force or knowledge that the person prostituted was a child. Under the current law, where there is reasonable suspicion

that prostitution is occurring, task force officers have a legal basis to look more closely, to see if trafficking is occurring beneath the surface. And task force officers focus their efforts on pursuing traffickers, not charging persons with prostitution. Sometimes, through the court process, individuals can also begin to find and gain access to relationships and services that will eventually lead to leaving life as a sex worker. The decriminalization of prostitution does not answer all the problems associated with human trafficking. However, trafficked persons, sex workers, and victim rights advocates believe that it is a place to start. The decriminalizing of prostitution may provide opportunities for sex workers and human trafficking survivors to begin to organize and protect themselves.

## **2. Clarify “involuntary servitude” statute regarding whether knowledge of age is required for conviction.**

The Safe Children’s Act limited the availability of the affirmative defense of mistaken age when an individual is charged with “promoting juvenile prostitution.” However, this same limitation does not apply to those charged under the “involuntary servitude” statute. Prosecutors understand that they must prove knowledge of age beyond a reasonable doubt. The Law Enforcement Work Group is not specifically recommending a modification to the statutes, but if the legislators’ intent was to limit the affirmative defense usage in “involuntary servitude” cases, clarification would be needed.

## **3. Merge “patronizing a prostitute” and “solicitation” statutes together for clarification, if doing so matches the legislators’ intent.**

Prosecutors mentioned that the patronizing charge requires penetration, and is difficult to prove; therefore, prosecutors are more likely to utilize “solicitation of a sexual act” charge. It was

noted that the patronizing charge was recently strengthened by the inclusion of a \$1,500 fine and vehicle impoundment, but the solicitation charge was not.

## **4. Impose stricter penalties for perpetrators of human trafficking.**

Advocates for trafficked persons recommended stricter penalties for purchasers; swift and severe to end demand. Law enforcement has found that local ordinances can be a practical solution to address the issue of demand. Law enforcement reports that buyers of sex can be deterred from future purchasing when large fines are in place. Ordinances exist and are utilized in Chicago, permitting up to \$2,000 in fines, with 60% of the fine funding women’s service centers and 40% of the fine funding juvenile justice. It was noted, however, that there is a need for education- to educate buyers that purchasing sex is not a victimless crime. Some attendees noted that perhaps all parties involved should be accountable, including websites and innkeepers. City Councils could establish regulations for businesses to register and for there to be oversight on spas and massage parlors. It was noted that perhaps innkeepers do know what is occurring, and some will call law enforcement and some will not. There may be a need for better regulations for innkeepers to keep records, and for websites to keep records of who is posting.

# Conclusion

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The report has found several deficiencies in both the legislative and regulatory environments. Improvement in the care of trafficked persons and prevention could be made with the statewide coordination of efforts. It is important that efforts across the state are coordinated, integrated and not duplicated.

A unified, statewide data collection reporting system and evaluation methodology is vital. Standards should be created to guide the provision of services from private, public, and non-profit agencies, who interact with trafficked persons. The use of nationally recognized tools and educational resources should be required. Best practices for survivor-centered and trauma-informed care should align local, state, regional, and national efforts. This will improve service delivery coordination to increase the positive impact on trafficked persons.

The Human Trafficking Task Force and its various subcommittees have described the human trafficking problem as it exists in Illinois. Between the years of 2007-2017 almost 3,000 people have been trafficked in the State of Illinois according to data from the Jane Addams Center for Social Policy and Research at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Human trafficking takes on various forms such as labor or sex trafficking. Regardless of the form it takes, human trafficking is a crime. People of all ages, genders, races, and socioeconomic backgrounds can fall prey to human trafficking. The Task Force's main priority is providing trafficked persons with resources and support. Traffickers are targeting their prey in both rural and urban settings, in our schools, businesses and tourist areas. Trafficking cases have been reported across Illinois and no community is immune. Additionally, the Internet has made it easier for children to be bought and sold. According to the Polaris Project, the organization responsible for maintaining the National Human Trafficking Hotline, there are an estimated 100,000 new escort advertisements every day and many are selling children.

The effects of this crime are reverberating across the nation and our state. Through a series of hearings across the state of Illinois, we gained added insight into the magnitude of modern day slavery. We learned more about the negative impact on trafficked persons, the systems of care needed to support survivors, and the policies that must be instituted to combat human trafficking.

The task force urges the members of the Illinois General Assembly, the Governor, and the Executive Branch agencies to review the recommendations. The recommendations will not only improve outcomes for trafficked persons but will also make Illinois a leader in comprehensive human trafficking reform. We must focus on education and training to alleviate the recruiting, transporting, and exploiting of trafficked persons. We must also focus on the health and safety of these individuals by using trauma-informed and survivor-centered care to spearhead initiatives designed to promote their wellbeing. Legislatively, we must make the issue of human trafficking a priority to continue the progress that has been made in Illinois thus far.

This Task Force has laid out recommendations in the areas of law enforcement, education and awareness, and services. We understand that the issues may require a financial investment in

resources and education as well as collaboration to achieve the desired outcomes. Stakeholders and allies must work together to implement these recommendations in order to make the vision outlined by this Task Force a reality. The implementation of the recommendations contained in this report may serve as a blueprint for making Illinois a leader in human trafficking reform.



