This booklet was created to assist St. Louis area social service providers in working with victims of sex and labor trafficking. It provides guidelines and resources to assess for and provide services for victims as well as brief overviews of legal procedures that may relate to trafficking victims.
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How to Use this Guide

If you are aware or suspect a case of human trafficking or pimping, please contact Officer Kavanaugh to leave a tip for anywhere in Eastern MO at: 314-615-8618. You may contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline at: 1-888-3737-888, if you prefer.

Purpose of Booklet: This booklet was created to assist St. Louis area social service providers in working with victims of trafficking.

A note about resources: The committee found that many organizations may only serve trafficking victims who meet certain criteria or specifications, which have been indicated in this manual. Similarly, organizations that indicated working with victims of trafficking had varying degrees of involvement with anti-trafficking efforts in the St. Louis area. Although the following key will assist in ascertaining organizations’ levels of training and involvement, the committee recognizes that these are not the only forms of training available to social service providers.

### Community Involvement and Advocacy Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Community Involvement and Advocacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coalition Against Trafficking and Exploitation</td>
<td>CATE</td>
<td>Amanda Colegrove</td>
<td>R&amp;R, SLEVAWN, LGBTQ Anti-violence Taskforce, Dignity Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis Rescue &amp; Restore Coalition</td>
<td>R&amp;R</td>
<td>Amanda Mohl</td>
<td>CATE, SLEVAWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dignity Network</td>
<td>Dignity Network</td>
<td>Amanda Colegrove</td>
<td>SLEVAWN, MOVA Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis Ending Violence Against Women Network</td>
<td>SLEVAWN</td>
<td>Kathleen Hanrahan</td>
<td>St. Louis County FVC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Violence Council</td>
<td>FVC</td>
<td></td>
<td>MCADSV, SLEVAWN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Missouri Immigrant & Refugee Advocates | MIRA | David Nehrt-Flores  
david@mira-mo.org |
| Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence | MCADSV | 573-634-4161 or  
http://www.mocadsv.org/Contact%20Us.aspx |
| LGBT Anti-violence Taskforce |  | stllgbtantiviolence@gmail.com |
| Missouri Victim Assistance Network | MoVA | http://www.movanet.org/contact/ |

**Coalitions and Committees in St. Louis**

- **Coalition Against Trafficking and Exploitation** - focuses on U.S. citizens and works to identify victims of trafficking through outreach, training, and public awareness and to provide referral services for potential victims.
- **St. Louis Rescue & Restore Coalition**: focuses on foreign born individuals and works to identify victims of trafficking through outreach, training, and public awareness and to provide referral services for potential victims.
- **Dignity Network**: educates domestic and sexual violence organizations in the St. Louis area about human trafficking and strengthens domestic and sexual violence services to survivors.
- **SLEVAWN** is a network of individuals, agencies and organizations who serve in the interest of victims of domestic and sexual violence.
- **Family Violence Council** is a collaborative community process to increase the awareness and understanding of domestic and family violence and its consequences and to reduce the incidence of domestic and family violence.
- **Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence** has worked to ensure advocates and allied professionals have the information and resources they need to support survivors in Missouri.

For more information or to get involved in any of these organizations, contact Amanda Colegrove (Coalition Organizer) at amanda@supportvictims.org.
Working with a Potential Victim of Human Trafficking: Questions and Identification

Identifying Victims of International Trafficking

- The person doesn't speak English and someone else is speaking for her or him.
- The person speaks some English, but someone else is speaking for her or him.
- The person doesn't seem to know where she or he is.
- The person doesn't have any identification or travel documents, or someone else is holding the documents.

Identifying Victims of Trafficking (General)

- Visible signs of physical or sexual violence such as unexplained bruises, black eyes, cuts or marks
- Exhibits behaviors including fear, anxiety, depression, submission, tension, and/or nervousness
- Exhibits “hyper-vigilance” or paranoid behavior
- The person has no spending money.
- The person appears to be under the control and supervision of someone who never leaves the person alone.
- There are signs of malnutrition, dehydration, drug use or addiction, poor general health, or poor personal hygiene.
- For youth- expressing interest in or being in relationships with older men
- Evidence of controlling or dominating relationships
- Repeat phone calls from “boyfriend” and/or excessive concern about displeasing partner
- Unexplained shopping trips or possession of expensive clothing, jewelry, or a cell phone
- Not in control of their own money
- Use of lingo or slang from “the life” (such as referring to boyfriend as “daddy”)  
- Secrecy about whereabouts
- Unaccounted for time, vagueness concerning whereabouts, and/or defensiveness in response to questions or concern
- Has an explicitly sexual online profile
- Excessive frequenting of internet chat rooms or classified sites
- Depicts elements of sexual exploitation or the commercial sex industry in drawing, poetry, or other modes of creative expression
- Truancy or tardiness from school
- Tattoos and/or branding that a person is reluctant to talk about
- A person living with their employer
- A person lives at the same premise where they work or are driven to and from work
Questions to Ask Potential Victims of Sex Trafficking

✓ Where are you from?
✓ What brings you to the [United States, St. Louis, Missouri, etc.]
✓ How did you get here?
✓ What type of work do you do? Do you have a set schedule?
✓ Are you paid for your work? How much do you earn?
✓ Have you been threatened with violence or harm if you decide you want to leave your job?
✓ Do you have identification (ID) on you? If not, why not? Who has your ID or other documents?
✓ Do you have to ask permission to eat, sleep, go to the bathroom, or talk with others?
✓ Are you being forced to do what you’re doing?
✓ Are you allowed to go out on your own?
✓ Where and with whom do you live? Are there locks on the doors and windows so that you can’t get out?
✓ Where did you sleep last night?
✓ How much older is your boyfriend?
✓ It seems like you’re a little scared of your boyfriend. Would you like to talk about that with me?
✓ It’s tough to be out there on your own, how are you surviving on the streets?
✓ Has anyone ever asked you to, or made you feel like you had to have sex in exchange for money, shelter, clothes or food?

