

COUNTER FORCED LABOR JOURNAL

Volume 8, Issue 1

Educating corporations and corporate counsels on the business risks associated with forced labor, human trafficking, and modern slavery within supply chains.



Counter Forced Labor Technologies empowers corporations and businesses to mitigate forced labor in their supply chains by providing AI-powered, data driven technology products to manage all aspects of supply chain risk.

Global Risk Assessment Technology™

Our proprietary GRAT™ is the industry leading AI-driven due diligence technology platform for companies that want to accurately demonstrate best efforts to comply with government regulations, adhere to Environmental, Social, and Governance standards, and identify and mitigate forced labor, slave labor, and human trafficking in their supply chains.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the world's largest business organization representing companies of all sizes across every sector of the economy, advocates for pro-business policies that help businesses create jobs and grow our economy.



U.S. Chamber of Commerce

**COUNTER
FORCED LABOR**
TECHNOLOGIES



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Trafficking Legislation
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Using Technology to Drive Supply Chain Transparency and Combat Forced Labor

As global supply chains become more intertwined and intricate, ensuring transparency and ethical sourcing is more challenging than ever before. Products today often consist of numerous components sourced from multiple suppliers in various regions of the world. This complexity can obscure labor practices and potentially expose companies to the risk of forced labor and human rights abuses, possibly without their knowledge.

Technology, especially artificial intelligence (AI), can play a pivotal role in helping businesses illuminate these hidden corners of their supply chains.

To address this challenge, AI programs can help create more transparent, responsible, and sustainable supply chains. AI is rapidly becoming an indispensable tool in the fight against modern-day slavery by assisting companies to detect, monitor, and mitigate the risk of labor abuses hidden deep within their supplier networks.

The Power of AI in Ethical Supply Chain Management

AI is revolutionizing supply chain transparency. Traditional due diligence methods often fall short in identifying forced labor risks, particularly in lower-tier suppliers.

AI can bridge these gaps by aggregating and analyzing massive datasets, including—

- Trade and shipping records.
- Satellite imagery.
- Labor statistics.
- Supplier documentation.
- Social media and news signals.

By using specific AI programming and machine learning to detect anomalies and high-risk patterns, AI provides real-time insights that allow businesses to flag, investigate, and resolve potential labor violations before they escalate into a legal or reputational issue.

Understanding Regulatory Demands: The UFLPA Example

Governments are tightening regulations to hold companies accountable for unethical labor practices. An example is the **Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA)**, enforced by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. This law prohibits the import of goods produced in the Xinjiang region of China due to credible reports of forced labor involving Uyghur minorities.

With the help of AI-powered supply chain tools, companies can now do the following:

- Identify suppliers with potential links to Xinjiang.
- Analyze risk exposure across every tier of the supply chain.
- Take corrective action to comply with import restrictions and human rights laws.

This proactive approach not only helps avoid penalties but also demonstrates a commitment to ethical business operations.

Beyond Self-Regulation: A New Era of Accountability

Gone are the days when companies could rely solely on self-reporting or supplier declarations. In today's world, **transparency must be verifiable**.

Stakeholders, including consumers, regulators, investors, and journalists, are demanding proof that businesses are actively working to prevent exploitation. While many companies may be unaware of forced labor embedded deep in their supply networks, ignorance is no longer an excuse.

Platforms like Counter Forced Labor Technologies AI and similar technologies enable organizations to perform the following:

- Map and monitor their entire supplier ecosystem.
- Identify red flags in real time.
- Establish accountability and traceability.
- Share credible evidence of compliance with stakeholders.

The proprietary **Global Rizk Assessment Technology (GRAT)** is the industry leading AI-driven due diligence technology platform for companies that want to accurately demonstrate their best efforts to comply with government regulations, follow Environmental, Social, and Governance standards, and identify and mitigate forced labor and human trafficking in their supply chains.



Supply Chain Integrity

Sustainable business practices go beyond environmental impact—they must also address **social responsibility**. Combating forced labor and ensuring that human rights are protected throughout the supply chain is central to building a resilient, future-ready business.