# References

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Retrieved from: <http://polarisproject.org/sites/default/files/2017NHTHStats%20%281%29.pdf>
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- 6 Office of Cook County State's Attorney. Press Releases 2012. Retrieved from: [http://www.statesattorney.org/NewsArchive\\_2012.html](http://www.statesattorney.org/NewsArchive_2012.html)

## More Information:

Polaris: <https://polarisproject.org/>

Office of Trafficking in Persons: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip>

National Human Trafficking Hotline: <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/> Department of

Homeland Security: <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign>

Vera Institute (Screening tools): <https://www.vera.org/publications/out-of-the-shadows-identification-of-victims-of-human-trafficking>

Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking: <http://www.castla.org/>

Urban Institute: <https://www.urban.org/policy-centers/justice-policy-center/publications>

US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking: <https://www.state.gov/i/tip/c73433.htm>

National Survivor Network: <https://nationalsurvivornetwork.org/>

International Labor Organization: <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index.htm>

Office for Victims of Crime-Training and Technical Assistance Center:  
<https://www.ovcttac.go>

# Current Human Trafficking Legislation

<p><b>Public Act 100-0705</b></p> <p><b>DCFS-Specialized Placement</b></p> <p><b>Sponsor— Morrison/Gabel</b></p>	<p>Mandates that no later than July 1, 2019, the Department of Children and Family Services shall enter into contracts with public or private agencies or shall complete development for specialized placements for sex-trafficked youth in the Department’s care. Such specialized placements may include, but not be limited to, licensed foster homes, group homes, residential facilities, and secure residential facilities that specialize in providing treatment to children who have experienced sex trafficking.</p>
<p><b>Public Act 100-0939</b></p> <p><b>Trafficking Victims Protection</b></p> <p><b>Sponsor— Martinez/Welsh</b></p>	<p>Amends the Predator Accountability Act. Changes the short title of the Act to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Adds references to involuntary servitude and labor trafficking throughout the Act. Provides that a victim of involuntary servitude or labor trafficking has a cause of action against any person or entity who knowingly subjects, attempts to subject, or engages in a conspiracy to subject the victim to involuntary servitude or labor trafficking. Provides that the standard of proof in specified actions under the Act is a preponderance of the evidence. Provides that a legal guardian, family member, agent of the victim, court appointee, certain type of organization, or government entity responsible for enforcing the laws of this State may bring an action on behalf of a victim. Provides that it is not a defense to an action brought under the Act that a defendant has been acquitted or has not been investigated, arrested, prosecuted, or convicted under the Criminal Code of 2012 or has been convicted of a different offense for the conduct that is alleged to give rise to liability under the Act. Makes other changes, including corresponding changes in the Code of Civil Procedure.</p>
<p><b>Public Act 100-0671</b></p> <p><b>Trafficking Resource Notices</b></p> <p><b>Sponsor— B. Wheeler/ Connelly</b></p>	<p>Amends the Human Trafficking Resource Center Notice Act. To the list of entities required to post the notice under the Act, adds: massage parlors and bath houses; public gatherings and special events conducted on property open to the public that require the issuance of a permit from the unit of local government; establishments used primarily for gaming and where gaming equipment or supplies are used or offered for use for the purpose of accruing business revenue; and public and private elementary and secondary schools. Provides that the Department of Revenue or the governmental entity regulating a business or establishment (instead of the Department of Labor) shall monitor and enforce compliance with the Act.</p>

# Current Human Trafficking Legislation

<p><b>Public Act 100-0357</b></p> <p>Transportation-Tech</p> <p>Sponsor— Hurley/ McConnaughay</p>	<p>Provides that the Secretary of State shall include in its commercial driver’s license curriculum and study guide information on the human trafficking problem in this State.</p>
<p><b>Public Act 100-0692</b></p> <p>Sealing-Trafficking Victims</p> <p>Sponsor— A. Williams/ Hutchinson</p>	<p>Provides that a trafficking victim as defined by the Criminal Code of 2012 shall be eligible to petition for the immediate sealing of his or her criminal record upon the completion of his or her last sentence if his or her participation in the underlying offense was a direct result of human trafficking under the Criminal Code of 2012 or a severe form of trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Provides that a petitioner under this provision, in addition to other requirements provided by law, shall include in</p> <p>his or her petition a clear and concise statement that: (1) he or she was a victim of human trafficking at the time of the offense; and (2) that his or her participation in the offense was a direct result of human trafficking under the Criminal Code of 2012 or a severe form of trafficking under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Provides that if an objection is filed alleging that the petitioner is not entitled to immediate sealing, the court shall conduct a hearing and the court shall determine whether the petitioner is entitled to immediate sealing under the provision.</p>
<p><b>Public Act 100-1037</b></p> <p>Civil Law-Tech</p> <p>Sponsor— Bellock/McConnaughay</p>	<p>Provides that if an applicant or victim is engaged in a legal proceeding involving a claim that the applicant or victim is a victim of human trafficking, the victim or applicant meets the notification and cooperation with law enforcement requirements to be eligible for compensation under the Act.</p>

# Current Human Trafficking Legislation

<p><b>SB 2526</b></p> <p><b>Sex Offender Reg-Sex Offense</b></p> <p><b>Sponsor— Morrison/ Mussman</b></p> <p><b>Status — House Rule 19 (a) / Re-referred to Rules</b></p>	<p>Amends the Sex Offender Registration Act. Includes a violation or attempted violation of involuntary sexual servitude of a minor or trafficking in persons based on involuntary sexual servitude of a minor as a sex offense for purposes of registration.</p>
<p><b>SB 2575</b></p> <p><b>Human Trafficking-Tech</b></p> <p><b>Sponsor— McConnaughay</b></p> <p><b>Status — Senate Referred to Assignments</b></p>	<p>Amends the Human Trafficking Task Force Act. Makes a technical change in a Section concerning the short title.</p>
<p><b>SB 2974</b></p> <p><b>Human Trafficking Penalties</b></p> <p><b>Sponsor— Connelly</b></p> <p><b>Status — Senate Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments</b></p>	<p>Amends the Illinois Police Training Act. Provides that Illinois Law Enforcement Training standards Board shall require police training schools to teach identification of victims of human trafficking. Amends the Criminal Code Of 2012. Provides for enhanced penalties for human trafficking crimes when the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense. Amends the code of criminal procedures of 1963. Prohibits the admissibility of evidence in the prosecution for trafficking of the prior sexual activities or reputation of the victim.</p>
<p><b>HB 5774</b></p> <p><b>Human Trafficking Training</b></p> <p><b>Sponsor— Stuart</b></p> <p><b>Status — House Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules</b></p>	<p>Amends the Unified Code of Corrections concerning fines for certain sexual offenses. Creates the Lodging Establishment Human Trafficking Recognition Training Act. Requires hotels and motels to train employees in the recognition of human trafficking and protocols for reporting observed human trafficking to the appropriate authority. Provides that the Department of Labor shall develop the curriculum for the training. Requires the training program to be developed by January 1, 2019 and training by hotels and motels to begin by June 1 2019, Effective immediately.</p>

