





Today's Learning Objectives

- Understand the specific challenges of detecting and responding to human trafficking at airports
- Gain insight into survivors' perspectives and potential indicators of trafficking activity
 - Establish or expand an airport human trafficking program



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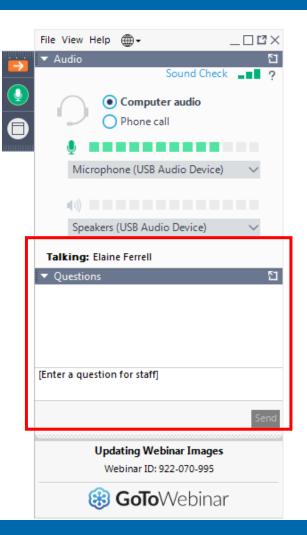


Questions and Answers

Please type your questions into your webinar control panel

We will read your questions out loud, and answer as many as time allows

#TRBwebinar







Damon Fordham High Street Consulting

- 20+ years of experience in a variety of transportation organizations and state and federal agencies
- National thought leader in sustainable transportation and infrastructure
- Principal Investigator for ACRP Report 249:
 Developing an Airport Program to Address Human Trafficking





Today's Speakers



Hanni Stoklosa hstoklosa@healtrafficking.org HEAL Trafficking



Damon Fordham

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Desiree Curtis
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"I often wonder how that day might have been different if someone at the airport or on board the aircraft knew how to relate to that young woman . . . When airport employees know the warning signs to watch for, the questions to ask, and the simple steps they can take to make people feel safe, they can make a big difference in the lives of people who are trafficked."

~trafficking survivor





Picture a victim of trafficking

















The eye does not see what the mind does not know

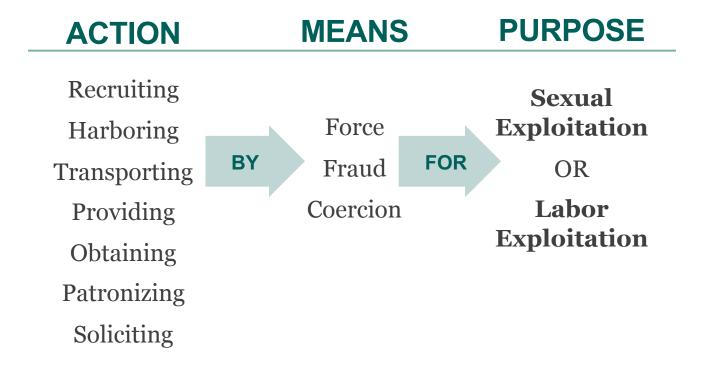
AND

the mind does not know what the eye has not seen.





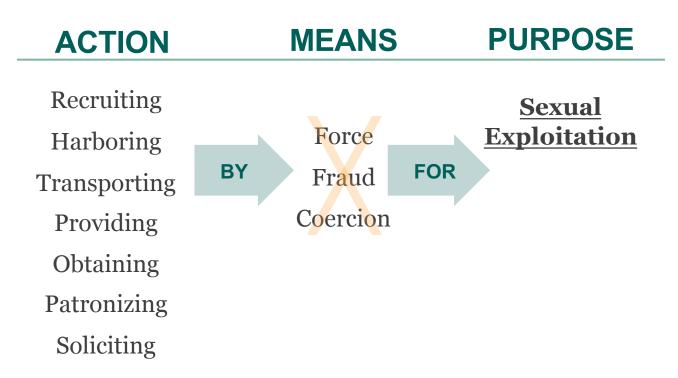
What is human trafficking?