By integrating advanced technology into supply chain operations, companies can—

- Improve ethical sourcing.
- Reduce legal and reputational risk.
- Strengthen brand trust.
- Contribute to global efforts to eradicate modern-day slavery.

Final Thoughts

Technology, especially AI, is not just a tool—it's a catalyst for meaningful change. It offers companies a powerful way to turn values into action, ensuring that sustainability is not just a buzzword but a deeply embedded business practice.

In an era of transparency, those who lead with ethics and innovation will shape the future of global commerce.

TASK TO ERADICATE HUMAN TRAFFICKING FORCE

The mission of the task force, composed of Chamber member companies, is to educate stakeholders, lawmakers, senior government officials, and the public about best practices in supply chain management and identify strategies to combat human trafficking.

The group convenes meetings where stakeholders discuss their initiatives and partnerships with non-governmental organizations. Federal government officials from the departments of Labor and State have appeared as guest speakers at the U.S. Chamber to discuss the eradication of human trafficking.

Here are five ways that companies detect and eliminate human trafficking in their operations, in the operations of their business partners, and in their supply chains:

1. Involve C-suite leadership in identifying risks

When it comes to fighting trafficking, effective leadership comes from the top. Many companies issue public policy statements committing their leadership to respecting human rights. An increasing number of companies have board committees dedicated to corporate social responsibility, including addressing human trafficking in their supply chains. In addition, companies use in-house or third-party analysts to identify the areas where their business partners and operations may pose trafficking risks.

2. Measure and monitor the problem and solutions

Effective companies develop policies explicitly prohibiting human trafficking, including incorporating a zero-tolerance policy for trafficking in supplier selection procedures. These policies apply to both company operations and their supply chains, including business partners like private employment agencies. These policies are integrated into contracts with suppliers and business partners.

Incorporating training programs to educate representatives on human trafficking has proved to be effective. Some firms conduct joint training and awareness-raising exercises and media campaigns with appropriate business partners and external stakeholders. Certain nonprofits and government agencies provide resources to assist with training. For instance, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, as part of its Blue Campaign, offers a toolkit to educate employees in the hospitality industry.

Using in-house or third-party consultants to develop goals and key performance indicators is essential. Some companies require auditors to provide country-level reports on the political and socioeconomic situations of the countries in which they operate and how those situations affect workers in those nations. These efforts go a long way in keeping the task top of mind.

3. Work with suppliers and their employees to ensure compliance

Companies often require business partners to periodically certify that they comply with the companies' requirements on eradicating human trafficking from their operations. These certification requirements are integrated into the companies' contracts. Some companies require business partners to provide access to a confidential helpline directly connecting the suppliers' employees with the firms. These helplines enable workers to express their complaints without fear of retaliation.

4. Examine production planning and recruitment practices

Companies that rely on business partners to manufacture and fulfill orders recognize that certain business conditions may create additional risks. Businesses seek to manage their demands to ensure that products are produced by known and trusted partners.

Recruiters function as a bridge between workers and employers and help match workers with positions. However, certain recruiters charge these employees fees that they cannot reasonably be expected to repay. This leads to debt bondage where workers are forced to give up most or all of their salary until these fees are repaid. To combat this situation, companies may institute policies barring recruiters from charging prohibitive or inappropriate recruitment fees or any related costs.

5. Take action in the community

Companies increasingly launch global, national, or local campaigns in cooperation with the media to promote their activities to eradicate human trafficking. They also work with international organizations, nonprofits, and trade associations to establish industrywide task forces on human trafficking dedicated to raising awareness.

CANADA'S SUPPLY CHAINS ACT IN 2025:



Transparency Is Key to Operational Maturity

When the *Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act* (Bill S-211) came into force on January 1, 2024, it marked a critical first step for Canada toward mandatory corporate transparency on forced and child labor.