# Current Human Trafficking Legislation

<p><b>HB 3629</b></p> <p><b>Human Trafficking Victim Under age 18</b></p> <p><b>Sponsor— Stuart</b></p> <p><b>Status — House Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules</b></p>	<p>Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Provides that when the victim is under 18 years of age at the time of the offense, a prosecution for involuntary servitude, involuntary sexual servitude of a minor, or trafficking in persons and related offenses may be commenced within 25 years (rather than one year) of the victim attaining the age of 18 years. Provides that involuntary sexual servitude of a minor is a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 25 years if the person under 18 years of age who is the victim of the offense has engaged in commercial sexual activity, a sexually-explicit performance, or the production of pornography. Provides that involuntary sexual servitude of a minor is a Class X felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 10 years if the person under 18 years of age has not engaged in the prohibited activities. Provides for the same penalty for trafficking in persons and involuntary servitude if the victim of the offense was under 18 years of age. Amends the Code of Civil Procedure. Includes in the definition of “childhood sexual abuse” human trafficking violation in which a person under 18 years of age was a victim. Provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, an action for damages for personal injury based on childhood sexual abuse may be commenced at any time.</p>
<p><b>HB 5079</b></p> <p><b>Human Trafficking Offenses</b></p> <p><b>Sponsor— Bellock</b></p> <p><b>Status — House Rule 19(a) / Re-referred to Rules</b></p>	<p>Amends the Criminal Code of 2012. Increases the penalties for trafficking in persons, involuntary servitude, and related offenses. For some Class X offenses, imposes a term of imprisonment of not less than 12 years and not more than 30 years. Amends the Sex Offender Registration Act. Provides that “sex offense” for registration purposes of the Act includes involuntary sexual servitude of a minor on and after January 1, 2019. Amends the Code of Civil Procedure. Provides that a victim of trafficking may bring a civil action against a person who pleads guilty to or is convicted of a human trafficking offense to recover actual damages sustained by the victim, court costs, including reasonable attorney’s fees, and punitive damages determined by the court. Provides that an action commenced under the provision shall be filed within 10 years after the latest of the following events: (1) the final order in the related case; (2) the victim’s emancipation from the defendant; or (3) the victim’s 18th birthday.</p>

## ILLINOIS STATEWIDE HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE MANUAL

Provider	Type of Service	Services Provided	Contact Information
<b>Children’s Advocacy Centers of Illinois (CACI)- Statewide</b>	Case Management, Forensic Interviews	CACI provide services to children who are involved in allegations of sexual abuse, severe physical abuse and who have been a witness to a violent crime. CACI staff provide advocacy to caregivers, conduct child forensic interviews, and facilitate a coordinated response by law enforcement, child protective services, prosecution, mental health and medical providers to give families needed support and treatment.	Locations and contact information for all Child Advocacy Centers statewide:  <a href="http://www.childrensadvocacycentersofillinois.org/">http://www.childrensadvocacycentersofillinois.org/</a>
<b>Farmworker &amp; Landscaper Advocacy Project (FLAP)- Statewide</b>	Education and Legal Services (Labor Trafficking)	FLAP’s mission is to improve working conditions for immigrants, snow plow workers, migrant and seasonal workers in the agricultural and landscaping industries in Illinois. Including low-income farmworkers, landscapers, packinghouse workers, cannery workers, restaurant workers and meat and poultry workers. FLAP carries out this mission through outreach, community education, community legal education, litigation, information and referrals and partnerships.	<b>Alexandra Sossa</b> , Executive Director Phone: (847) 668-2114 Email: <a href="mailto:asossa@flapillinois.org">asossa@flapillinois.org</a>

<p><b>Heartland Alliance- Statewide</b></p>	<p>Case Management, Counseling, Education, Legal Services, Medical Assistance</p>	<p>Heartland Human Care Services' Freedom from Trafficking (FFT) program provides comprehensive services to foreign-national survivors of human trafficking and their family members. FFT also oversees the Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (TVAP) in Illinois, helping to facilitate referrals for any foreign-national survivor of human trafficking identified statewide. Services include but are not limited to identifying safe, affordable housing, crisis intervention, medical assistance, dental and vision assistance, mental health referrals, legal services, education and job training, and family reunification.</p>	<p><b>Darci Flynn</b>, Associate Director Phone: (312) 662-6185 Email: <a href="mailto:dflynn@heartlandalliance.org">dflynn@heartlandalliance.org</a></p>
<p><b>Illinois Baptist State Association (IBSA)- Statewide</b></p>	<p>Education and Outreach</p>	<p>IBSA's State Advisory Team is a group of volunteers/leaders that represent the Illinois Baptist State Association. The team is devoted to increasing trafficking awareness and helping to educate and equip leaders. Resources include educational speakers and trainers for both church and community events. Also, they have a partnership with the Wellhouse in Birmingham, Alabama that offers rescue/transition services to exploited women.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ibsa.org/missions">http://www.ibsa.org/missions</a></p>