for < 18 years old

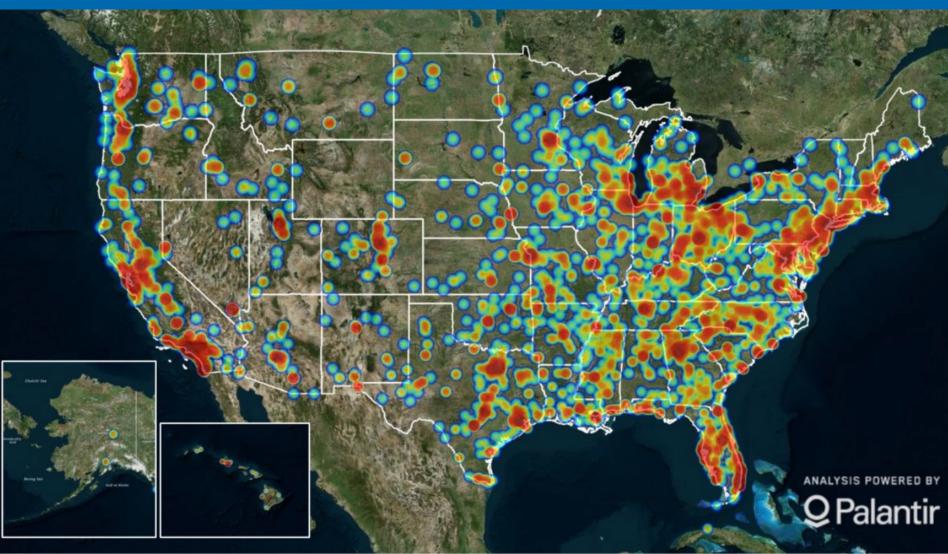


Any commercial sex under the age of 18 = trafficking





Calls to National Human Trafficking Hotline



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What are people being trafficked to do? Work in under regulated underpaid "jobs"









Escort Services Illicit Massage, Health, & Beauty Outdoor Solicitation **Residential Sex Trafficking Domestic Work** Bars, Strip Clubs, & Cantinas **Pornography Traveling Sales Crews Restaurants & Food Service Peddling & Begging Agriculture & Animal Husbandry** Personal Sexual Servitude Health & Beauty Services Construction **Hotels & Hospitality** Landscaping **Illicit Activities Arts & Entertainment Commercial Cleaning Services** Factories & Manufacturing Remote Interactive Sexual Acts Carnivals **Forestry & Logging Health Care Recreational Facilities**



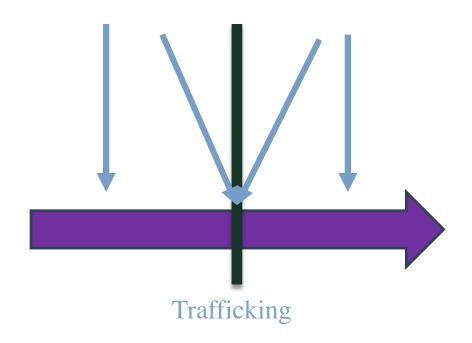








Airport touchpoints <u>before</u>, <u>during</u>, and <u>after</u> trafficking

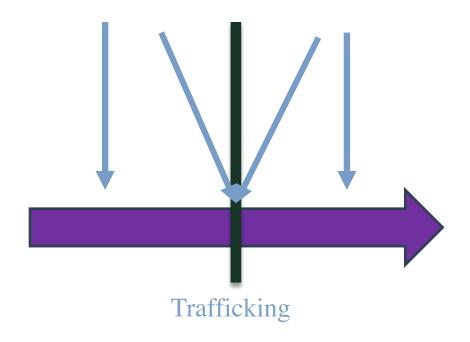






TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD

HOW can airports make a difference for trafficking victims?







What are the "visible signs" that someone is being trafficked?















Victim perspective

This is a bad job, but if I work harder/longer I can get out of here.

This is hell, but I don't have rights.





Victim perspective- engrained from traffickers

"You will not be believed"

"Your family will be harmed"

"You will be judged"

"People in this country don't care about immigrants"

"You will be arrested"

"You will be deported"



Tipping the scale



If I ask for help, will life be better or worse?



What are the "visible signs" that someone is being trafficked?









