



September 25, 2023

The Honorable Shalanda Young
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Director Young,

The member organizations of the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST) urge you to advise the President to request funds in the President's Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25) Budget in accordance with initiatives in the Administration's National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking¹, the package of laws passed by Congress to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act², and other relevant laws.

"Human trafficking is a stain on our society's conscience and an affront to the ideals that form the basis of our national strength: liberty, justice, equality, and opportunity," President Biden states in the National Action Plan. The plan outlines how combating trafficking promotes gender and racial equity, workers' rights, fair trade, support for underserved communities and national security.

Since passage of the original Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000, Congress has voted overwhelmingly to reauthorize and expand the Act in 2003, 2005, 2008, 2013, and 2018. Parts of the Act were reauthorized in the 117th Congress and the reauthorization of remaining parts is pending in the 118th Congress. The TVPA was created to "ensure just and effective punishment of traffickers, and to protect their victims"³. There are three main components of the TVPA, commonly referred to as the three Ps: protection, prosecution and prevention.

This letter provides concrete recommendations from ATEST — a nonpartisan coalition of organizations working at the front lines in the United States and internationally — that articulate

¹ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/National-Action-Plan-to-Combat-Human-Trafficking.pdf>

² P.L. 115-425, P.L. 115- 392, P.L. 115-393, P.L. 115-427

³ P.L. 106-386

how the Biden-Harris Administration can provide resources critical to ensuring the U.S. government is taking a comprehensive, victim-centered approach consistent with its commitment to address labor and sex trafficking and to support survivors' paths to self-sufficiency.

Human trafficking is one of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world, affecting 28 million people⁴ and generating more than \$150 billion in annual profits for traffickers⁵. More people have become vulnerable to trafficking in the past year because of the impacts of climate change, the invasion of Ukraine, global economic disruptions, the affordable housing crisis, and ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. A robust fiscal response is essential to mitigate these increased risks and to provide essential services to survivors. Through the FY25 budget process, the U.S. government has the opportunity to strengthen its leadership in combating human trafficking both at home and abroad by resourcing efforts to prevent this crime, hold perpetrators accountable, and provide comprehensive services to those who are victimized.

We understand the fiscal challenges our nation faces. However, we cannot lose sight of the human tragedies occurring every day within and beyond our borders. Trafficking is a national security, criminal justice, civil rights and human rights issue that will define our generation. We can only hope to eradicate it in our lifetime by dedicating the necessary resources.

Summary:

Department of Labor

- International Labor Affairs Bureau: \$168,000,000
- Employment and Training Administration: \$5,000,000
- Wage and Hour Division: \$350,000,000

Department of Health and Human Services

- Office on Trafficking in Persons Victim Services: \$57,000,000
- National Human Trafficking Hotline: \$6,500,000
- Runaway and Homeless Youth Act Programs: \$362,000,000
- Office of Refugee Resettlement: \$5,000,000
- Highly Vulnerable Populations Study: \$2,000,000

Department of Education

- Grants to Local Education Agencies: \$2,000,000
- Education for Homeless Children and Youth: \$300,000,000

⁴ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_854733.pdf

⁵ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_243391.pdf

Department of State

- Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons: \$157,500,000
- Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor: \$10,000,000

U.S. Agency for International Development

- Counter-Trafficking in Persons Program: \$15,000,000
- Global Labor Program: \$12,500,000
- Human Rights Grants Program: \$1,000,000

Department of Justice

- Office of Justice Programs: \$152,000,000
- Civil Rights Division Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit: \$8,000,000
- National Institute of Justice Prevalence Methodology Study: \$7,000,000
- Federal Bureau of Investigation: \$2,000,000

Department of Homeland Security

- Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations, Center to Counter Human Trafficking & Customs and Border Protection: \$146,000,000
- Office of Victims Assistance: \$54,400,000

Details:**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****International Labor Affairs Bureau: \$168,000,000**

We request \$168,000,000 for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) in the Department of Labor (DOL). Specifically, we request \$27,000,000 for the administration of ILAB, \$70,000,000 for the Child Labor and Forced Labor program, \$48,000,000 for Workers' Rights Programs, and \$23,000,000 for program evaluation.

ILAB is an essential part of the U.S. government's international response to forced labor, human trafficking, and child labor. It is responsible for implementing Section 105(b)(2) of the TVPRA of 2005 (P.L.109-164) and Section 110 of the TVPRA of 2008 (P.L.110-457). Funding will allow ILAB to fulfill its Congressional mandates including: producing annual findings on worst forms of child labor in certain U.S. trade beneficiary countries; the development and maintenance of a list of goods prohibited from entering the U.S. marketplace because they are produced by child or forced labor, including inputs to goods made with child or forced labor; and increased responsibilities in enforcing the U.S. Mexico Canada Agreement (USMCA). Adequate funding will ensure that staff is able to travel to the countries with which ILAB has partnered or where important research is needed to accurately maintain the list of goods made with forced

labor or child labor. In addition, a robust and expertly staffed entity within the U.S. government's foreign policy establishment – that sits outside of the diplomatic constraints of the State Department and focuses particularly on worker rights – is tremendously important to the government's ability to tackle human trafficking and address the underlying factors that place individuals at risk. ILAB provides valuable expertise through its participation on the interagency team enforcing the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (P.L. 117-78).