<p><b>Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV)-</b> Statewide</p>	<p>Advocacy, Case Management, Counseling, Education, Emergency Housing</p>	<p>ICADV provides advocacy, training and technical assistance to community-based agencies providing services to domestic violence victims and their dependents. Member programs provide 24-hour access to crisis intervention services including shelter, counseling and advocacy for victims of domestic violence and their dependents.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilcadv.org/">http://www.ilcadv.org/</a></p>
<p><b>Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA)-</b> Statewide</p>	<p>Advocacy, Case Management, Counseling, Education, Emergency Housing</p>	<p>ICASA member programs provide 24-hour access to crisis intervention services including shelter, counseling and advocacy for victims of domestic violence and their dependents.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.icasa.org">www.icasa.org</a></p>
<p><b>Illinois Department of Child and Family Services (IDCFS)-</b> Statewide</p>	<p>Direct Services to Youth in Care</p>	<p>The Human Trafficking Program Manager monitors human trafficking cases of youth in care. Provide linkage, clarification and direction to IDCFS and POS child welfare staff regarding human trafficking cases. Serves as the IDCFS liaison to local law enforcement, the FBI, National Center for Missing and Exploited Youth. <b>*If an individual under the age of 20 is identified as a victim of human trafficking, contact the Child Abuse Hotline to report a human trafficking allegation of child abuse or neglect. Reports can be made anonymously.</b></p>	<p><b>Victoria Davis Jones,</b> Human Trafficking Program Manager Phone: (312) 328-2095 Email: <a href="mailto:Victoria.Davis-Jones@illinois.gov">Victoria.Davis-Jones@illinois.gov</a></p> <p>Child Abuse Hotline: 1(800) 252-abuse</p>



<b>Illinois State Police (ISP)-</b> Statewide	Law Enforcement Services	The Illinois State Police (ISP) provides law enforcement services through the District offices statewide. In addition, the ISP provides information services for law enforcement use through the Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center (STIC). The STIC supports human trafficking investigations and has specialized tools and resources.	<b>Aaron Kustermann</b> , Chief Intelligence Officer Phone: (217) 785-4586 Email: <a href="mailto:Aaron_Kustermann@isp.state.il.us">Aaron_Kustermann@isp.state.il.us</a>
<b>Illinois Women Religious Against Human Trafficking-</b> Statewide	Education and Policy Advocacy	Illinois Women Religious Against Human Trafficking services include education, advocacy and prevention. Through education, they raise awareness by presentations, conferences, discussions of human trafficking through film. They also assist survivors in obtaining necessities and advocate for anti-trafficking legislation nationally and internationally.	<b>Sister Jean Okroi</b> Phone: (630) 244-8032 Email: <a href="mailto:ibvmjmo@aol.com">ibvmjmo@aol.com</a>
<b>International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA)-</b> Statewide and Chicagoland area	Education and Research	IOFA is a non-profit organization that works to combat youth trafficking for sex and labor in the U.S. and around the world. In the U.S., IOFA collaborates with local, state, and national partners who work directly with vulnerable youth to develop resources, provide capacity-building, training and technical assistance, and research and education.	<b>Ali Boak</b> , Co-Founder and Executive Director Phone: (773) 404-8831 ext. 101 Email: <a href="mailto:aboak@iofa.org">aboak@iofa.org</a>
<b>Equip for Equality-</b> Statewide	Education and Legal Advocacy	Equip for Equality's mission is to advance the human and civil rights of children and adults with disabilities in Illinois.	<b>Lydia Sharp</b> , Equal Justice Works Fellow & Staff Attorney Phone: (312) 895-7302 Email: <a href="mailto:Lydia@equipforequality.org">Lydia@equipforequality.org</a>

		They provide free legal advocacy, investigative activities, and educational trainings. The civil rights team focuses on removing barriers that prevent people with disabilities from fully participating in community life and pursuing their goals. Their abuse investigation unit focuses on protection from abuse and neglect, and other rights related to the quality of care and treatment in facilities and programs.	Intake Line: (800) 537-2632
<b>FBI Victim Services Division- Statewide</b>	Direct Services and Transportation	The Victim Service Division is responsible for ensuring that victims of crimes investigated by the FBI are afforded the opportunity to receive the services and notification as required by federal law and the Attorney General Guidelines on Victim and Witness Assistance.	<b>Patrice Heelan,</b> Victim Specialist Northern Division Email: <a href="mailto:pmheelan@fbi.gov">pmheelan@fbi.gov</a>
<b>Gateway Foundation- Statewide</b>	Drug Rehab	Gateway offers inpatient drug rehab and alcohol treatment programs to help guide those suffering from a substance use disorder through the recovery process in a supportive and safe environment. Our substance abuse treatment programs provide patients with the knowledge, therapy, counseling and tools needed to enjoy a life free from addiction.	Service/Intake Phone: (877) 505- HOPE (4673)  Website: <a href="https://www.gatewayfoundation.org/">https://www.gatewayfoundation.org/</a>
<b>LAF Immigrants and Workers' Rights Practice Group- Statewide</b>	Legal Services (Labor Trafficking)	LAF's Trafficking Survivors Assistance Program (TSAP) is a statewide program funded through the Department of Justice Office for Victims	<b>Lisa Palumbo,</b> Director, Immigrants and Workers' Rights Practice Group Phone: (312) 347-8374 Email: <a href="mailto:lpalumbo@lafchicago.org">lpalumbo@lafchicago.org</a>

		of Crime. TSAP provides comprehensive legal services to trafficking victims, including both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. Legal services include but are not limited to immigration, crime victim advocacy, wage theft, orders of protection, family law, consumer issues, name changes, and public benefits.	
<b>BeLoved Illinois-Serves Southern Counties</b>	Education and Outreach	BeLoved is a faith based organization that is dedicated to training and developing people and programs for awareness, outreach and aftercare to reach the unmet needs of those affected by commercial sex exploitation.	<b>Promise Bradley</b> , Director Email: <a href="mailto:connect@belovedillinois.org">connect@belovedillinois.org</a> Website: <a href="https://www.belovedillinois.org/">https://www.belovedillinois.org/</a>
<b>Butterfly Dreams Alliance-</b> Located in Breese, IL.	Education and Outreach	Butterfly Dreams Alliance provides community outreach support and prevention guiding pathways to family wellness and life empowerment. Educate youth and families in prevention and intervention of violence, addictions, abuse and human trafficking.	<b>Patricia (Trish) McKnight</b> , Founder Phone: (618) 304-7438 Email: <a href="mailto:trish@butterflydreamsalliance.org">trish@butterflydreamsalliance.org</a>
<b>Catalyst Ministries-</b> Located in Bloomington, IL.	Direct Services, Education, Housing	Catalyst Ministries is a faith-based entity that equips and empowers women and children-at-risk. They work with local leaders and churches to create communities of care for single moms and their children. Also, they have partnerships in the developing world with local, indigenous leaders to decrease vulnerabilities for abuse and human trafficking. Their facility	<b>Julie Ryan</b> , Director Email: <a href="mailto:julie.ryan@catalystministries.net">julie.ryan@catalystministries.net</a>