Please Note:

- It is always recommended to use their terminology in using pronouns, titles (boyfriend, partner, etc.)
- If a woman wishes to proceed with legal proceedings, she will have to repeat all of this information to law enforcement. If you identify a potential victim who may wish to go forward with legal proceedings, it is recommended to stop asking for further information/details and wait for the formalized interview by law enforcement.
## RESOURCE GUIDE: Shelters

### Shelters Individual Referral

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Comm. Involvement</th>
<th># of Beds</th>
<th>Length of Stay</th>
<th>Length of Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALIVE</td>
<td>314-993-7080 Emergency Hotline: 314-993-2777</td>
<td>IPV and immediate danger</td>
<td>They place women in hotels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeway Women’s Center</td>
<td>877-946-6854</td>
<td>IPV</td>
<td>MCADSV</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>No max.</td>
<td>6 weeks (soft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Weinman Shelter</td>
<td>314-423-1117</td>
<td>IPV</td>
<td>SLEVAWN</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>90 days max.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen of Peace Center</td>
<td>314-802-5444 shelter</td>
<td>Homeless, 18+, married – need proof of license, Need to call themselves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30-90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Safe House</td>
<td>314-772-4535</td>
<td>IPV or Sexual Assault</td>
<td>SLEVAWN</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdalene St. Louis *beginning 2015</td>
<td>314-348-6453</td>
<td>Sex Trafficking &amp; Prostitution. Not a shelter.</td>
<td>CATE, Dignity Network</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Year residential program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis Aid International, Refuge</td>
<td>(314) 487-1400</td>
<td>13* to 24 Trafficked, *see youth shelters</td>
<td>CATE, Dignity Network</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Up to a year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry L Robertson Center</td>
<td>877-462-1758 PO box 17 Troy, Mo 63379</td>
<td>IPV</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>6-8 weeks No transitional living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Center</td>
<td>Sexual Assault: 636-224-1202 24 Domestic Abuse hotline: 877-946-6854 Domestic Abuse Shelter: 636-224-1800</td>
<td>IPV for domestic abuse shelter. Sexual Assault *individual screening for the women</td>
<td>MCADSV</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6-8 weeks</td>
<td>Depends on the case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Safe Place</td>
<td>636-232-2301</td>
<td>Jeff. County: Sliding Scale Other counties: private insurance</td>
<td>COMTREA</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Night Program (St. Patrick)</td>
<td>Amy Viegler: 314-802-0710 314-802-0700 St. Patrick Housing Center: 314-802-0987</td>
<td>Women only. Homeless. History of Mental illness.</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 month program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Shelters (Referrals generally through HRC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Comm. Involvement</th>
<th># Beds</th>
<th>Length of Stay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peter and Paul</td>
<td>(314)6215520 *must call Catholic Charities for referral: (314)- 802- 5444</td>
<td>Referral from Catholic Charities only. Only men. No sex offenders. Ages 18+.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionaries of Charity</td>
<td>314-533-2777</td>
<td>Homeless, no drugs or alcohol. Only a night shelter.</td>
<td></td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>3 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Angels of East St. Louis</td>
<td>618-874-4079</td>
<td>No boys over 13 Women 19 and over</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6-9 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Shelters (Youth)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Comm. Involvement</th>
<th># Beds</th>
<th>Length of Stay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth in Need</td>
<td>(636) 946-3771 Street Outreach – (314)280-0941</td>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>CATE, Dignity Network</td>
<td>6 males/ 6 Females</td>
<td>About 7 days for family crisis/ 30 days for homeless youth. Transitional living 16-21, length of stay varies by need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenant House</td>
<td>314-533-2241</td>
<td>Accepts ages 16-21</td>
<td>CATE</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30 days for crisis/shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis Nursery</td>
<td>(314) 768-3201</td>
<td>Respite Care, Birth- age 12. Support to families with children. Dangerous neglect or abuse. Parent referrals.</td>
<td>CATE</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Case by case basis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group/family counseling.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Organization</strong></th>
<th><strong>Contact Info</strong></th>
<th><strong>Specifications</strong></th>
<th><strong>Comm. Involvement</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haven of Grace</td>
<td>314-621-6507</td>
<td>4 months pregnant, up to 24 years old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*treatment program – not really a shelter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>legal guardian permission required</td>
<td>Depends on case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis Aid International, Refuge</td>
<td>(314) 487-1400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>RESOURCE GUIDE: Counseling- Therapy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Therapy Programs for Children and Adults (see specifications)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization</strong></td>
<td><strong>Contact Info</strong></td>
<td><strong>Specifications</strong></td>
<td><strong>Comm. Involvement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALIVE</td>
<td>314-993-7080</td>
<td>IPV Requirement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeway Women’s Center</td>
<td>877-946-6854</td>
<td>IPV Requirement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Survivors of Torture</td>
<td>314-533-4114</td>
<td>- Immigrants and Refugees &lt;br&gt;- Survivors of torture/ witnessing torture &lt;br&gt;- Places for People referrals only*</td>
<td>Heal Torture Talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Charities Southside</td>
<td>314-773-6100</td>
<td>Spanish OR Vietnamese Speaking only</td>
<td>R&amp;R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Covering House</td>
<td>314-865-1288, <a href="http://www.thecoveringhouse.org">www.thecoveringhouse.org</a></td>
<td>Female only, age case by case</td>
<td>CATE, Dignity Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Victims Advocacy Center</td>
<td>Hotline: 314-652-3623</td>
<td>Victims of trauma and family members. &lt;br&gt;Ages 12 and over.</td>
<td>CATE, R&amp;R, Dignity Network, MCADSV, FVC, MoVA, LGBT Anti-Violence Taskforce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Hill</td>
<td>314-814-8700</td>
<td>4 months pregnant, up to 24 years old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Institute</td>
<td>314-773-9090</td>
<td>Foreign-born individuals and family members. Individual, group and family centered services. Trauma and Torture survivors.</td>
<td>CATE, R&amp;R, SLEVAWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Connections</td>
<td><strong>24-Hour Crisis Helpline</strong> 314.531.2003 <strong>Main Office Number</strong> 314.646.7500 ext. 118</td>
<td>Ages 13-19 (all genders), women over &lt;br&gt;the age of 19. Domestic and Sexual Violence. &lt;br&gt;Women and Teen Girls.</td>
<td>SLEVAWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YWCA</td>
<td>314-726-6665</td>
<td>14+ all genders, victim of sex trafficking, Rape or sexual assault victims. &lt;br&gt;criminal justice system / law</td>
<td>CATE, R&amp;R, Dignity Network, FCV, SLEVAWN, MCADSV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Heal Torture Talk, CATE, R&R, SLEVAWN*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Advocacy</td>
<td>314-535-3003 (West Pine) 314-516-6798 (Natural Bridge)</td>
<td>Ages 0-18, Trauma-focused Accepts Medicaid but will not turn anyone away for lack of insurance or inability to pay. Sliding co-pay depending on income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis City Medical &amp; Detox &amp; Residential Center and St Louis City Outpatient Center</td>
<td>636-224-1700</td>
<td>Bridgeway Behavioral Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeway Behavioral Health Canter</td>
<td>1-866-758-1152</td>
<td>Sexual Assault, Addictive disorders, compulsive gambling, adolescent substance abuse treatment.</td>
<td>CATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Charles Center</td>
<td>636-224-1052 636-224-1053</td>
<td>Adolescent out-patient No Medicaid Drug and Alcohol treatment Ages 13-19 St. Louis County residents- Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Place</td>
<td>636-232-2301</td>
<td>Women and children, sons up to age 13</td>
<td>COMTREA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual International Assistant Services</td>
<td>314-692-9010</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bilingualstl.org">www.bilingualstl.org</a>, must be over 60, live in the city. Provide citizenship assistance, translation and interpretation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RESOURCE GUIDE: Substance Abuse