The law applies to entities with at least CA\$20 million in assets, CA\$40 million in revenue, or 250 employees, and it requires them to file an annual, board-approved public statement by May 31 of each year outlining the steps to prevent and reduce supply chain labor risks.

The long-term success of this legislation depends on the strength of its implementation, the clarity of its guidance, and its alignment with the day-to-day operational realities facing Canadian businesses.





EVOLVING
GUIDANCE:

Clarity Achieved, Complexity Remains

Following significant engagement from industry and chambers across the country, Public Safety Canada issued updated reporting guidance in November 2024. These updates were a welcome development and addressed some concerns.

Companies continue to report that the complexity of S-211's requirements often generates additional interpretation challenges. More guidance is needed—particularly around grey areas such as indirect sourcing, supplier risk definitions, and audit expectations.



ENFORCEMENT:

Dormant to Developing

Since Canada introduced its forced labor import ban in 2020—and extended it through S-211 in 2024—actual enforcement has remained sparse. As of late 2024, only one confirmed Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) violation had been recorded.

That said, companies are beginning to take compliance more seriously. Businesses have started to build customs documentation protocols and conduct internal mock audits to test their readiness. There is a growing recognition that forced labor compliance is not just a reputational issue, but it is an operational one that intersects with trade, logistics, and procurement systems.

Enforcement must be evidence-based, targeted, and transparent—not arbitrary or duplicative. Enforcement clarity would allow companies to make risk-informed investments in their compliance systems without creating excessive reporting burdens.

BUSINESS RESPONSE:

From Awareness to Integration

Roughly 4,000 companies submitted S-211 statements in 2024. There has been a wide spectrum of responses. However, manufacturers made up more than a third of those responses. Some companies are treating the act as an opportunity to build longer-term maturity in risk management and corporate governance. Others, particularly small and midsize firms without dedicated ESG teams, are still facing steep learning curves.

Across the board, there are more structured efforts to build internal systems and embed due diligence processes, including the following:

ONE

Supply chain risk mapping, particularly for high-risk countries, inputs, and Tier 1–2 suppliers.

TWO

Supplier agreements that include specific clauses on forced labor and audit rights.

THREE

Targeted training for procurement and compliance teams.

FOUR

Board-level oversight and attestation workflows.

FIVE

Initial remediation protocols, especially for suppliers flagged as high risk.