		offers housing, life skills training, education, vocational, and community programs.	
<p><b>Center for Prevention and Abuse-</b>                  Located in Peoria, Illinois. Primary victim service area is Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford Counties</p>	<p>Case Management, Counseling, Direct Services, Education, Emergency and Long-term Housing</p>	<p>Center for Prevention and Abuse provides direct services to all victims of human trafficking (sex and labor) regardless of age, race, gender, or sexual orientation. All services are confidential and free of charge. Comprehensive, individualized case management services are offered in Central and Southern Illinois. They also provide crisis intervention, counseling/therapy, emergency shelter, long-term housing, employment, education, transportation, health care, legal, immigration, interpretation, childcare and financial assistance.</p>	<p><b>Sara Dillefeld-Sefried,</b>                  Director of Human Trafficking Services                  Phone: (309) 210-3700                  Email: <a href="mailto:ssefried@centerforpreventionofabuse.org">ssefried@centerforpreventionofabuse.org</a>                  For emergency shelter or referral to the program call (309) 691-0551</p>
<p><b>Centerstone-</b>                  Locations in Alton, Carbondale, Marion and West Frankfort</p>	<p>Drug Rehab and Counseling</p>	<p>Centerstone is one of the nation’s largest not-for-profit providers of community-based behavioral health care, offering a full range of mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and intellectual and developmental disabilities services in Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.</p>	<p>Locations and contact information:  <a href="https://centerstone.org/locations/illinois/">https://centerstone.org/locations/illinois/</a>                  Intake Line: (855) 608-3560</p>
<p><b>Central Illinois Human Trafficking Taskforce-</b>                  Central Illinois Region</p>	<p>Taskforce</p>	<p>Multi-disciplinary task force that is dedicated to raising awareness, providing education and training to combat all forms of human trafficking in Central Illinois. With a coordinated and victim-centered effort, their</p>	<p><b>Michelle Norris,</b> Interim Taskforce Coordinator                  Phone: (217) 492-4450                  Email: <a href="mailto:michelle.norris@usdoj.gov">michelle.norris@usdoj.gov</a></p>

		mission is to better identify victims (foreign nationals and U.S. citizens of sexes and ages), provide quality services based on their individualized needs and effectively prosecute human trafficking cases.	
<b>Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE)-</b> Cook County	Advocacy and Legal Services	CAASE provides free legal services relating to protective and no-contact orders, victims' rights advocacy, employment, or educational advocacy to survivors of sexual assault and prostitution/sex trafficking. They also provide free legal services relating to vacating criminal records based on convictions stemming from sex trafficking.	<b>Veronica Svendsen</b> , Senior Paralegal Phone: (773) 244-2230 ext. 204 Email: <a href="mailto:veronica@caase.org">veronica@caase.org</a>
<b>Cherish House (Reclaim 13)-</b> Located in Downers Grove, IL (Northern Region) <b>Eligibility:</b> <b>Girls</b> <b>10-21 years old</b>	<b>Capacity:</b> <b>10 beds</b>	Cherish House is a long-term, trauma-informed residential treatment facility for victims of sex trafficking. Cherish House employs staff who teach life skills, help refer victims to medical care, education, and vocational training and help them move beyond their victimization. Cherish House does not have a prescribed length of stay for residents; however, they are unable to keep residents beyond the age of 21. Completion of the program, therefore, would entail either the ability to live independently, return to family, or integrate into other family arrangements.	<b>Cassandra Ma</b> , Executive Director Intake Line: (312) 462-3306 Email: <a href="mailto:cassandra@reclaim13.org">cassandra@reclaim13.org</a> <b>*Not able to take in minors who are DCFS youth in care.</b>

<p><b>Cook County Human Trafficking Taskforce (CCHTTF)-</b> Cook County</p>	<p>Taskforce</p>	<p>Multi-disciplinary task force that brings law enforcement, social service and legal service agencies together to work on human trafficking cases. CCHTTF aims to combat human trafficking through seamless collaboration between law enforcement and social service providers. They utilize a victim-centered approach in proactively investigating and prosecuting human trafficking crimes, and the provision of comprehensive, high-quality social services for all victims of human trafficking.</p>	<p><b>Summer Ghias,</b> Human Trafficking Taskforce Coordinator Email: <a href="mailto:summer.ghias@usc.salvationarmy.org">summer.ghias@usc.salvationarmy.org</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.cookcountytaskforce.org">www.cookcountytaskforce.org</a></p>
<p><b>Cook County Sherriff's Office-</b> Cook County</p>	<p>Case Management, Counseling, Peer Support</p>	<p>The Cook County Sheriff's Office encounters victims of human trafficking through social service outreach tied to law enforcement or custodial programs. The Human Trafficking Response Team's unique services to prostituted/trafficked women provides a platform for this population to receive peer support, clinical intervention and case management designed to meet the needs of women involved in the sex trade.</p>	<p><b>Marian Hatcher,</b> Human Trafficking Response Team Email: <a href="mailto:ccso.htrt@cookcountyil.gov">ccso.htrt@cookcountyil.gov</a></p> <p>24/7 Hotline: (312) 718-4451</p>
<p><b>Dreamcatcher Foundation-</b> Chicagoland area</p>	<p>Advocacy, Counseling, Education, Peer Support</p>	<p>The Dreamcatcher Foundation is a survivor-led and survivor-focused not-for-profit organization. They work to prevent the sexual exploitation of at-risk youth, help current victims find confidence</p>	<p><b>Brenda Myers- Powell,</b> Executive Director Phone: (773) 981-8850 Email: <a href="mailto:thedreamcatcherfoundation@yahoo.com">thedreamcatcherfoundation@yahoo.com</a></p>