We request \$48,000,000 for Workers' Rights Programs because they are essential to maintaining coherence with the U.S. trade agenda. ILAB provides technical assistance to countries on a variety of worker rights issues, many of which correspond directly to labor rights commitments under trade agreements. Project goals include adopting or reforming labor laws or standards, improving labor inspectorates' enforcement capacity, increasing awareness of fundamental labor rights, and improving occupational safety and health conditions. ILAB provides technical advice and other support to labor ministries through workshops and exchange programs and hones in on areas of particular concern including the cocoa, cotton, fishing and cobalt sectors as well as other supply chains with heightened risks of child or forced labor.

ILAB assists U.S. businesses to comply with prohibitions on the importation of goods tainted by child or forced labor through the development and maintenance of online digital tools, Sweat & Toil and Comply Chain.

Employment and Training Administration: \$5,000,000

The Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration (ETA) should conduct a review of all employment readiness, training, and other discretionary programs, and update program guidance as needed to explicitly include eligibility for trafficking victims where possible, per Sec. 107(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (P.L. 106-386). The requested funds should be used for grant programming to deliver trauma-informed employment and training services that address particular barriers to service, and challenges to finding employment, faced by survivors of human trafficking. The U.S Advisory Council on Human Trafficking has highlighted the acute need to provide access to employment and training programs to all survivors of human trafficking. Career development programs help survivors become self-sufficient and provide for their families. When survivors are employed, it positively affects their lives, prevents dependence on public benefits, and creates financial resilience that reduces vulnerability to re-trafficking. We also recommend that the DOL integrate training to identify potential signs of trafficking and referral options as a regular activity for State Farmworker Monitor Advocates, and during the provision of relevant services to particular at-risk populations, including through the Youth Build, Job Corps and Reentry Employment Opportunity programs.

Labor trafficking affects both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals working across many industries, most commonly domestic work, agriculture, manufacturing, janitorial services, hotel

services, construction, health and elder care, hair and nail salons, and strip club dancing. DOL needs resources to protect and support victims, particularly with much needed skills training and job placement services, as well as providing referrals to shelter, medical care, mental health services, legal services, and case management. ATEST member organizations have also worked with human trafficking survivors who were forced to engage in criminal acts, including forced activities related to gangs, weapons and narcotics. Victims impacted by this form of labor trafficking also require additional legal services in the realms of criminal law and immigration.

Wage and Hour Division: \$350,000,000

Among its many responsibilities, the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces fundamental worker protections including minimum wage, overtime, child labor, recordkeeping, and anti-retaliation requirements under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA); the wages and working conditions under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA); and the enforcement of the labor standards under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) for certain temporary nonimmigrant workers. Robust and widespread enforcement of these laws are critical to protecting workers from exploitation and forced labor. News reports in 2023 highlight widespread child labor violations in U.S. factories.

Despite vast enforcement responsibilities, WHD is understaffed and vastly underfunded. Staffing declined by more than 7% between FY 2015 and FY 2021.⁶ In 2020, WHD had 779 investigators working to protect more than 143 million workers; in 1948, there were 1,000 investigators overseeing the protection of 22.6 million workers.⁷ The Department of Labor attests that “WHD is operating with one of the lowest investigator levels in the last fifty years...Continuing to operate at these levels poses significant risks to the mission — even for an agency whose strategic approach to enforcement recognizes the limitations of the agency’s size.”⁸ This is especially troubling over the past 10 years: As the number of H-2A and H-2B temporary visas issued by the State Department tripled, the number of WHD wage theft investigations has remained largely steady. By persistently underfunding WHD, Congress enables widespread wage theft and other violations both in temporary visa programs and of U.S. workers. If Congress fails to fund WHD at levels sufficient to fulfill their mandate, America’s workers will continue to be susceptible to wage theft, labor exploitation, and human trafficking.

⁶ USDOL WHD, FY 2015 Congressional Budget Justification Wage and Hour Division at WHD-6, <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/legacy-files/documents/general/budget/2016/CBJ-2016-V2-09.pdf> (showing approved total WHD Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) of 1,727); USDOL WHD, FY 2022 Congressional Budget Justification Wage and Hour Division at WHD-6, <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/general/budget/2022/CBJ-2022-V2-09.pdf> (showing approved revised total WHD FTEs of 1,601).