Indicators of Labor and Sex Trafficking in an Airport Setting

It is imperative to contextualize any set of indicators, so readers understand their value as well as their limitations. There is no perfect set of indicators to identify human trafficking victims because they vary depending on the specific situation and type of victim. They also vary by region of the country, so the recommended indicators may need to be tailored to reflect the local context. Observers need to be keenly aware of their own biases when identifying potential victims and recognize that behavior-based indicators and pattern recognition are far more constructive than appearance-based indicators. **No list of indicators should be considered a checklist where one or more items are definitive proof of a trafficking situation.**



LABOR TRAFFICKING

OBSERVATIONS

A child or person within a family appears particularly unkempt or uncared for

Talks excitedly about a new job that awaits them at their destination yet does not know who they are meeting or where they are going

Exhibits injuries specific to the labor performed, such as crushed hands or fractures

INDICATED ITEMS

Indicates they sleep or live at their place of work

Indicates they work excessively long hours, having few or no breaks, and/or indicates their employer is withholding pay

Indicates experiencing verbal or physical abuse (particularly from a supervisor), being made to work in unsafe conditions, or being forced to meet daily quotas

Indicates being threatened with deportation if they do not work

BOTH LABOR AND SEX TRAFFICKING

OBSERVATIONS

Is dressed inappropriately for travel or weather

Appears fearful, withdrawn, anxious, depressed, submissive, intimidated, tense, ashamed, or nervous to the point of paranoia

Avoids eye contact and interaction with others

Has a travel companion that speaks on their behalf, restricts movement, or restricts their social interactions

Sounds scripted or provides inconsistent stories

Has difficulty articulating travel plans or detailed information about their destination

Exhibits fear or avoidance of authority figures

Lacks expected level of personal possessions

Lacks or has false identification, documents, or money Appears drugged or disoriented

Shows signs of malnourishment, poor hygiene, fatigue sleep deprivation, or untreated illness or injuries

Appears to have lost sense of time or place

Appears to have lower-quality clothing compared to others in their party

Appears to have a non-genuine relationship with travel companions, particularly within parent/guardian-child relationships

Uses prepaid credit cards or gift cards

INDICATED ITEMS

Indicates they are being held against their will Indicates they have no control of travel identification or travel documents

Indicates they are traveling on a last-minute booking paid by someone in cash

SEX TRAFFICKING

OBSERVATIONS

Particularly for minors, exhibits behaviors of a troubled teenager, such as lying about their age, not having identification, or acting secretive

Exhibits traits of someone experiencing domestic violence, such as bruises or other signs of abuse

Particularly for pimp sex trafficking, inappropriate clothing combinations between pimps and their victims, terminology such as "daddy" or "papi," or overtly sexual behavior inappropriate to the situation

One man traveling with several women, oftentimes not leaving any of the women unaccompanied

INDICATED ITEMS

Indicates they have gifts not paid for by their guardians

Indicates they have run away from home

Indicates past involvement with the juvenile justice system

CAVEATS

Some indicators on their own could represent typical behaviors of a child, such as not having control of travel documentation or money

There are indicators that should never be used as a sign of human trafficking, such as a parent or guardian being of a different race than their child

Victims can be of any age, race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, socioeconomic background, citizenship, or have any immigration status

Male, female, transgender, and non-binary persons can all be victims of trafficking

Behavior-based indicators should be prioritized over appearance-based indicators

Victim behaviors can vary based on how long the victim has been with their trafficker

Indicators serve as a reference point when evaluating whether a situation could involve human trafficking, but no list will be perfect or comprehensive



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Recommendations

- Awareness materials: Plant seeds
- Train employees
- Display Human
 Trafficking
 Hotine #
- Survivor
 Informed,
 Trauma informed



https://polarisproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/A-Roadmap-for-Systems-and-Industries-to-Prevent-and-Disrupt-Human-Trafficking-Transportation-Industry.pdf





"Passive" Impact- awareness signs

- Who is the audience?
 - Reading level?
- What is the impact you are hoping to have?
 - Knowledge, action
 - <u>Images</u> + Words
- Do you have someone from that audience helping to create the content?





What might be a better awareness sign?











What might be a better awareness sign?

- Who is the audience?
- What is the impact?
 - Knowledge, action
 - **Images** + Words







How could this be improved?