		and stability through education, individualized care and services. Their harm reduction, holistic, eclectic approach offers clinical and practical applications to encourage and empower Chicago's most disenfranchised and disadvantaged young women.	
<p><b>Eden's Glory-</b> Located in Greenville, IL (Southern Region)</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> <b>Adult women 18+</b></p>	<p><b>Capacity:</b> <b>4 beds</b></p>	<p>Eden's Glory is a faith based two-year residential treatment program serving adult women, ages 18 and older who are survivors of human trafficking. Services provided include: counseling services, life skills and recovery classes, case management and job experience. An initial referral form and application must be submitted.</p>	<p><b>Annie Shoemaker</b>, Program Director Phone: (314) 339-8783 Email: <a href="mailto:annie@edensglory.org">annie@edensglory.org</a></p> <p>Intake Line: (719) 839-0621</p>
<p><b>Family Resources-Braking Traffik Program-</b> Rock Island &amp; Mercer Counties</p>	<p>Advocacy, Education, Case Management</p>	<p>Braking Traffik provides community outreach and education through Any Kid Anywhere and Hotel/Motel Project. Any Kid Anywhere is a school curriculum targeting middle and high school students. Hotel/Motel Project provides training to hotels and motels to raise awareness of human trafficking and to advise on effective responses to suspected incidences. They also provide legislative advocacy and comprehensive services to survivors. Their comprehensive services include: crisis response to hospitals and police departments, immediate</p>	<p><b>Jessi Tapia</b>, Survivor Advocate Phone: (563) 468-2325 Email: <a href="mailto:jtapia@famres.org">jtapia@famres.org</a></p> <p>Please call our 24/7 crisis line to speak to an advocate: (309) 797-1777</p>

		housing needs, individual medical, legal, or systems advocacy, safety planning, education, counseling, and information/referral. All services are free and confidential to survivors and their safe significant others.	
<b>Grounds of Grace-</b> Located in Springfield, IL (Central Region) <b>Eligibility:</b> <b>Women or Men 16 or older</b>	<b>Capacity:</b> <b>4 beds</b>	Grounds of Grace Operates two programs for women or men, depending on the population already in the program: 1) P.R.E.S.S On, an entry program for sexually exploited and trafficked individuals located in a residential rehabilitation family home environment. 2) Extraordinary Living, a second phase to P.R.E.S.S On, aims to establish support networks and equip individuals to return to society. Program participants must be 16 or older. The facility offers mentorship, education, living, relationship, vocational, work, and community programs.	<b>Dana Pfeiffer, Director</b> Phone: (217) 414-5708 Email: <a href="mailto:hisgrounds@groundsofgrace.com">hisgrounds@groundsofgrace.com</a>
<b>Haymarket COPE Program-</b> Located in Chicago, IL (Northern District) <b>Eligibility: adult women with substance abuse history</b>	<b>Capacity:</b> <b>8 beds</b>	Haymarket Center provides an eight bed Therapeutic Community (TC), Recovery Home program for women with substance abuse histories who are victims of human trafficking or who have engaged in commercial sex. They work closely with the Cook County Sheriff's Office receiving many referrals from them.	<b>Marie Day, Supervisor</b> Phone: (312) 226-7984 ext. 548 Email: <a href="mailto:mday@hcenter.org">mday@hcenter.org</a> Intake Line: (888) 494-4032
<b>Hoyleton Youth and Family</b>	Education, Outreach	HYFS organizes their anti-trafficking initiative,	<b>Kristen Shinn,</b> Director of Community Support Services



<p><b>Services (HYFS) -</b> Located in Fairview Heights, IL. Metro-East Region with a focus on Madison &amp; St. Clair County.</p>		<p>Network of Voices Against Trafficking and Exploitation (NOVATE). Over the years program activities have primarily focused on training, outreach, and victim identification, but by the nature of this work staff have provided crisis intervention while long-term service placements are coordinated. Services have included assisting law enforcement with minor and adult victims immediately after identification, coordinating referrals for additional services, and being a resource for comfort and mental health support.</p>	<p>Phone: (618) 688-4739 Email: <a href="mailto:kshinn@hoyleton.org">kshinn@hoyleton.org</a></p>
<p><b>Jewish Coalition Against Sex Trafficking (JCAST)-</b> Chicago</p>	<p>Education, Outreach, Policy Reform</p>	<p>JCAST is Chicago's Jewish voice against sex trafficking. They combat sex trafficking through public awareness &amp; education, community engagement, and advocacy at local, state, &amp; national levels. Using a gender lens, JCAST empowers Jewish women &amp; girls, and more recently men, to build partnerships with nonprofits, educate Jewish &amp; secular communities, and advocate for systemic change in the way law, culture, and the public objectifies women and treats sex trafficking survivors.</p>	<p><b>Gayle Nelson</b>, Development Director Email: <a href="mailto:gayle@jcastchicago.org">gayle@jcastchicago.org</a> Website: <a href="http://www.jcastchicago.org">www.jcastchicago.org</a></p>
<p><b>Kankakee County Center against Sexual Assault (KC- CASA) -</b> Located in</p>	<p>Case Management, Education, Medical and Legal Advocacy</p>	<p>KC-CASA and their sister office, Iroquois Sexual Assault Services, (ISAS), located in Watseka, IL, work to provide hope and healing</p>	<p>Those needing services do not need a referral and may contact KC-CASA directly at our office at (815) 932-7273.</p> <p>24 Hour Hotline: (815) 932-3322</p>