⁷ Washington Center for Equitable Growth, Strategic Enforcement and Co-Enforcement of U.S. Labor Standards are Needed to Protect Workers Through The Coronavirus Recession at 1 (Jan. 14, 2021), <https://equitablegrowth.org/strategic-enforcementand-co-enforcement-of-u-s-labor-standards-are-needed-to-protect-workers-through-the-coronavirus-recession/>. This represents more than an 8-fold decrease in the number of investigators per worker since 1948.

⁸ USDOL, FY 2024 Budget in Brief, <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/general/budget/2024/FY2024BIB.pdf>.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Victim Services, Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP): \$57,000,000

We request \$57,000,000 for OTIP to provide grants to non-governmental organizations that provide comprehensive, trauma-informed services to trafficking victims and survivors. The funds should be divided equally: \$28,500,000 to support victims who are U.S. Citizens or Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs), and \$28,500,000 to support victims who are foreign nationals.

The need for these vital services continues to escalate. OTIP's FY2021 Report, the most recent available, indicates that OTIP grant-funded organizations in more than 200 cities and 41 states provided comprehensive case management services to 4,293 individuals in FY21, a 33 percent increase from FY20. OTIP's training and technical assistance center reached 119,000 health and human service providers in FY21, helping to improve the standard of care for trafficking survivors across the U.S.

OTIP grant funding is crucial to providing victims of both labor and sex trafficking the necessary aid and services once they have been identified as a victim. When U.S. citizens and LPRs experience trafficking, they suffer devastating consequences, including psychological and physical trauma, fear of law enforcement, family estrangement, and loss of housing and income. Specialized services are necessary to support survivors to recover and build a support system to prevent re-exploitation and revictimization. We support the Department's decision to include legal services within the comprehensive services available to victims, as a critical component in a survivor's stabilization and recovery.

OTIP grant services reach vulnerable populations of U.S. citizens and LPRs including runaway and homeless youth, the LGBTQI+ community, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, Latinos, migrant workers, youth of color, children, low literacy or numeracy individuals, and those with disabilities.

Foreign nationals inside the U.S. who are trafficking victims confront similar challenges and circumstances and corresponding service needs. This has highlighted the ongoing and increasing urgency of certification letters which are a lifeline, allowing allow foreign nationals who are trafficking survivors access to public benefits in the U.S. This rise in the issuance of certification letters corresponds to increasing numbers of survivors seeking help in the form of legal and social services. For example, HHS issued 1,200 eligibility letters to foreign national minors in FY2021 who were at risk of or had experienced human trafficking, a 78 percent increase over the previous year.

**Administration for Children and Families (ACF), National Human Trafficking Hotline:
\$6,500,000**

The National Human Trafficking Hotline (“Trafficking Hotline”) is a toll-free 24/7 crisis call center that connects victims and survivors of human trafficking with anti-trafficking services in their area (including emergency shelter, case management, and legal services), collects information on human trafficking situations, and, when appropriate, reports actionable tips to law enforcement. The Trafficking Hotline’s resource and referral directory contains almost 3,000 direct service providers, trained law enforcement officials, and other resources. Since the Trafficking Hotline’s inception in 2007, the call volume to the hotline has increased more than forty-fold. In 2022, the Trafficking Hotline received 20,234 calls, texts, and chats related to trafficking situations, including 11,518 calls, texts, and chats directly from domestic and foreign victims and survivors in the United States. The Trafficking Hotline is a trusted and vital component of America’s whole-of-government anti-trafficking approach. The need for the vital services that the Trafficking Hotline provides will only grow in FY24 and beyond.

**Administration for Children and Families, Runaway and Homeless Youth Act:
\$362,000,000**

We request a total of \$362,000,000 for ACF to implement Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) programs, Title III of the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Act. This is the amount that will be included in the pending bill in the 118th Congress to fully reauthorize RHYA, the Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act. RHYA programs have been chronically underfunded since its inception, despite these programs costing less than other systems that many youth experiencing homelessness and survivors of trafficking encounter. Everyone should have the opportunity to succeed regardless of their start in life, but young people who are trafficked and youth experiencing homelessness are not plugged into the networks, resources, and supports they need for healthy development.

Runaway and homeless youth are particularly at risk to become victims of trafficking because they lack basic life needs, such as shelter, food, health care, and are disconnected from systems of care and caring adults. An estimated 4.2 million young people (ages 13-25) experience homelessness annually according to research from Chapin Hall at The University of Chicago. Consistently, data from the National Human Trafficking Hotline also show that being a runaway youth and unstably housed are two of the top risk factors for human trafficking. Numerous studies have found trafficking rates among youth experiencing homelessness ranging from 19 percent to 40 percent. Using the lower end estimate means that about 900,000 of the youth and young adults who experience homelessness in a year are also victims of sex trafficking or forced labor in cities, suburbs, rural communities, and American Indian Reservations across the country.