### Substance Abuse Programs for Children and Adults (see specifications)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Comm. Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMTREA</td>
<td>(636) 931-2700 *in Jefferson County</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen of Peace Center</td>
<td>314-531-0511 Ex. 102</td>
<td>Substance Abuse, Women Ages 18+, valid ID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Patrick Center</td>
<td>314-802-0693</td>
<td>Substance Abuse and homeless and mentally ill patients.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeway City</td>
<td>314-395-8160 (city)</td>
<td>Outpatient only, self-paying and Medicaid, ages 16+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred Family</td>
<td>314-361-1630 (Pershing) 314-772-2205 (Broadway)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West End Clinic</td>
<td>(314) 381-0560 – this clinic is specifically for heroin but can refer you to the other clinics.</td>
<td>Accepts Medicaid. Min. age 16.</td>
<td>CSTAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivette Center</td>
<td>636-224-1300</td>
<td>Adolescent out-patient No Medicaid Drug and Alcohol treatment Ages 13-19 St. Louis County residents-Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West County Center</td>
<td>636-225-1355</td>
<td>Adolescent out-patient No Medicaid Drug and Alcohol treatment Ages 13-19 St. Louis County residents-Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Beginnings</td>
<td>(314) 367-8989 ex. 229</td>
<td>Adolescents, women and criminal justice clients. Self-payment and Medicaid are accepted. Out-patient care, day treatment, partial hospitalization, substance abuse services.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RESOURCE GUIDE: Employment Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Comm. Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Institute</td>
<td>314-773-9090</td>
<td>Employment programs, English classes, citizenship and computer instruction.</td>
<td>R&amp;R, CATE, SLEVAWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLATE Missouri Career Center</td>
<td>314-589-8000</td>
<td>Unemployed – only US citizens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Patrick Center</td>
<td>314-802-1953</td>
<td>Homeless populations. They also take substance abuse and mentally ill patients.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERS Goodwill</td>
<td>636-946-3771</td>
<td>Disability or economically disadvantaged populations.</td>
<td>SLEVAWN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RESOURCE GUIDE: Legal Resources

### Attorney-Based Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Community Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Immigration Law Project</td>
<td>314-977-7282</td>
<td>CILP can represent low-income individuals in any immigration status. Services are provided free of charge. CILP serves clients who reside within the counties of the Archdiocese of Saint Louis. CILP focuses on naturalization and adjustment of status cases, along with asylum cases, removal defense, and resources available to victims of trafficking and other crimes.</td>
<td>R&amp;R, CATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services of Eastern Missouri</td>
<td>314-534-4200</td>
<td>Free services provided for low-income individuals on a sliding scale. LSEM provides civil legal services in a variety of areas, including immigration, housing, education, consumer, family law, public benefits, and access to health care. LSEM can represent U.S. citizens and qualified non-citizens, including permanent residents, victims of trafficking and domestic violence, refugees, asylees, and certain relatives of U.S. citizens. Clients must live in one of the 21 counties in eastern Missouri.</td>
<td>R&amp;R, St. Louis County Domestic Violence Council, St. Louis City Family Violence Council, Legal Services Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant and Immigrant Community Action Project (MICA)</td>
<td>314-995-6995</td>
<td>Family Immigration, Removal Defense, Asylum and Refugee Issues, Representation of Immigrant Crime Victims. Fees are charged on an affordable sliding scale, and payment plans are available. Free services are available for those with serious financial need.</td>
<td>R&amp;R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfaith Legal Services</td>
<td>314-371-4640</td>
<td>ILSI can represent low-income individuals in any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
immigration status. Fees for legal services are assessed on a sliding-scale basis, based on the immigrant’s household income. ILSI generally helps immigrants and refugees with Political Asylum, Adjustment of Status, Family Reunification, and Naturalization, human trafficking and violence against women.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Charities Southside Center</td>
<td>314-773-6100</td>
<td>Case mgmt for Spanish speaking individuals, no actual legal services. R&amp;R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALIVE</td>
<td>314-993-7080</td>
<td>IPV Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch City Defenders</td>
<td>855-724-2489</td>
<td>State and Municipal qualification. Low-income who do not qualify for public defender’s office or other legal organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Immigration Law Project</td>
<td>314-977-7282</td>
<td>CILP can represent low-income individuals in any immigration status. R&amp;R, CATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# RESOURCE GUIDE:
Hotlines and Language Access Services