- Who is the audience?
- What is the impact?
 - Knowledge, action
 - **Images** + Words







Recommendations

- Awareness materials: Plant seeds
- Train employees
- Display Human Trafficking Hotine #
- Survivor
 Informed,
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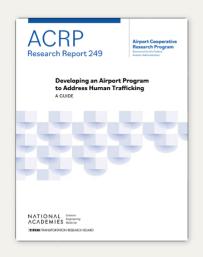












VIEW LARGER COVER

Developing an Airport Program to Address Human Trafficking: A Guide

(2023)

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Human trafficking has emerged as a critical public concern, with tens of millions of global victims who are moved across international borders and between states using various forms of transportation, including buses, trains, and airplanes, among others. Traffickers may be transporting victims through airports, or victims may be traveling of their own accord, unaware that the job opportunity at the end of their journey is not legitimate.





"I often wonder how that day might have been different if someone at the airport or on board the aircraft knew how to relate to that young woman . . . When airport employees know the warning signs to watch for, the questions to ask, and the simple steps they can take to make people feel safe, they can make a big difference in the lives of people who are trafficked."

~trafficking survivor







ACRP Report 249

Developing an Airport Program to Address Human Trafficking

Damon Fordham

High Street Consulting Group





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Sherry Saehlenou, Avion Training



ACRP Report 249 Oversight Panel

Mindy J. Price, Direct Effect Solutions, Pickerington, OH (Chair)

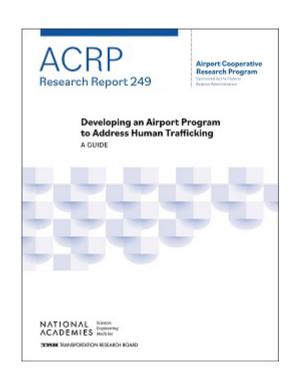
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Melinda Z. Pagliarello, Airports Council International–North America

Lisa Caselli, U.S. Customs and Border Protection





Research Approach

Phase I

Months 0 - 4

Information Gathering

Task 1 – Project Initiation

Deliverables

Amplified Work Plan; Kickoff Web Meeting

Task 2 – Resource Review

Deliverable

List of Resources

Task 3 – Stakeholder Input

Deliverables

Stakeholder Input Summary; Annotated Review and Critique of Resources

Phase II

Months 5 - 16

Deliverable Development

Task 4 – Draft Primer, Guidebook Components, and Pilot Identification

Deliverables

Draft Primer; High-Level Guidebook Outline; Case Study Suggestions; Pilot Suggestions; Web Meeting

Task 5 – Interim Report

Deliverables

Interim Report; Interim Meeting

Task 6 – Preliminary Deliverables

Deliverables

Preliminary Guidebook; Preliminary Toolkit

Phase III

Months 17 - 24

Validation and Final Deliverables

Task 7 - Airport Pilots

Deliverables

Summary of Pilot Outcomes

Task 8 – Draft Final Deliverables

Deliverables

Draft Final Primer, Guidebook, Toolkit, Summary of Key Findings, and Memos; Web Meeting

> Task 9 – Final Deliverables

Deliverables

Final Primer, Guidebook, Toolkit, Summary of Key Findings, and Memos



Outreach and Engagement

- → A21 Campaign
- Airline Ambassadors International (AAI)
- Airlines for America (A4A)
- → Airport Law Enforcement Agencies Network (ALEAN)
- → Airport Restaurant and Retail Association (ARRA)
- → Alaska Airlines
- → American Airlines
- American Association of Airport Executives (AAAE)
- Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport
- → Businesses Ending Slavery and Trafficking (BEST)
- → Centennial Airport
- Dallas Fort Worth International
- → Delta Airline
- → Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)
- → Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport
- → HEAL Trafficking
- International Air Transport Association (IATA)
- → JetBlue Airlines

- John Glenn Columbus International Airport
- → National Air Transportation Association (NATA)
- National Survivor Network (NSN)/Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST)
- → North Las Vegas Airport
- → Paine Field/Snohomish County Airport
- → Paradies Lagardère
- → Polaris Project
- Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
- → Reno-Tahoe International Airport
- > San Antonio International Airport
- > Seattle-Tacoma International Airport
- → Signature Aviation
- → The Avery Center
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign
- → U.S. Department of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
- → U.S. Department of Transportation
- → United Airlines
- → University of Michigan Law Clinic



Piloting the Guidebook











Final Guidebook Structure

Guidebook for Developing an Airport Program to Address Human Trafficking

Primer

Standalone synopsis that provides fundamental information about the ways airports are used in human trafficking.