The cost of not investing in the lives of youth experiencing homelessness is an economic burden

that affects the young person, taxpayers, and society. Researchers have found that taxpayers face an estimated lump sum 2011 fiscal cost per youth of \$248,182 and social cost of \$613,182.⁹ Taking the modest taxpayer¹⁰ cost of \$248,182 per youth and applying it to *only half* of the 4.2 million youth who experience homelessness every year in America, the taxpayer cost is over \$521 billion (2.1 million x \$248,182). Through increased investments, all youth in need of safe and stable housing and supportive services will be able to connect to the networks of support and resources needed to stabilize, heal, and thrive. These connected youth in turn become part of the solution to trafficking and homelessness and contribute to the community's well being.

RHYA has provided base funding to communities across the country to develop community-based responses to youth and young adult homelessness and trafficking. These local systems of care are based on the unique needs of each region, their available resources, and local priorities. When we support young people experiencing homelessness we prevent trafficking. RHYA programs are also trained in identifying and serving survivors of trafficking. Specifically, RHYA funds: emergency shelters, family reunification when safe, aftercare, street outreach, education, employment training, behavioral and mental health care, transitional housing, and independent housing options. This support achieves the following successful outcomes for youth: 1) safe exit from homelessness and hopelessness; 2) family reunification and/or establishment of permanent connections in their communities; 3) education, employment, and sustainable independence; and 4) prevention of human trafficking. Further, these programs are best positioned to prevent trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation and provide early identification of and services to youth victims of crimes.

Administration for Children and Families, Office of Refugee Resettlement: \$5,000,000

In light of the Flores decision, Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) facilities are required to release unaccompanied minors when they reach their 18th birthday. In cases where reunification has not yet been achieved, youth are released to shelters, unstable situations, or homelessness. In order to meet the needs of these unaccompanied youth, the majority of whom need only short-term support, we request \$5 million to the Administration on Children and Families to provide funding to support ORR unaccompanied youth who transition out of ORR facilities that are not yet reunified. This funding is to follow the youth who have not been reunified and can be given to community-based youth organizations who provide housing, supportive services, reunification support, travel, education, employment, or translation.

⁹Foldes, Steven S. and Lubov, Andrea. (2015) The Economic Burden of Youth Experiencing Homelessness and the Financial Case for Investing in Interventions to Change Peoples' Lives: An Estimate of the Short-and Long-Term Costs to Taxpayers and Society in Hennepin County, Minnesota. <https://www.youthlinkmn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/the-economic-burden-of-homeless-youth-in-hennepin-county.pdf> **Social cost** is defined as the total costs to society including lost earnings, lost tax payments, public crime expenditures, victim costs, welfare support programs, education, excess tax burden and public housing support.

¹⁰Belfield, et. al., The Economic Value of Opportunity Youth. January 2012

Highly Vulnerable Populations Study: \$2,000,000

We request \$2,000,000 to be directed to HHS for a new study on the prevalence, characteristics, and needs of programs serving homeless youth in the U.S. Because homeless and human trafficked youth are often indiscernible and unwilling to disclose their housing and victimization status, a national multi-tiered research and data collection effort is needed. To identify, scale, and improve access to the most effective interventions, including housing and services for vulnerable homeless and human trafficked youth, regular large-scale research is needed to gather data and information on the number, characteristics, and needs of unaccompanied homeless youth in America.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Department of Education Grants to Local Education Agencies, Title I: \$2,000,000

We request \$2,000,000 for the Department of Education (ED) to help identify victims of sex trafficking and forced labor, and to prevent the victimization and exploitation of those children who might be susceptible to this crime. The funds should be used to develop materials regarding all forms of human trafficking, including sex trafficking and forced labor, to ensure that educators and students are aware of how to identify and treat all types of trafficking. Further, we request that ED publish a white paper examining the appropriate role of educators and students, as well as the role of the education system, in preventing, identifying, and supporting child trafficking victims. The outcome of the white paper should inform the development of a model curriculum on the prevention of both sex trafficking and forced labor.

ED interfaces with approximately 50 million elementary and secondary school children each year, and is, therefore, in a unique position to reach vulnerable youth; they should consult stakeholders—including educators, NGOs, both forced labor and sex trafficking survivors—on the development of materials, the white paper, and the model curriculum.

McKinney-Vento Act Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program: \$300,000,000

We request \$300,000,000 to implement the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program (EHCY), as authorized by section 722(d)(3) of the McKinney-Vento Act as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) (P.L 114–95). EHCY removes barriers to the enrollment, attendance, and opportunity for success for homeless children and youth; all of whom are at high risk of human trafficking. The EHCY is effective in addressing youth homelessness. With the support of EHCY grants, local education agencies have provided identification, enrollment and transportation assistance, as well as academic support and referrals for basic services. The EHCY

has given homeless children and youth the extra support they need to enroll and succeed in school.

Unfortunately, the resources directed to child and youth homelessness programs have not been sufficient in recent years. ED reported that during the 2020-2021 school year, public schools identified over one million homeless children and youth. However, only 22 percent of school districts receive support through the vita EHCY program in any given year. As a result, homeless children and youth are under-identified and continue to face significant barriers to school enrollment and continuity.