## Interpretation - Translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Comm. Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Institute</td>
<td>314-773-9090 x 152</td>
<td>24 hour, registration required, call for quote In person- 35 languages available Telephone-150 languages available</td>
<td>R&amp;R, CATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMP</td>
<td>314-842-0062</td>
<td>24 hours, registration required, call for quote Over 40 languages on-site and phone including interpretation for the deaf. Medical interpretation specialty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilingual Access Project (of ROW)</td>
<td>314-588-8300</td>
<td>Ages 17+. Women in poverty, IPV, financial literacy program. Spanish, Vietnamese, Bosnian, French, German, Turkish Regular and non-Partner agency rates available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Line</td>
<td>1-800-752-6096</td>
<td>Phone Only (24/7) Fee for service Must have an account</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telelanguage</td>
<td>1-888-983-5352</td>
<td>Phone Only (24/7) Registration required Call for quote</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual International Assistant Services</td>
<td>314-692-9010</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bilingualstl.org">www.bilingualstl.org</a>, must be over 60, live in the city. Provide citizenship assistance, translation and interpretation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 24 HOUR PHONE SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Info</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
<th>Comm. Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALIVE</td>
<td>314-993-2777</td>
<td>Nights of Safety, IPV</td>
<td>LGBT Anti-violence Task force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeway</td>
<td>877-946-6854</td>
<td>Domestic Violence, sexual assault.</td>
<td>MCADSV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Provider</td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Additional Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth in Need</td>
<td>636-946-3771</td>
<td>Youth up to 21 years</td>
<td>CATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Domestic Violence Hotline</td>
<td>1-800-799-7233</td>
<td>Domestic Violence, IPV, Interpreters Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trafficking Hotline</td>
<td>1-888-3737-888</td>
<td>Interpreters Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love is Respect</td>
<td>866-331-9474</td>
<td>You can live chat on the website: loveisrespect.org, IPV. Adolescent program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Louis Youth Connection</td>
<td>(314)628-2929</td>
<td>Connection to housing, substance abuse, counseling and mental health services, 19 &amp; under</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Charles Youth Connection</td>
<td>636-642-0642</td>
<td>Connection to housing, substance abuse, counseling and mental health services, 19 &amp; under</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Cases: Path to Indictment

Assessment: Advocate determines whether an incident of trafficking could have occurred and determines whether a person would like to pursue legal options.

Is the potential victim a minor?

Yes

Call Children’s Division

No

Make a call to:

FBI
Main number: (314) 589-2500
Amy Cunningham (Victim Specialist): (314) 795-0716

*Recommended First!

Immigration Attorney (see referral sheet p. 9)

Police (if urgent, weekends, etc.)

Assessment:

Meeting: Investigator, agent, victim

Address any safety issues not previously addressed advocate

FBI performs background checks, determines criminal history, assesses evidence for case.

Presents case to US Attorney’s Office

Indictment
Decline; Case closed
Victim makes report to police

Police investigate

Police arrest suspect(s); victim meets with prosecutor

Prosecutor feels there is not enough evidence. Case is refused. No further action.

Suspect(s) may be held or released on bond

Charges are issued.

That information is obtained

Prosecutor requires more information; case is Taken Under Advisement

Grand jury does not find there is enough evidence for a trial. Suspect(s) released. No further action.

Grand jury agrees with the charges. Suspect(s) are arraigned.

Suspect(s) plead guilty.

Suspect is found guilty.

Sentencing hearing

Suspect(s) plead not guilty; case goes to trial.

Found not guilty, defendant is released.
HHS CERTIFICATION INFORMATION AND PROCESS

Certification is for adult victims of human trafficking who are not U.S. citizens or Legal Permanent Residents. Certification allows these individuals to receive benefits and services under any Federal or state program to the same extent as a refugee. Victims of human trafficking who are U.S. citizens do not need certification.

Requirements to receive certification for those 18 years and older:

- Be a victim of a severe form of trafficking as defined by the TVPA
- Be willing to assist law enforcement in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking OR be unable to cooperate due to severe physical or psychological trauma
- Have a bona fide application for a T visa that has not been denied or
- Received Continued Presence (CP) from the Department of Homeland Security

Process once above requirements are met:

- Receive a Certification Letter from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement (this process usually takes a few days)

**Certification letters do not expire but many benefits are time-limited

About Child Victims:
Child victims of trafficking do not need to be certified to receive benefits and services. To report a child victim of human trafficking contact the Department of Health and Human Service Office of Refugee and Resettlement Child Protection Specialist at 202-205-4582.

Who to Contact:
To notify ORR of a victim of trafficking who has received Continued Presence or a T visa, or for whom DHS/USCIS has made an initial determination of a bona fide application for a T nonimmigrant status, email Trafficking@acf.hhs.gov or call 866-401-5510.

 NOTE: THE FOLLOWING IS PROVIDED AS BACKGROUND INFORMATION ONLY. IF YOU BELIEVE A VICTIM NEEDS ASSISTANCE WITH AN IMMIGRATION ISSUE, YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY PROVIDE A REFERRAL TO A QUALIFIED ATTORNEY (SEE PAGE 15).

T Nonimmigrant Status Visa—Provides immigration protection to victims of severe forms of human trafficking who assist law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of human trafficking cases.** The T visa provides lawful nonimmigrant status for four years and eligibility to apply for lawful permanent resident (“LPR”) status (aka a “green card”) after 3 years (or upon completion of the trafficking investigation/prosecution, whichever is sooner). T nonimmigrants are also eligible for employment authorization and can apply for certain family members to join them in the United States.

Requirements to receive a T Visa:

- Victim of a “severe form of trafficking”
- Physically present in the U.S. due to trafficking
- Complied with any reasonable request for assistance from law enforcement
  
  o Note: Victim is exempt from this requirement if under 18 or unable to cooperate with law enforcement requests due to physical or psychological trauma.
- Victim would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm if removed from the United States.