How-to Guide

Detailed, practical guide containing 20 action steps that airports can take to initiate or enhance a program to address human trafficking.

Toolkit

Extensive compilation of best-inclass resources to support the development and implementation of an airport program to address human trafficking.



How-to Guide "Action Steps"

Phase 1: Foundational Program

- undational Program
- ☐ Identify Partnerships and Victim Resources

■ Determine Program Staffing

- ☐ Select Indicators for Victim Identification
- ☐ Ensure Clear Reporting Protocols
- ☐ Develop Connections to Victim Support and Aftercare
- ☐ Implement Basic Awareness Program
- ☐ Provide Training for Key Staff
- ☐ Identify Funding and Resources



Phase 2: Expanded Program

- ☐ Undertake Needs Assessment
- □ Develop Organizational Plan/Strategy
- ☐ Issue Airport Policy
- ☐ Formalize Roles and Responsibilities
- ☐ Implement Advanced Awareness Program
- Expand Training to Secondary Staff
- Develop Interdiction Protocol and Formalize Jurisdictional Coordination
- ☐ Begin Data Collection Efforts



Phase 3: Comprehensive Program

- ☐ Provide Enhanced Victim Support and Aftercare
- ☐ Support Recovery Opportunities
- ☐ Undertake Data Sharing and Analysis
- ☐ Develop Mechanisms for Program Evaluation



Key Findings

- → Survivor engagement throughout strategy development is critical
- → Partnerships are critical to success
- → Bias needs to be addressed
- Indicators need to reflect the specific context
- Individuals may not know they are victims of human trafficking
- Trafficking data may be misleading, misquoted, or inflated



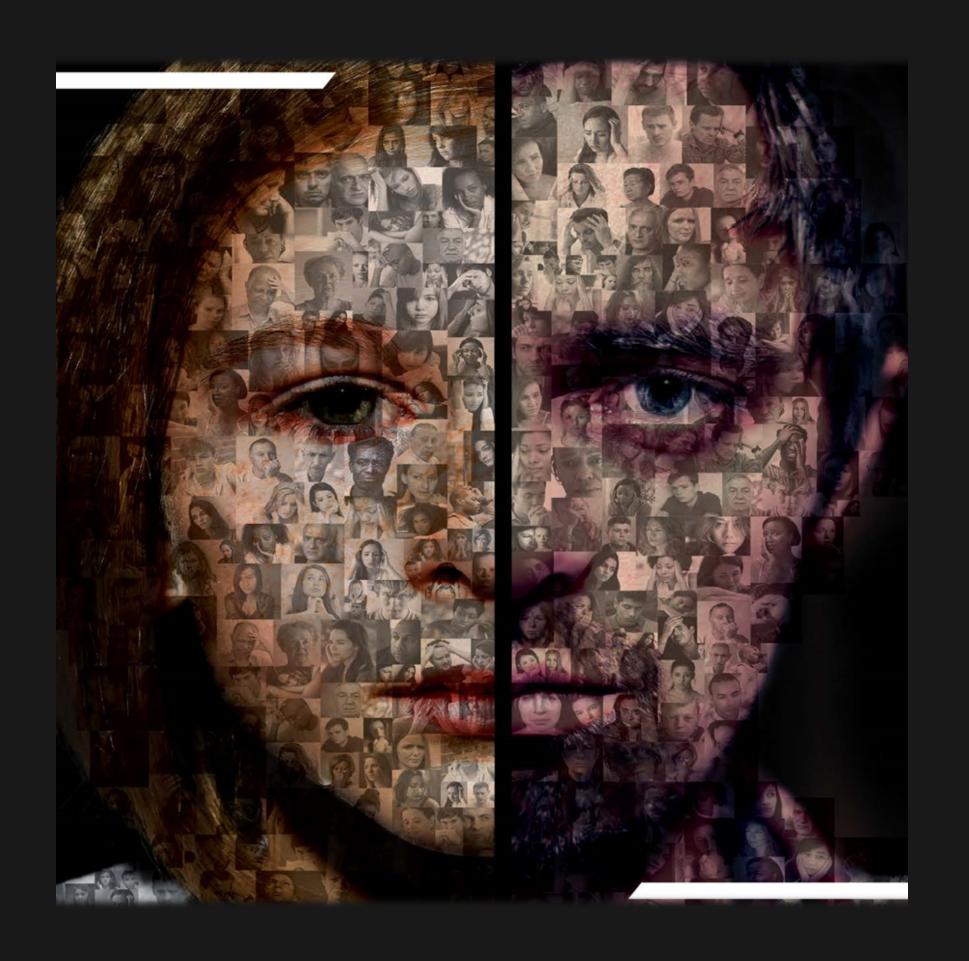
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