<p>Kankakee, IL. Primary service area is Kankakee, Iroquois, and Ford counties</p>		<p>to survivors of sexual violence, including survivors of human trafficking. They both also provide counseling as well as medical and legal advocacy to all survivors of sexual violence in our communities, both minors and adults. In addition, KC-CASA provides comprehensive case management to survivors of human trafficking (both labor and sex trafficking) whether they are foreign born or U.S. Nationals.</p>	
<p><b>Kankakee/Iroquois Human Trafficking Task Force (KIHTTF)</b>- Kankakee &amp; Iroquois counties</p>	<p>Taskforce</p>	<p>The Kankakee Iroquois Human Trafficking Task Force (KIHTTF) consists of various partners throughout our communities who work together to provide services to survivors of human trafficking residing in Kankakee, Iroquois and Ford Counties. The coordinated efforts among our local social service providers, law enforcement, medical personnel, and others are valuable as we work to provide holistic, trauma-informed care to survivors.</p>	<p><b>Sheri Schweizer,</b> Training and Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (KC-CASA)</p> <p>Phone: (815) 932-7272 ext. 215 Email: <a href="mailto:sschweizer@kc-casa.org">sschweizer@kc-casa.org</a></p>
<p><b>Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Family Services (LAS)</b>- Located in Cook and DuPage counties</p>	<p>Case Management, Education, Legal Services and Outreach</p>	<p>Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Family Services (LAS) is a nonprofit organization that provides wrap-around legal and case management services to survivors of human trafficking and other crimes. It also conducts training, outreach and awareness projects on these matters. LAS serves</p>	<p>Intake Phone Number: (312) 986-4200</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:trafficking@metrofamily.org">trafficking@metrofamily.org</a></p>

		immigrant and domestic survivors of sex or labor trafficking.	
<p><b>Naomi's House-</b> Located in Wheaton, IL (Northern District) <b>Eligibility: Adult women 18+</b></p>	<p><b>Capacity:</b> <b>5 beds</b> <b>(soon to be 8)</b></p>	<p>Long-term residential program in the Western suburbs for adult female survivors of commercial sexual exploitation. The program lasts ten to twelve months and involves a rehabilitation care plan consisting of life skills, education and trauma-informed therapy. Residents should have the ability to pursue goals in the areas of practical, emotional and spiritual development as it relates to career, mental health, physical and spiritual needs. Residents must pass medical screening administered by doctor and must be willing to live a drug and alcohol-free lifestyle. Pregnant women are not eligible to be a part of the program.</p>	<p><b>Simone Halpin,</b> Executive Director Phone: (630) 426-1743 Email: <a href="mailto:simone.halpin@naomishouse.org">simone.halpin@naomishouse.org</a></p> <p>Intake line: (630) 480-1697</p>
<p><b>National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC)-</b> Chicagoland area</p>	<p>Advocacy, Education, Legal Services, Policy Reform</p>	<p>Heartland Alliance's National Immigrant Justice Center (NIJC) is dedicated to ensuring human rights protections and access to justice for all immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers. With offices in Chicago, Indiana, and Washington, D.C., NIJC provides direct legal services and advocates for these populations through policy reform, impact litigation, and public education. NIJC has been unique in blending individual client advocacy with broad-based systemic change. NIJC's</p>	<p>Phone: (312) 660-1370</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:immigrantlegaldefense@heartlandalliance.org">immigrantlegaldefense@heartlandalliance.org</a></p>

		Counter-Trafficking Project provides legal representation to survivors of labor and sex trafficking in their immigration cases.	
<b>Pediatric Resource Center-</b> Located in Peoria, IL with satellite clinic in central and western Illinois. Serves Central Illinois Counties	Medical Case Management, Youth Medical Examination	The Pediatric Resource Center provides 24-hour specialized, child-friendly, medical examinations for children (birth to 18 years) who may have experienced sex trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, child sexual abuse, child physical abuse or neglect. The program provides medical case management services, including direct services, education and information/referral.	For referral to the program: Call 309-624-9595. Ask to speak with the intake coordinator or medical provider on call.  <a href="https://peoria.medicine.uic.edu/prc/">https://peoria.medicine.uic.edu/prc/</a>
<b>Reclaim 13-</b> Chicagoland area	Education and Mentorship	Reclaim13's three strategic areas include healing, education and engagement. Their mentor program works with children and adults who were victims of sexual abuse and/or exploitation. In addition to healing, they work to prevent child sexual abuse and exploitation through PACE (Prevention of Abuse and Child Exploitation) with young children, beginning in preschool and through high school. They also work to both educate the public and to engage individuals to create a compassionate community united in the goal of ending child sexual exploitation.	General Info Phone: (630) 209-4554  Hotline Phone: (312)462-3306  Email: <a href="mailto:Info@reclaim13.org">Info@reclaim13.org</a>

<p><b>Rahab's Daughters-</b> Located in Barrington, IL (Northern, District)</p> <p><b>Eligibility: Adult women 18+</b></p>	<p><b>Capacity: 4 emergency beds &amp; 4 long term beds</b></p>	<p>Rahab's Daughters is a faith-based program that has four emergency beds and four long-term beds for adult women in Barrington and Fox River Grove. The program utilizes a Safe Families Model; trained parent(s) have a home set up to accommodate additional houseguests who can also live there. The program is faith-based, which means church attendance and daily bible study is a requirement. Connections to group and individual counseling, education facilities and job training are also available. Job training is mandatory for all those not enrolled in school and those enrolled in school are required to do 10 hours a week of job training.</p>	<p><b>Sharmila Wijeyakumar</b>, Director Email: <a href="mailto:samw@rahabsdaughters.org">samw@rahabsdaughters.org</a></p> <p>Intake Line: (224) 333-0911</p>
<p><b>Refuge for Women-</b> Located in Carpentersville, IL (Northern District)</p> <p><b>Eligibility: Adult women 18+</b></p>	<p><b>Capacity: 6 beds</b></p>	<p>Refuge for Women is a non-profit, spiritually-based organization that provides long-term care for female adult women who have escaped human trafficking or sexual exploitation. Refuge for Women is a 3-phase program that is nine months long with 24-hour staffing. A resident can stay an additional three months for transitional support. The program will work with mothers to have kids placed with Safe Families for the duration of their stay. Survivors must complete an online application, phone interview, and must have already gone through detox if substance abuse</p>	<p><b>Karen Schultz</b>, Chicago Residential Coordinator Phone: (708) 380-7410 Email: <a href="mailto:karen.schultz@refugeforwomen.org">karen.schultz@refugeforwomen.org</a></p> <p><b>Online application: <a href="http://www.rfwchicago.org">www.rfwchicago.org</a></b></p>