U Nonimmigrant Status Visa—Provides immigration protection for victims of qualifying crimes who are helpful to law enforcement in the detection, investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity.** The U visa provides lawful nonimmigrant status for four years and eligibility to apply for LPR status after 3 years. U nonimmigrants are also eligible for employment authorization and can apply for certain family members to join them in the United States.


** A certifying official may sign a declaration or certification if the case is closed, or if the prosecution, arrest or conviction was not made. Neither formal charges nor the launch of a formal investigation are required.
Requirements to receive a U Visa:

- Victim of a qualifying crime
- Victim has information about the qualifying crime and has helped or is willing to help authorities in investigating or prosecuting the crime;
- Victim has suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of the crime; AND
- The crime violated the laws of the U.S. or occurred in the U.S.

Process once above requirements are met:

- Victim speaks with an immigration attorney about application process
- Gather evidence needed to prove case (e.g. court records, protection orders, police report(s), medical records, photographs of injury, sworn statements of witnesses to the crime, etc.)
- Work with immigration attorney (and interpreter, if necessary) to provide victim’s written statement regarding the crime and victim’s participation in the investigation/prosecution.
- Obtain certification from a Law Enforcement official that applicant has been, or is likely to be, helpful in the investigation or prosecution of the crime (Form I-914B for T visa; Form I-918B for U visa), OR for T visa, proof that applicant is under 18 or unable to cooperate with law enforcement requests due to physical or psychological trauma
  - For T visa, I-914B is the primary evidence that victim was helpful to an investigation/prosecution, but USCIS may consider other evidence that applicant was helpful to an investigation/prosecution (or proof that exempt from this requirement).
  - For U visa, Form I-918B is required.
- Complete required forms
  - For T visa, Forms I-914, I-914A (for qualifying family members), & I-914B (completed by law enforcement)
  - For U visa, Forms I-918, I-918A (for qualifying family members, & I-914B (completed by law enforcement)
  - Note: An additional waiver application may be necessary if victim is inadmissible to the United States (EG, if victim has ever been convicted of a crime, entered the country without a visa, has previously overstayed a visa and re-entered the

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3 Qualifying crimes include: trafficking, involuntary servitude, peonage, slave trade, fraud in foreign labor contracting, prostitution, sexual exploitation, rape, torture, incest, domestic violence, abusive sexual contact, false imprisonment, kidnapping, blackmail, extortion, manslaughter, murder, felonious assault, abduction, female genital mutilation, hostage-taking, obstruction of justice, perjury, unlawful criminal restraint, witness tampering, stalking, and related crimes. This also includes an attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the above crimes.
The victim should speak with an attorney before filing to see if any inadmissibility grounds apply.

- File application(s) and supporting documents with USCIS

**Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**

- Will the applicant be deported if she reports the crime to law enforcement?
  - According to Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) Director John Morton, “Absent special circumstances or aggravating factors, it is against ICE policy to initiate removal proceedings against an individual known to be the immediate victim or witness to a crime.”

- Who can sign the law enforcement certification forms (I-914B or I-918B)?
  - Any agency with criminal investigative authority. This includes:
    - Federal, State, and Local Police;
    - Federal, State, and Local Prosecutors;
    - Federal, State, and Local Judges;
    - Federal, State and Local Family Protective Services
    - Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
    - Federal and State Departments of Labor

- Once the I-914B or I-918B certification form is signed, does the applicant automatically receive a T or U visa?
  - **No.** The applicant still must demonstrate to the satisfaction of USCIS that she or he meets all of the other requirements (above) to receive T or U nonimmigrant status.

- How long will it take for the applicant to receive a T visa?
  - Processing times vary, but once the I-914 and all supporting documents are filed, the USCIS Vermont Service Center takes, on average, about 6 months to reach a decision. (Up-to-date processing times are available here: https://egov.uscis.gov/cris/processingTimesDisplay.do). In addition, it will likely take the applicant and his/her attorney several months of working together to gather all supporting evidence required to file the application.

- How many T visas are available each year?
  - USCIS has an annual limit of 5,000 T visas. As of FY2013, this cap has never been reached.

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• How long will it take for an applicant to receive a U visa?
  o Processing times vary, but once the I-918 and all supporting documents are filed, the USCIS Vermont Service Center takes, on average, a year or more to reach a decision. (Up-to-date processing times are available here: https://egov.uscis.gov/cris/processingTimesDisplay.do). However, each year since 2010, the annual U visa cap has been reached before all applications were adjudicated. If the application is approvable but a visa is not yet available, the applicant may be placed in deferred action status while awaiting visa availability. In addition, it will likely take the applicant and his/her attorney several months of working together to gather all supporting evidence needed to file the application.

• How many U visas are available each year?
  o USCIS has an annual limit of 10,000 U visas. The cap for FY2014 was reached in less than 2 ½ months. Those initially found eligible are placed in line to receive a U visa when the next year’s allotment is offered, beginning Oct. 1.

Other types of immigration relief that may be available to immigrant victims:
• Asylum (for victims who would face persecution if deported)
• Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (for certain child victims of abuse/abandonment/neglect who have been declared dependent upon a juvenile court or who have been placed in custody of a State-appointed agency or individual)
• VAWA Self-Petition (for victims of spousal or elder abuse with a qualifying relationship to a U.S. citizen or Lawful Permanent Resident)
• ADDITIONAL TYPES OF IMMIGRATION RELIEF MAY BE AVAILABLE DEPENDING ON THE FACTS OF THE PARTICULAR CASE. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE VICTIM TO CONSULT WITH A QUALIFIED ATTORNEY IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHICH FORM(S) OF RELIEF ARE AVAILABLE AND HOW TO PROCEED WITH A PARTICULAR CASE.
### Eligibility for HHS Programs: Certified Adults and Minors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certified or Eligible Trafficking Victim</th>
<th>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families*</th>
<th>Medicaid</th>
<th>State Children’s Health Insurance Program</th>
<th>Health Resources and Services Administration Programs</th>
<th>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified Adult</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor with Eligibility Letter</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Through TANF, States may only provide assistance to a financially needy family that consists of, at a minimum, a child living with his/her parent or other caretaker relative, or consists of a pregnant woman. Therefore, the adult individual must be the parent or other caretaker relative of a minor child or a pregnant woman. Conversely, the minor child must be living with his/her parent or other caretaker relative.