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THE PROBLEM

Terrorist Threats

Compliance with FAA and TSA regulations

Insider threat

Cyber Security

Customer Service

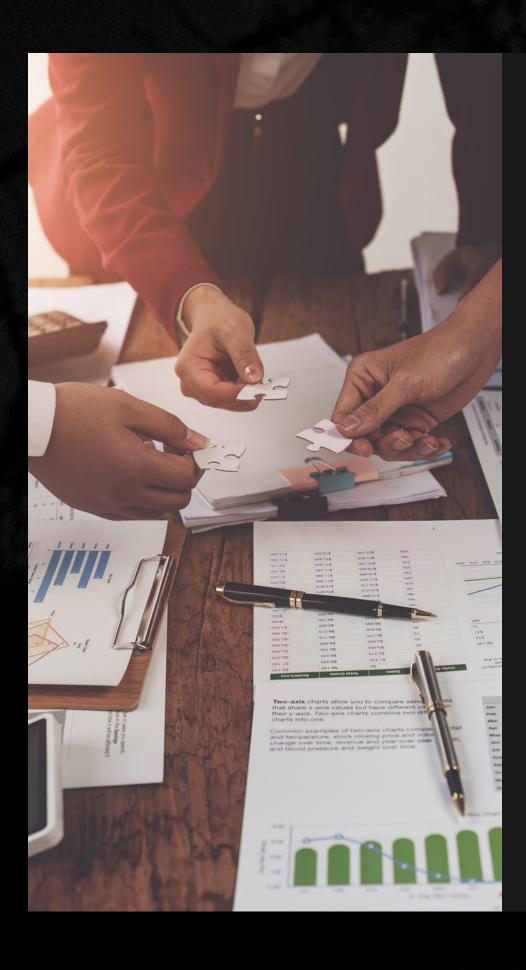
Development Projects

Active shooter

Aircraft emergencies

Resources and guidance





WHERE TO START

- Research
 - Data
- Roles and Responsibilities
 - Additional duties?
 - Time/Budget allocation
 - Who should be involved
 - Law Enforcement
- Leverage partners
 - BLI 2019 MOU
 - Local non-profits
 - Local, county, state offices
 - Tenants (Airlines/FBO)