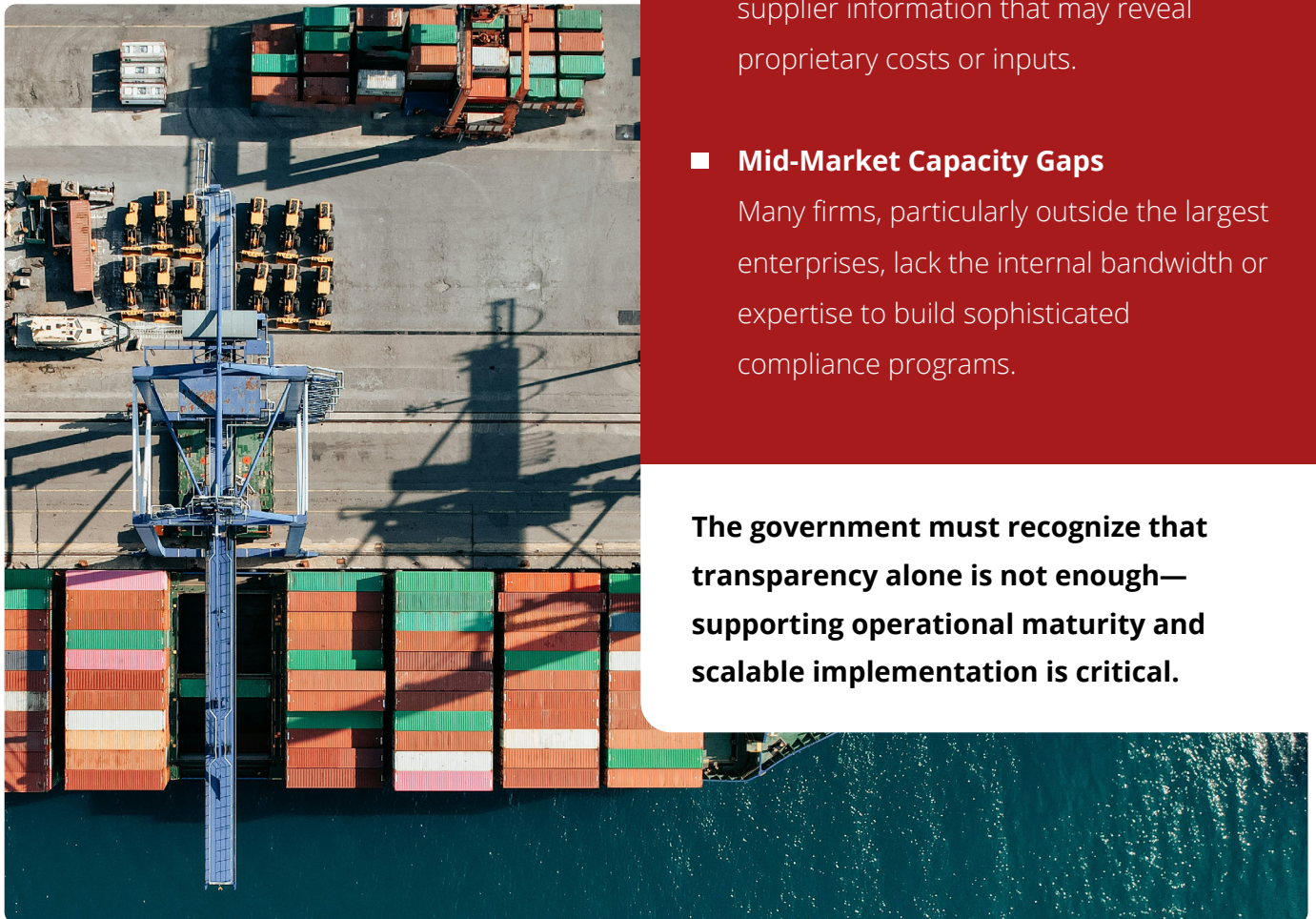


Even where firms are still in the early stages, there is a clear shift from checking the box toward system integration—viewing S-211 not just as a reporting requirement but as part of broader supply chain governance.

PERSISTENT BARRIERS:

Operational, Technical, and Strategic

Despite progress, several barriers continue to inhibit implementation:



■ Supply Chain Visibility Beyond Tier 1

Traceability remains a major challenge, especially for goods sourced through complex networks or foreign intermediaries.

■ Attribution Versus Remediation

S-211 is a transparency law, not a remediation mandate. Some small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) remain uncertain about what actions are considered adequate when a credible risk is identified.

■ Data Sensitivity

Companies are wary of disclosing upstream supplier information that may reveal proprietary costs or inputs.

■ Mid-Market Capacity Gaps

Many firms, particularly outside the largest enterprises, lack the internal bandwidth or expertise to build sophisticated compliance programs.

The government must recognize that transparency alone is not enough—supporting operational maturity and scalable implementation is critical.