		is an issue. Rules include: no cell phones, attendance in classes, recovery work, weekly counseling with a therapist, church attendance, etc.	
<b>Rockford Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (RAASE)-</b> Rockford County	Advocacy and Referral to Services	RAASE is a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit that is working to provide advocacy, services, and care for adult trafficking survivors. They currently serve as a coordinating organization to connect adult survivors with services provided by members of our partner network which includes medical detox, mental health assessment, trauma- informed curriculum for support, temporary and longer-term restorative housing through an alliance of programs across the nation. They also provide sexual exploitation and trafficking prevention training with an “end demand” approach to law enforcement, courts, service providers, and the public.	<b>Lori Johnson</b> , Vice President Phone: (888) 823-2364 Email: <a href="mailto:Lori@RAASE.net">Lori@RAASE.net</a>
<b>Salvation Army STOP- IT Program-</b> Cook, Will, DuPage, Kane, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake, DeKalb, and Kendall counties	Advocacy, Case Management, Crisis Intervention, Direct Services, Drop-in Center, Education	The STOP-IT Program provides free voluntary intensive case management services to all survivors of sex or labor trafficking regardless of age, gender, immigration status or sexual orientation. In addition, STOP-IT has a drop-in center in downtown Chicago for female-identified individuals who have had to trade sex for survival. STOP-IT's drop-in center is open on	<b>Elyse Dobney</b> , Program Manager Email: <a href="mailto:elysedobney@usc.salvationarmy.org">elysedobney@usc.salvationarmy.org</a>  24 Hour Hotline: (877) 606-3158

		Tuesdays from 1 pm to 8pm and Thursdays from 1pm to 5pm. The program operates a 24-hour hotline for crisis intervention. Survivors, service providers, first responders and community members for safety planning receive technical assistance, make referrals, or can access any of the above services.	
<p><b>Selah Freedom-</b> Located in Northern Suburbs</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b> <b>Female survivors of sex trafficking, 18+</b></p>	<p><b>Capacity:</b> <b>6 beds</b></p>	<p>Selah Freedom provides a three-phase Residential Program to adult survivors of sex trafficking and exploitation with a 12-month minimum stay. Located in the near North Suburbs. The program requires an assessment residential phase of two to four weeks; at that time Selah Freedom may decide that another program would be a better fit. Once the 12 months is completed, survivors have the option to transition to Independent Living, which can mean another two years with Selah Freedom. Survivors must call the intake line themselves.</p>	<p><b>Sarah Frazer,</b> Residential Coordinator Email: <a href="mailto:sarahq@selahfreedom.com">sarahq@selahfreedom.com</a></p> <p>Intake line: (888) 837-3363</p>
<p><b>Set Free Movement (Eden's Glory)-</b> Bond and Macon counties</p>	<p>Education and Outreach</p>	<p>The Set Free Movement consists of community volunteers concerned about the issue of human trafficking. They come from different age groups, spiritual beliefs, and sectors of the community. Their primary focus is educating the community on what human trafficking is and how to report it. They are also working on</p>	<p><b>Ginger Coakley,</b> Executive Director Email: <a href="mailto:ginger@edensglory.org">ginger@edensglory.org</a></p>

		building community partnerships with agencies and churches. As more victims come to attention, they want their community to be equipped to support and restore them.	
<p><b>Stop Human Trafficking Eastern Missouri Southern IL Network-</b> Located in St. Louis, Missouri. Serves southern Illinois.</p>	Taskforce	Stop Human Trafficking Eastern Missouri Southern IL Network provides intensive case management services and community referrals for victims of human trafficking in the Federal Eastern District of Missouri. They can work with individuals living on the Illinois side of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area on a case-by-case basis. Organizes the St. Louis Rescue and Restore Coalition, which focuses on public awareness, training, and direct outreach efforts on labor trafficking and human trafficking of foreign-born populations.	<p><b>Whitney Howland,</b> Social Worker International Institute Phone: (314) 773-9090 ext. 155 Email: <a href="mailto:howlandw@iistl.org">howlandw@iistl.org</a></p>
<p><b>TORCH: Shining Light on Slavery in Southern Illinois-</b> Southern Illinois Region</p>	Taskforce	The aim of TORCH is to bring awareness and education to the community about human trafficking in Southern Illinois, as well as provide resources and support for survivors.	<p><b>Jenny Orr,</b> Torch Chair Phone: (618) 681-3666 Email: <a href="mailto:torchsouthernil@gmail.com">torchsouthernil@gmail.com</a></p>
<p><b>Traffick Free-</b> Chicagoland area</p>	Safe Housing	The Traffick Free drop-in center serves all adult self-identifying females ages 18 and over. They also serve individuals who may need assistance getting to services or coming home to Chicago from out of state. They are open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and provide rest, food, showers, clothing, hygiene products,	<p>Drop-In Center Phone: (312) 884-1703 (Call or Text)</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:dropin@traffickfree.org">dropin@traffickfree.org</a></p> <p>General inquiries can be made to: <a href="mailto:findoutmore@traffickfree.org">findoutmore@traffickfree.org</a></p>



		computer & internet use, phone use and referrals to other services. Please reach out for specific locations/ information as it is undisclosed to the public.	
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Created 6/2018

**\*Disclaimer:**

All listed resources were submitted by June of 2018. If your agency would like to be included please contact Kimberly Palermo of the Paul Simon Public Policy Institute at [knpalermo@siu.edu](mailto:knpalermo@siu.edu). We will then evaluate and post resources accordingly.