01



Phase 1: Foundational Program -

Determine program staffing

Identify partnerships and victim resources

Select indicators for victim identification

Ensure clear reporting protocols

Develop connections to victim support and aftercare

Implement basic awareness program

Providing training for key staff

Identify funding and resources

02



Phase 2: Expanded Program -

Undertake needs assessment

Develop organizational plan/strategy

Issue airport policy

Formalize roles and responsibilites

Implement Advanced Awarness Program

Expand training to secondary staff

Develop interdiction protocol and foramlize jurisdicational coordination

Began data collection efforts

03



Phase 3: Comprehensive Program -

Provide Enhanced victim support and aftercare

Support recovery opportunities

Undertake data analysis and information sharing

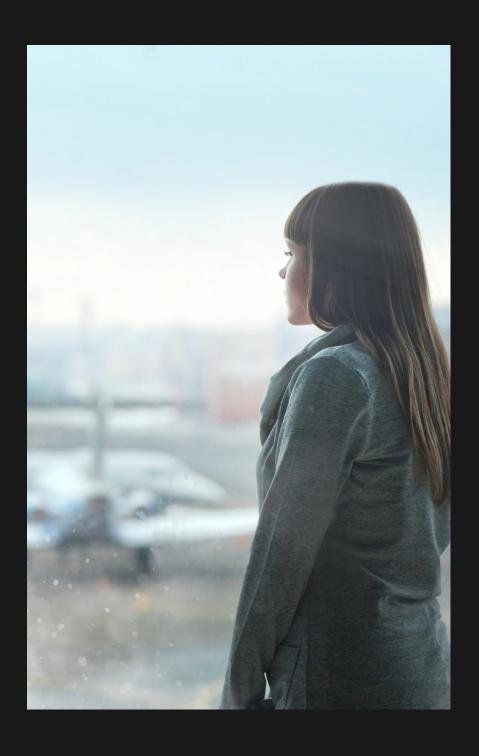
Develop mechanisms for Program evaluation

PIIASE 1



- Need: Human Trafficking Call at the airport
- Lead: Airport Security Project Manager (15-20% time)
- Leadership buy-in
- Project Charter
- Project Committee
- External Partners
 - o FBI
 - Non-profits
 - Texas Governors Task Force
- Budget
 - BLI posters and Computer Based Training
 - Bathroom signage
- Reporting Protocols
 - o Control. Center
 - Fusion Center
- ACRP: details information on how to achieve based on airports experience scalable

PHASE 2



Needs assessment: Security Management Systems (SeMS)