Homeless children and youth are particularly at risk for human trafficking. Under the McKinney-Vento Act's EHCY, all school districts are required to designate a homeless liaison, who proactively identifies homeless children and youth, connecting them to vital services like food, housing, and clothing. Under the Act, school districts are also required to provide transportation to stabilize the educational experiences of homeless students. Because all school districts — even those in communities without youth shelters — must designate a liaison for homeless students, schools are uniquely positioned to identify youth who are being trafficked, or are at risk of being trafficked, and provide connections to services. Yet many liaisons are designated in name only, and lack the time and the training to carry out their duties. This lack of capacity is particularly severe in light of the increase in student homelessness. Increasing funding for the EHCY will support a dedicated infrastructure within the nation's public schools to identify and serve children and youth who are at very high risk of human trafficking.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons/J/TIP

Trafficking in Persons Grants: Total: \$137,500,000

1) International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) TIP Grants: \$90,000,000

INCLE grants enable nonprofits, non-governmental organizations, public international organizations, and universities to fight human trafficking internationally through prevention programs, training workshops for law enforcement and the judiciary, and legal and strategic support. These grants provide specialized training for law enforcement officers to recognize trafficking and forced labor, conduct investigations, assist with prosecutions, and support victims. These funds are critical to ensuring that victims are identified and protected, traffickers are convicted, and systems and policies are in place to prevent future trafficking.

2) International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE), Child Protection Compacts (CPCs): \$10,000,000

State Department CPCs support policies and programs that prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and abuse against children, and measurably reduce the trafficking of minors by building sustainable and effective systems of justice, prevention, and protection. This assistance can be provided in the form of grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts to or with national governments, regional or local governmental units, or non-governmental organizations with expertise in the protection of victims of severe forms of human trafficking. CPCs have been established in Columbia, Ghana, Jamaica, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines, and Côte d'Ivoire. Funding will help the program continue and expand.

3) Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS): \$37,500,000

Congress authorized the Program to End Modern Slavery (PEMS) to advance transformational programs and projects that seek to achieve a measurable and substantial reduction of the prevalence of modern slavery in targeted populations in priority countries. This funding, administered by J/TIP, should complement existing anti-trafficking programs, while protecting existing foreign assistance for human rights, development, humanitarian aid, and democracy. One important area funded by PEMS is the development of cost effective and reliable methods to measure the prevalence of human trafficking in hot spots around the world through the Prevalence Reduction Innovation Forum, which can help create rigorous standards for measuring the impact of federally-funded anti-trafficking projects.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) Administration: \$20,000,000

J/TIP provides funding and tools to assist governments that have the will to change but lack financial resources to do so. U.S. leadership through the J/TIP office continues to elevate worldwide awareness and advance global responses to human trafficking. These resources are needed to strengthen collaboration with posts and regional bureaus, to enable J/TIP to encourage foreign governments to comply with minimum standards in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), and to facilitate implementation of the tier ranking system and publication of the annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report). These resources will enable J/TIP to provide additional expertise in prosecution and prevention strategies; address performance gaps, particularly for Tier 2 Watch List countries; and support ongoing reporting and grant functions to achieve the TVPA's standards and build in-country capacity. Additionally, this funding will support the Senior Policy Operating Group and the President's Interagency Task Force, which J/TIP convenes, to coordinate anti-trafficking efforts across the U.S. Government.

Additionally, we request that up to \$600,000 of this funding be dedicated to support J/TIP's administration of the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, which was created by Congress in the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act (section 115 of Public Law 114-22), and whose mandate has been extended indefinitely by the Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022 (section 102 of Public Law 117-348). The council provides advice and recommendations to the Senior Policy Operating Group and the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking, as well as directly to federal agencies. We applaud the U.S. Government for working with survivors, who are in the best position to analyze and recommend policies that have the greatest impact. This request would fund support staff for council convenings, council member travel expenses and per diem, consulting fees for council members and other authorized activities.

Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)

DRL Grants: \$10,000,000

Of the amounts provided for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL), we request \$10,000,000 specifically for activities to support labor rights, labor recruitment reform, corporate accountability activities, and efforts to combat gender-based violence (a contributing root cause of human trafficking). We encourage DRL to prioritize activities centered on advocacy and capacity building aimed at supporting survivors, advocates, and survivor-advocates. To this end, public-private partnerships and other forms of multi- and cross-sector engagement ensure more inclusive and sustainable support in preventing and addressing violence, trafficking, and exploitation. These important programs strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement in areas including, but not limited to, labor and sexual exploitation in supply chains (including products or services exported to the United States). Examples of these programs include anti-child labor initiatives in cotton and cocoa, efforts to support Brazil's national plan against slave labor, capacity building for local labor monitoring and worker organizations, efforts to combat entrenched forms of slavery in Mauritania, Mali and Senegal, and initiatives to address the particular vulnerability of migrant workers and other vulnerable populations to forced labor and other forms of abuse and exploitation.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI); Justice, Rights and Security Team, Counter-Trafficking in Persons (C-TIP) Program Integration: \$15,000,000