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## Eligibility for HHS Programs: 
### Non-Certified and Non-Eligible Minors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certified or Eligible Trafficking Victim</th>
<th>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families*</th>
<th>Medicaid</th>
<th>State Children’s Health Insurance Program</th>
<th>Health Resources and Services Administration Programs</th>
<th>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unlawfully Present in U.S., Adult or Minor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawfully Present in U.S. (not U.S. Citizen or LPR) Adult or Minor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees, asylees, and Cuban/Haitian entrants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawful Permanent Resident, Adult or Minor</td>
<td>Yes, after a 5 year waiting period</td>
<td>Yes, after a 5 year waiting period</td>
<td>No for adults; yes, after a five-year waiting period for minors</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Citizen, Adult or Minor</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No for adults; yes for minors</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Eligibility for Refugee Resettlement Programs: Certified or Eligible (if Minor) Victims of Trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certified or Eligible Trafficking Victim</th>
<th>Refugee Cash Assistance</th>
<th>Refugee Medical Assistance</th>
<th>Refugee Social Services and Targeted Assistance</th>
<th>Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified Adult</td>
<td>Yes, available up to 8 months from the date of Certification</td>
<td>Yes, available up to 8 months from the date of Certification</td>
<td>Yes, available up to 60 months from the date of Certification</td>
<td>Yes, enrollment must occur within 31 days of the date of Certification; only available for 6 months from the date of Certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor with Eligibility Letter</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes, available up to 8 months from the date of Certification</td>
<td>Yes, available up to 60 months from the date of Eligibility for minors 16 years of age and older who are not full-time students. Full-time students may apply if they are seeking part-time or temporary employment while a student, or full-time permanent employment upon completion of school.</td>
<td>Children under 18 are only eligible if they are part of a family/case where there is an employable adult; the adult/case must enroll within 31 days of Eligibility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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LEGAL INFORMATION FOR THE VICTIM:
AMERICA’S LEGAL SYSTEM

In the United States, forcing someone to work for you and using that person as a slave is a violation of the law. This means that you can go to the government and to the courts to ask for punishment for your boss and payment for the work you did.

Two Types of Courts

In the United States, there are two different types of courts that handle two different kinds of cases: **criminal** and **civil**. There are many differences between these two types of cases. Some of the major differences are:

- In a **criminal** case, your boss would be charged for breaking the laws of the United States. This means that you will have to talk to the government if there is a criminal case against your boss. In a **civil** case, your boss would be sued for violating your rights; this means that you do not have to talk to the government.

- In a **criminal** case, your boss could go to **jail** if he loses. If your boss loses a **civil** case, your boss will not go to jail, but he will have to pay you money.

Most of the time, it is up to you to decide which type of court to use. You can go to both courts if you want. However, if the police helped you escape from your boss, a **criminal** case may already have started. It is hard to stop a criminal case once it has started, but you should talk to your lawyer if you have more questions.

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TELLING YOUR STORY

No matter what type of court you decide to use, if you decide to start a case against your boss, you will probably have to tell your story to a lot of people, a lot of times. Here is a list of the different ways you may have to tell your story:

- **Initial Interview:** Before you can start any kind of case in court, you will have to tell your story to a lawyer or someone from the government. In a **civil case**, you will have to tell your story to a **civil lawyer**, who will listen to you, ask questions, and take notes. In a **criminal case**, you will have to tell your story to a **law enforcement agent** (someone from the police, the FBI, or the government prosecutor).

- **Deposition:** Once the case in court has started, each side has the chance to interview **witnesses** from the other side to see what proof (**evidence**) the other side has. During these interviews, the witness has to take an **oath**, or swear under the law to tell the truth. In a deposition, your boss’s lawyer will ask you questions and you will have to answer them.

- **Testimony in Court:** If your case, civil or criminal, goes all the way to trial, you may have to go to court and tell your story in court. Like a deposition, you will have to take an oath before you testify. In a **civil case**, your **civil lawyer** and your **boss’s lawyer** will ask you questions. In a **criminal case**, the **government prosecutor** and your **boss’s lawyer** will ask you questions.

Your boss may have done some terrible things to you, and it may be hard for you to go over the past each time. Sometimes, the people interviewing you can be mean and ask embarrassing or hard questions.

You should prepare for each interview with your lawyer so that you are not surprised by anything that happens. Your lawyer will be with you in all of the interviews, and your lawyer will make sure that you are treated fairly and protected.

Your case manager is also allowed to be with you in most of these interviews.
TIPS FOR WITNESSES

- In a deposition or court testimony, you should limit your answers to the questions you are asked. You should not give additional information. Even if you are just trying to be helpful, what you say may be legally improper and may end up hurting rather than helping.

- If you don’t understand a question, you should ask the questioner to say it again. Don’t try to answer a question you don’t understand.

- If you don’t remember an answer to a question, don’t worry. Your lawyer can show you things to help you remember, like pictures or letters from the past. You should never be afraid to say, “I don’t remember.”

- Try to remain calm during the testimony. If you ever get upset, you can ask for a break.
THE CIVIL SYSTEM

In a civil case, your boss would be sued for violating your rights. This means that you sue your boss directly, with the help of a civil lawyer. In a civil case, you are in charge of your case. You are the plaintiff. Your boss is the defendant. If the court decides that your boss violated your rights, your boss may have to pay you money to make up for the harm he did, but he will not go to jail.

Here are a few of the reasons you might want to use the civil court:

- You get to be in charge of the case, which means you can decide when to start the case and when to end the case.
- You don’t have to talk to the police or to government lawyers.