Tenant and Airline support

• integrated into quarterly security briefs

Reference Applicable laws and regulations - AACAT

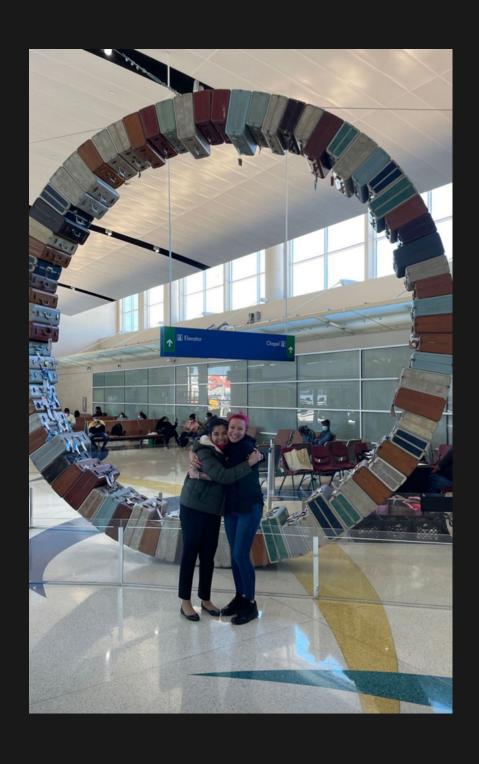
Childsafe MOU

Bexar County

Budget allocation

BLI Training Data

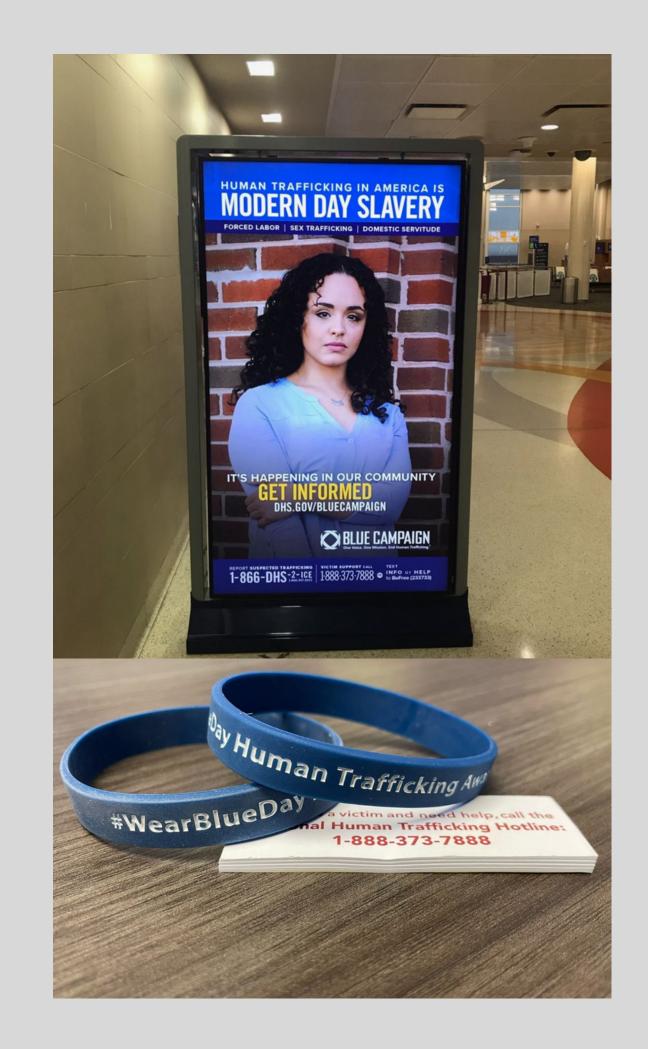
PIISE 3



- Security Management Systems (SeMS)
 - Quality Control
 - Quality Assurance
- Victim Support Center at airports
 - Childsafe MOU
 - o Airline Mileage Donation
 - Police training on victim support and aftercare
 - Cordinate with airlines
- Newsletters
- Meet and Greets
 - support local advocacy organizastions

LESSONS LEARNED

- Small Airports
 - lack of local resources
- Survivors Story
- Time and resources
- Survivor support at airports
 - Traveling through an airport
 - General Aviation flights
- Conferences





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Other Events for You:

November 9, 2023

TRB Webinar: Airfield Design Principles and Unmanned Aircraft
Systems

November 13-15, 2023
TRB's Transportation Resilience 2023

https://www.nationalacademies.org/trb/events







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Getting involved is free!





TRB 103rd ANNUAL MEETING

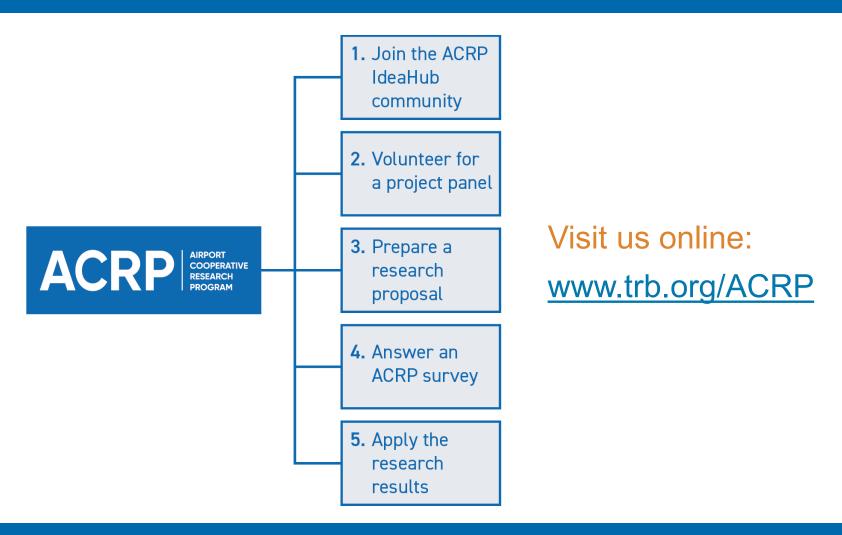
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