Within the budget for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation, we request \$12,000,000 in support for counter-trafficking projects at USAID missions and \$3,000,000 to support the Justice, Rights and Security Team's efforts at headquarters to integrate anti-trafficking work into other USAID programs including but not limited to health, food security, disaster response, and economic development. USAID updated its C-TIP policy in 2021, and funding is needed to provide global coordination at headquarters and to support a growing demand by missions to launch integrated anti-trafficking programs. Approximately half of the anti-trafficking projects being proposed by missions are rejected for lack of resources. Those that are approved have resulted in funding being diverted from other human rights initiatives.

Effective integration of robust anti-trafficking analysis, evaluation, and interventions across the range of assistance programs, bureaus and missions is critically important. Such integration can:

- a) ensure that foreign assistance efforts do not inadvertently leave vulnerable community members behind, or even increase their vulnerability;
- b) generate new avenues and opportunities to maximize the impact on trafficking issues by U.S. investments and enhance the impact of existing interventions;
- and c) help reinforce and support broader development objectives.

The effectiveness of foreign assistance in reducing poverty and generating economic development relies in part on community resilience against human trafficking. We know from a growing body of evidence that the benefits of freedom from forced labor to a community include improved outcomes for education, medical care, food security, income generation, wage levels, family debt, civic and gender participation, and the rule of law. These social improvements, in turn, reduce vulnerability to trafficking.

Further, we recognize that human trafficking is inexorably linked to current global challenges of climate change, migration (including conflict-related migration from Ukraine), and international trade. For these reasons, we request funding for a greater emphasis on implementation of anti-trafficking strategies in the field, by requiring a point of contact and mandatory training in anti-trafficking policies and programs for USAID staff in missions. It is critical that all USAID staff know, understand, and implement the agency's anti-trafficking policies and integration strategy. All future Country Development Coordination Strategies, as well as Regional Development Coordination Strategies, must integrate robust C-TIP approaches.

The requested headquarters funding would support USAID staffers in C-TIP policy education and implementation activities throughout the agency. These include periodic training sessions and a help-desk function for mission-based staff seeking guidance on C-TIP policy implementation, as well as assistance to missions in conducting landscape analyses, project design and monitoring, evaluation, and learning. The funding would also support headquarters staffers to accurately report USAID anti-trafficking expenditures to Congress and to the Justice Department and State Department for their annual anti-trafficking reports.

Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation, Global Labor Program (GLP), \$12,500,000

We request \$12,500,000 for USAID's Global Labor Program (GLP). The GLP plays a crucial role in addressing the underlying root causes of human trafficking and strengthening labor rights and workers' organizations around the world. The GLP strengthens human trafficking prevention initiatives by supporting coordinated cross-border and regional programs that improve the economic, social, and democratic development of vulnerable workers, including migrant, informal economy, and women workers. These workers are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking, forced labor, and gender-based violence. The GLP also supports country-based regional and global programs on adherence to core labor standards.

Human Rights Grants Program, \$1,000,000:

We request \$1,000,000 to support USAID's Human Rights Grants Program, which is available to USAID missions around the world to address human rights objectives or support integration of human rights issues across all development initiatives. ATEST urges these funds be used for anti-trafficking specific grants to in-country NGOs, with an emphasis on cross-sectoral programming.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs / State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Victim Services Grants and Human Trafficking Task Forces: \$140,000,000

To attempt to meet the growing needs of victims and survivors, we request \$140,000,000 for human trafficking survivors and law enforcement through the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) victim services grants and human trafficking task forces.

Survivors of trafficking are seeking assistance in greater numbers. We are accordingly requesting an increase in funding for FY24. The National Human Trafficking Hotline, which maintains a nationwide database of service providers for victims, reports that calls for help have dramatically increased by 172 percent from 2017 through 2022. Data from the Hotline and anecdotal evidence from established service providers demonstrate that insufficient resources remain a significant barrier for survivors. For example, service providers report an increase in survivor requests for rental assistance, medical cost coverage, and food vouchers. While some of these growing requests could be met, service providers had to negotiate with landlords and medical providers to accept lower rent and medical bill payments because funding was insufficient to cover these costs.

Given the increased vulnerability survivors face through financial, legal and social instability, we request that no less than \$120,000,000 of the appropriation be for victim services including intensive case management, and legal and shelter services. While housing needs remain one of the biggest resource scarcities for human trafficking victims, service provider funding must be comprehensive and meaningfully address food insecurity, the need for clothing, medical, dental and mental health care and treatment, and financial instability from un/under-employment, lack of educational opportunities, and other inequities. We request that OVC review monies granted to law enforcement task forces to ensure the task forces are adopting and implementing victim-centered approaches.