But you may not want to use the civil court because:

- Your boss will have access to a lot of information about you.
- The police are not involved, so you may not get benefits and protections from the government.
- Unless your lawyer is working for free (pro bono), you will have to pay your lawyer for working on your case. This usually means that you will have to give your lawyer a part of the money you get from your case if you win.
- Even if you win, your boss will not go to jail. All you can win is money.

This is not a comprehensive list. We recommend you discuss this with your advocate/attorney to determine other factors that may specifically impact you.
**SOME CLAIMS YOU CAN MAKE AGAINST YOUR TRAFFicker**

These are some of the claims (causes of action) that you can bring against your boss.

Depending on your case, you may be able to file more claims against your boss.

- **Assault and Battery** – If your boss ever hit you, pulled your hair, or touched you when you did not want to be touched, then you can bring a claim of assault and battery.

- **False Imprisonment** – If your boss kept you locked up somewhere, or forced you to stay in one place by taking your documents or threatening to hurt you, or restricted your freedom to move or get away, you can bring a claim of false imprisonment.

- **Forced labor** – If your boss made you work by hurting you, by threatening to hurt you, or by telling you that you will go to jail if you tried to escape, you can bring a claim of forced labor.

- **Fraud** – If your boss tricked you into working for him/her by lying to you, you can bring a claim of fraud or misrepresentation.

- **Infliction of Emotional Distress** – If anything your boss did ever made you very upset and scared, you can bring a claim of infliction of emotional distress. If your boss did it on purpose, it is intentional infliction of emotional distress. If your boss did not do it on purpose, it is negligent infliction of emotional distress.

- **Peonage and Involuntary Servitude** – Under California law, it is illegal to make someone work without pay or to force someone to work if they don’t want to, even if you pay. It is also illegal to make someone your slave to repay a debt. If your trafficker did these things to you, you can bring a claim under California law.
• **Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud or coercion** – If your boss forced you into prostitution by hurting you, threatening you, or by lying to you, you can bring a claim of sex trafficking by force, fraud or coercion. If you are under 18, you can bring a claim of sex trafficking of children.

• **Trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor** – If your boss recruited you to work, held you in a house or building, moved you from place to place, sold you to someone else, or bought you from another trafficker, you can bring a claim of trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor.
**TIMELINE OF CIVIL CASE**

1. **FINDING A CIVIL LAWYER**

2. **BUILDING YOUR CASE**

3. **FILING YOUR COMPLAINT**

4. **ANSWER**

5. **MOTIONS & ORDERS**

6. **DISCOVERY**

7. **TRIAL**

8. **VERDICT/DECISION**

9. **APPEALS**

***SETTLEMENT can happen at any time in a civil case***
EXPLANATIONS

1. **Finding a Civil Lawyer** – Although you can file a case in a civil court without a lawyer, it is useful to have a civil lawyer who knows the rules of the court and the U.S. and California laws. A civil lawyer can help you to prepare your case and can argue for you in court. CAST can help you find a civil lawyer who will work pro bono (free) or for a contingency fee (a percentage of the money, if you win).

2. **Building Your Case** – Before you officially begin a case in the civil courts, you will spend some time preparing the case with your civil lawyer. The civil lawyer will interview you to find out everything about your case. Your civil lawyer will also collect evidence to support your case. For example, your lawyer may speak to other people who might know about the trafficking, for example your friends, family, and neighbors.

3. **Filing Your Complaint** – When the civil lawyer has enough information, he or she will write a complaint. Your case officially starts in the civil court when you file your complaint. The complaint will say who you are, whom you are suing (your traffickers and the people who helped them), and why you are suing. It will list the important facts and the laws that say that your trafficker should pay for your injuries. You must serve a copy of your complaint to your trafficker.

4. **Answer** – After your trafficker receives your complaint, he or she has some time (between 20 days and two months) to respond; this is called the answer. Your trafficker has to file the answer with the court and send a copy to you.

5. **Motions & Orders** – Before the trial begins, both sides have time to ask the court to decide if there needs to be a trial, and if so, whether there will be special rules for the trial. The motion is the formal way in which the lawyers ask the court to do something. The decision that the judge makes about each motion is called an order.

6. **Discovery** – Discovery is the time before a trial when both sides prepare by collecting evidence. In discovery your lawyers can ask your trafficker for
any information that might be useful in your case, even if you don’t end up using it at the trial. This is a very good way to find out information about your trafficking case that you did not know. However, your trafficker’s lawyers are also allowed to get information from you.

7. **TRIAL** – At a trial, a **jury** decides whether your trafficker is guilty or not guilty of the charges. The jury makes this decision after all of the evidence is given. Your trafficker also has the chance to prove that he/she is not guilty. You may have to come to the trial and tell the jury what you know. If you do, your trafficker’s lawyer may also ask you questions.

8. **VERDICT/DECISION** – After the trial, the jury will say whether your trafficker should pay you money or do something to make up for the harm you suffered. The decision of the jury is called a verdict. If there is no jury in your case, the judge will make this decision.

9. **APPEALS** – If one of the two sides does not like the court’s decision, they can ask a higher court to review the case. This means that even if you lose the first time, there is a chance that you can win later. However, it also means that if you win, your trafficker might appeal to the higher court.

*** **SETTLEMENT** – At any time in a civil case, the two sides have the power to stop the case by making a deal. This deal is called a settlement, and it usually happens before the trial starts, because trials are very expensive and the parties want to save money. Usually, the defendant (your trafficker) offers to pay some money or promises to do something, and in exchange, the plaintiff (you) promises to stop the court case.
THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM

In a **criminal** case, your boss would be charged for breaking the laws of the United States. This means that the government of the United States will **prosecute** your boss directly. In a **criminal** case, the government lawyer (**prosecutor**) is in charge of the case. Your boss is the **defendant**. You are the **victim-witness**. If your boss is found guilty of breaking the laws, your boss could go to jail.

Here are a few of the reasons you might **want** to use the criminal court:

- If your boss loses the case, he could go to jail.

- If your boss loses the case, he could also be forced to pay you back for the harm you suffered. This is called restitution.