We also request that funding for victim services grant programs at DOJ remain within the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). OVC has done an efficient and effective job in administering victim services grants and should retain this role without disruption. Given the increase in grant funding that OVC must allocate for human trafficking victims, ATEST recommends that additional FTE positions support OVC Human Trafficking grant programs. These newly supported FTEs should be consistent with the percent of increased grant funding. The victims of human trafficking are all genders, adults and children, and include both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who are victims of sex trafficking and/or forced labor. OVC's current program provides critical services to all of these victim groups in a carefully balanced program as authorized by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (P.L.106- 386).

Office of Justice Programs / State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Minor Victim Services Grants: \$12,000,000

We request \$12,000,000 to support services, training and outreach for labor-trafficked youth. Specialized, comprehensive, trauma-informed and gender specific assistance to minor victims of human trafficking is critical. Minors face significant hurdles recovering from the abuse and trauma they have endured. Law enforcement has identified the lack of specialized housing programs throughout the U.S. as the greatest obstacle in effectively prosecuting child traffickers. The Attorney General is authorized to provide grant funding to serve sex-trafficked minors.

Providing services to labor-trafficked children is imperative given that the federal definition of human trafficking includes both sex trafficking and forced labor. Furthermore, labor trafficking victims experience the same types of trauma, physical, sexual and psychological abuse seen in sex trafficking cases. Often, minors only receive support for sex trafficking recovery.

**Legal Activities / Civil Rights Division, Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU):
\$8,000,000**

HTPU houses the government's top legal experts on prosecuting human trafficking. These cases are resource-intensive because they are procedurally complex and frequently involve multiple jurisdictions and defendants. The 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report Global Law Enforcement Data indicates that in FY 2021 there were 90,354 victims identified, 10,572 prosecutions, and 5,260 convictions, of which 21,219 were labor trafficking victims, 1,379 labor trafficking prosecutions, and 374 labor trafficking convictions.¹¹ In FY 2021, DOJ formally opened 603 human trafficking investigations, of which 577 involved predominantly sex trafficking and 26 involved predominantly labor trafficking, and resulted in 203 human trafficking related convictions.¹²

Research by the Human Trafficking Institute indicates that defendants in HTPU cases consistently receive longer sentences and are more-frequently ordered to pay restitution than cases handled by other prosecutors. HTPU prosecutions have overwhelmingly focused on sex trafficking, but that is likely to change in FY24, and the unit's caseload is likely to increase. The Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-347 Section 406 (a)) directs the Attorney General to establish a 10-agent team within the FBI to investigate labor trafficking violations. (Appropriations for this unit are covered later in this letter in the section on the FBI). Robust funding for the HTPU will ensure labor trafficking cases receive appropriate prosecution. Additionally, the Abolish Human Trafficking Act (P.L. 115-392) provides that the Attorney General designates at least one Assistant U.S. Attorney as a Human Trafficking Justice Coordinator in each Federal judicial district who works with a human trafficking witness specialist to assist with the national strategy, conduct public outreach and awareness, prosecute, ensure collection of data, build partnerships, and encourage the collection of restitution for human trafficking victims. HTPU is responsible for supporting the ongoing training of these prosecutors.

¹¹ U.S. Department of State Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons. *Trafficking in Persons Report*. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons-report/> (accessed August 15, 2023).

¹² *Id.*

National Institute of Justice / Prevalence Methodology & Study: \$7,000,0000

We request \$7,000,000 for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to continue research and develop methodologies to assess the prevalence of human trafficking in the United States, as mandated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-393 Sec. 401(a)). In February 2023, NIJ published a call for proposals to conduct such research (Opportunity ID: O-NIJ-2023-171574). Funding will allow NIJ to continue research focused on specific geographies, economic sectors, and different forms of trafficking. For the past several years, the global anti-trafficking community (notably led by civil society organizations and academics) has come to realize that the value of prevalence studies lies in the ability of policymakers and researchers to correlate changes in prevalence to changes in policies and interventions. This is only possible through granular research that assesses different forms of human trafficking among distinct communities. This research is essential to inform future appropriations decisions. Conducting pilot studies that target specific high-prevalence regions, economic sectors, and population groups is a crucial step in developing a comprehensive and accurate nationwide prevalence study. The United States already invests significant resources to measure human trafficking prevalence abroad; it is essential to invest in measuring prevalence domestically if we are to continue as a leader in the global anti-trafficking field.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: \$2,000,000

We request \$2,000,000 for the FBI to establish a team of not less than 10 agents to specialize exclusively in the investigation of labor trafficking violations, as authorized by the Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-347 Section 406 (a)). The FBI is a critical law enforcement partner in fighting human trafficking. The presence of the FBI in trafficking investigations significantly increases the chances of success. Furthermore, with trafficking investigations often crossing state lines, the presence of the FBI becomes critical. Federal law enforcement efforts, however, have focused too heavily on sex trafficking, leaving those trafficked on farms; in factories, restaurants and hotels; at mines and construction sites; and in private homes as domestic and home health care workers without adequate law enforcement protection. The new congressionally-mandated FBI team is a critical step to correct this imbalance.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations, Center to Counter Human Trafficking (CCHT), \$146,000,000:

New Authorization Streams: \$36,000,000

The 117th Congress authorized three new funding streams for DHS to combat human trafficking, totaling \$36,000,000.

- The Countering Human Trafficking Act (Public Law 117-322) mandated the consolidation of 16 DHS anti-trafficking programs and staff into the new Center to Counter Human Trafficking (CCHT). The law authorizes \$14,000,000 for the Center, requires minimum staffing of 45 employees, directs the new unit to broaden its historical focus on sex trafficking to include increased attention on forced labor, and instructs CCHT to take a victim-centered approach in programming and modernize its infrastructure.
- The Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Act (TVPPA) of 2022 (Public Law 117-348 section 202) includes a new \$20,000,000 authorization for DHS to fund enforcement of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 USC 1307) and section 910 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-125), which both prohibit the importation into the U.S. of goods produced by child or forced labor.
- The Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-347 section 406 (d)) includes a new \$2,000,000 authorization and mandates that DHS create a team of not less than 10 agents within the new CCHT to exclusively investigate forced labor violations.

DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations, Center to Counter Human Trafficking (CCHT), Customs and Border Protection: Tariff Act Enforcement and Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act Enforcement, \$110,000,000:

We request \$110,000,000 for Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for efforts to fully implement the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (Public Law 117-78) and expand enforcement of Section 307 U.S. Tariff Act. Of that total amount, we request no less than \$20,000,000 be specifically allocated for CBP to enhance its Tariff Act enforcement efforts, including increasing investigations, issuing more Withhold Release Orders (WROs) and Findings, and imposing more civil and criminal penalties for forced labor violations. The funds should be used to hire new analysts for CBP's Forced Labor Division (Office of Trade) and any

other CBP personnel as needed to support forced labor investigations. Funding would also support the Forced Labor Division within the Office of Trade to self-initiate investigations of particular types of goods suspected to be produced under conditions of forced labor; provide training to CBP officers and investigatory staff on forced labor; conduct effective investigations within reasonable timelines; publicly disclose WRO enforcement data every quarter; oversee forced labor remediation efforts in consultation with civil society and affected workers; conduct quarterly meetings with civil society groups and other stakeholders; develop new technologies and targeting practices to identify and inspect cargo that may be produced with forced labor; and enhance coordination with counterparts in Canada and Mexico to monitor cross-border movement of such goods.

We continue to see a steady uptick in enforcement actions over recent years. CBP currently lists 51 active WROs and 8 Findings in its online dashboard. More than half a billion dollars in tainted imports have been kept out of the U.S. marketplace in recent years. CBP's new online Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act dashboard notes that 2,325 shipments worth \$1.8 billion have already been denied entry to the U.S. to date. While we applaud this increased attention by CBP, we also recognize CBP needs additional resources to continue fulfilling its expanding mandate to prevent the importation of goods made by forced labor. The U.S. Government Accountability Office has written several reports highlighting CBP's need for more resources.

DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations, Center to Counter Human Trafficking (CCHT), Office of Victims Assistance, \$54,400,000:

We recommend the CCHT establish a formal Office for Victims Assistance to provide national oversight to ensure that all employees of Immigrations and Customs Enforcement comply with all applicable federal laws and policies concerning victim rights, access to information, advisement of legal rights, just and fair treatment of victims, and respect for victims' privacy and dignity; and to oversee and support specially trained victim assistance personnel through guidance, training, travel, technical assistance, and equipment. This office would ensure that requests to DHS for "continued presence" determinations are made fairly and expeditiously to prevent migrants who are trafficking victims from being deported. This office could help ensure that unaccompanied minors at the southern border are properly screened to determine if they are trafficking victims, as required by law. We recommend that \$20,000,000 of these funds be used to hire at least 5 new Victim Witness Coordinators to support victims interacting with law enforcement and ensure that the agency's response to this crime is centered on helping victims and not solely on arresting perpetrators.

We have carefully vetted our requests to focus on the most important and effective programs. We thank you for your consideration and your continued leadership. If you have any questions, please contact ATEST Director Terry FitzPatrick (terry.fitzpatrick@atest-us.org or 571-282-9913).

Sincerely,

Member organizations of the ATEST coalition:

Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST)

Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW)

Covenant House

Free the Slaves

HEAL Trafficking

Human Trafficking Legal Center

Humanity United Action

McCain Institute for International Leadership

National Network for Youth (NN4Y)

Polaris

Safe Horizon

Solidarity Center

United Way Worldwide

Verité

Vital Voices Global Partnership

ATEST is a U.S.-based coalition that advocates for solutions to prevent and end all forms of human trafficking and modern slavery around the world.