- Because the government is involved, you may get special benefits and protections. This is especially important if you are afraid that your boss will try to hurt you for running away.

- In a criminal case, the government takes care of the case, so you do not have to pay for a lawyer.

But you may **not want** to use the criminal court because:

- Because you are not in charge of the case, you do not get to decide when to start the case or when to end the case. Even if you are scared or tired, the case will continue. This means that you may have to go to court and talk about your boss in front of the **judge** and **jury**, even if you don’t want to.

- You have to talk to the police or to government lawyers.

*This is not a comprehensive list. We recommend you discuss this with your advocate/attorney to determine other factors that may specifically impact you.*
YOUR RIGHTS AS A VICTIM-WITNESS

In the criminal case against your trafficker, you may be asked to help in the investigation and prosecution of your trafficker. If you help, then you are a victim-witness. If you are a victim-witness, the government has to help you by guaranteeing you some rights. These rights are listed below:

You have the right to:

- Information about Your Rights: The government has to tell you that you have these rights.
- Medical Care and Other Assistance: The government has to help you if you need to see a doctor or if you need other social help.
- Protection for Your Safety and Your Family’s Safety: It is a crime for someone to threaten or hurt you or your family because you are testifying against your trafficker.
- Privacy: The government can make sure that newspapers and television do not use your name if you want to keep it private.
- Translation Services: If you do not speak English and need someone to translate for you, the government will provide a translator.

You are also entitled to:

- Understand what is happening in your trafficker’s criminal case: If you have questions about your trafficker’s criminal case, you can call the government, or ask CAST to help you call the government. The government should give you information when you ask.
- Be Paid a Witness Fee: Every time you go to court to testify, the government will pay you money for the day.
- Your Property: If your things were taken by the government as evidence in your trafficker’s criminal case, the government should give them back to you when the case is over.
**SOME CRIMES YOUR TRAFFICKER COULD BE CHARGED WITH**

- **Assault and Battery** – If your trafficker ever hit you, pulled your hair, or touched you when you did not want to be touched, then your boss could be charged with assault.

- **Document Servitude** – If your boss took your passport, visa, identification card, or other important documents to keep you from running away and force you to work, your boss could be charged with document servitude.

- **Involuntary Servitude or Forced labor** – If your boss made you work by hurting you, by threatening to hurt you or your family, by telling you that you will go to jail if you tried to escape, or by locking you up, your boss could be charged with involuntary servitude or forced labor. Your boss could get in trouble even if he or she paid you some money for the work.

- **Peonage** – It is illegal to make someone work without pay or to force someone to work if they don’t want to, even if you pay. It is also illegal to make someone your slave to repay a debt. If your boss did these things to you, your boss could be charged with a crime.

- **Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud or coercion** – If your boss forced you into prostitution by hurting you, threatening you, or by lying to you, your boss could be charged with sex trafficking by force, fraud or coercion. If you are under 18, your boss could be charged with sex trafficking of children.

- **Trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor** – If your boss recruited you to work, held you in a house or building, moved you from place to place, sold you to someone else, or bought you from another trafficker, your boss could be charged with trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor.
A plea agreement can happen at anytime in the criminal case.
TIMELINE OF A CRIMINAL CASE

EXPLANATIONS

1. **REPORT TO GOVERNMENT** – A criminal case begins when a crime victim (in your case, you may be the victim of the crime of trafficking) tells the government what happened. CAST will help you report your traffickers to the government.

2. **INTERVIEWS** – Government investigators interview the reporting victim carefully to get as much information as possible. These interviews can take a long time, and the investigators may ask difficult or painful questions. After these interviews, the government investigators will decide whether they want to investigate the case more carefully. If they do, they will move on to **Step 3. Collection of Evidence**.

3. **COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE** – Government investigators collect other evidence to help prove that your trafficker is guilty of a crime. They use information from the interviews to help them. They might contact people you named and visit the places you described in the interviews.

4. **SEARCH & ARREST** – If the government investigators believe they have evidence to prove that your trafficker is guilty, they arrest your trafficker and put him/her in jail. They also go to the places you described in the interviews and search them carefully for more evidence.

5. **BAIL** – Shortly after your trafficker is arrested, he must appear before a judge. This judge tells your trafficker why he/she was arrested. The judge also explains to your trafficker his/her rights.

6. **GRAND JURY HEARING** – The grand jury is a group of people that decides whether or not to bring formal criminal charges against your trafficker. At the Grant Jury Hearing, they look at all the evidence that the government investigators have collected. Because you are a victim and a witness in the case, you may have to go to this hearing and tell them what you know.
7. **INDICTMENT** – If the Grand Jury decides to bring formal charges against your trafficker, it will issue an **indictment**. This does not mean that you trafficker has been found guilty, but it does mean that the government will bring a criminal case against your trafficker.

8. **ARRAIGNMENT** – At an arraignment, your trafficker decides whether to plead **guilty** or **not guilty** to the criminal charges. If your trafficker pleads guilty, there will be no trial, and the court will move on to the **Step 12: Sentencing**. If your trafficker pleads not guilty, both sides will prepare for trial.

9. **Plea Agreement** – Before a trial begins, your trafficker could negotiate with the government for a **plea agreement**. In a **plea agreement**, your trafficker changes his or her plea to guilty in exchange for a lighter sentence.

10. **Trial** – At a trial, a **jury** decides whether your trafficker is guilty or not guilty of the criminal charges. The jury makes this decision after the government presents all of the evidence it has. Your trafficker also has the chance to prove that he/she is not guilty. You may have to come to the trial and tell the jury what you know. If you do, your trafficker’s lawyer may also ask you questions.

11. **Verdict** – After the trial, the jury will say whether it finds your trafficker **guilty** or **not guilty**. The decision of the jury is called a verdict.

12. **Sentencing Hearing** – If the jury finds your trafficker guilty, the judge will decide the punishment. If you want, you can tell the judge how your trafficker hurt you and ask the judge to give a strong punishment. The punishments include: **incarceration**, **probation**, **restitution**, or **fines**.