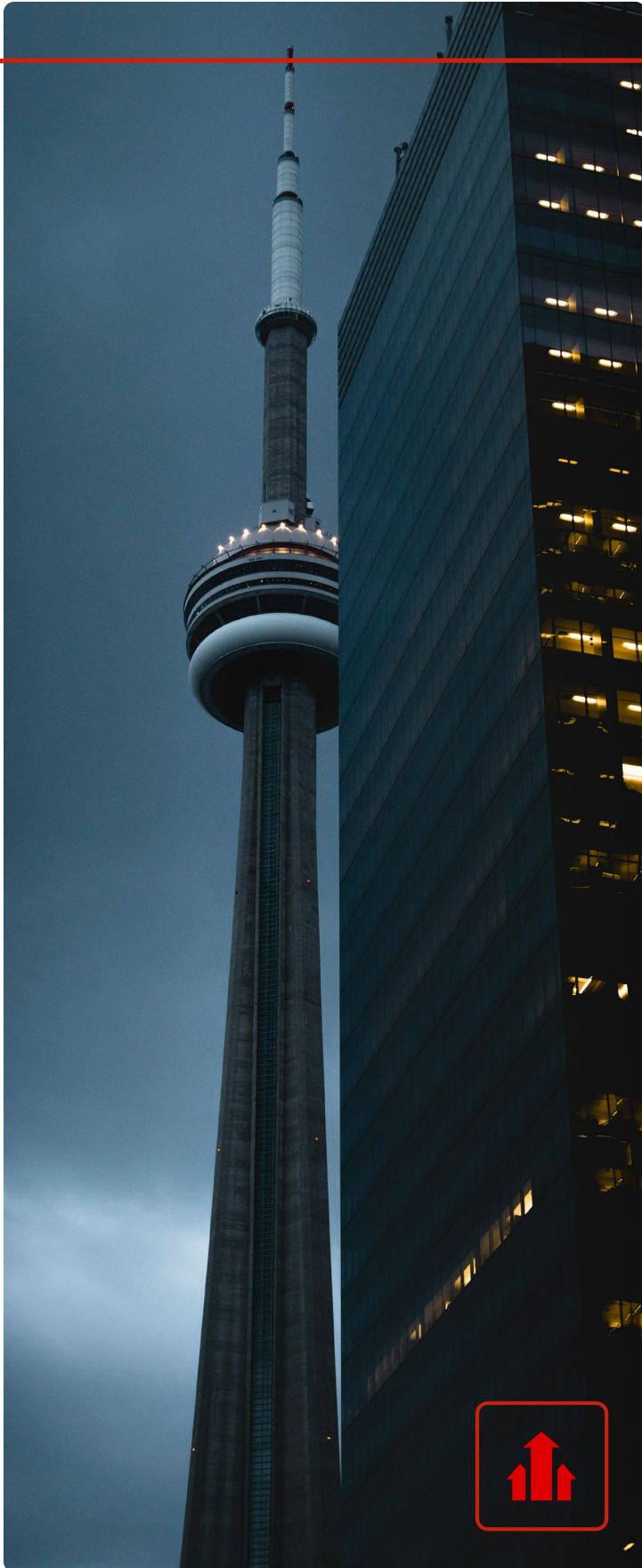
STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS:

A Coordinated, Practical Approach

The Canadian Chamber has outlined a set of targeted recommendations to help close the gap between policy ambition and business implementation:



- **Adopt a balanced approach** to forced labor enforcement that focuses on strong and credible evidence of use by specified entities and clear criteria for compliance, rather than broad bans or blanket restrictions.
- **Modernize procurement policy** to recognize and reward companies that implement robust S-211 programs, including as a criterion in federal Request for Proposals (RFP).
- **Provide clear, practical guidance** on expectations for traceability, remediation, and evidence standards.
- **Establish dispute and appeals mechanisms** to ensure fair resolution in the event of trade or reputational disruption.
- **Ensure that any new import restrictions need to be proportionate, nuanced, and nondiscriminatory**, for example, a rebuttable presumption applicable to listed goods would be an overly broad measure and have significant negative impacts on businesses.
- **Ensure alignment with U.S. and Mexican rules under the Canadian-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA)** to reduce confusion and protect Canadian competitiveness.
- **Strengthen cross-border harmonization** by establishing a standardized framework and consistent criteria to reduce confusion and provide clarity for businesses operating in both Canada and its CUSMA trading partners.



LOOKING AHEAD:

From Transparency to Impact

In the coming months, we anticipate the following:

- Updated guidance to clarify remediation protocols and enforcement mechanisms.
- S-211 to become more deeply embedded in customs and procurement systems.
- Pressure from international partners, including through a potential CUSMA review, to drive stronger alignment and enforcement.
- Federal procurement policy to begin incorporating forced labor compliance into supplier qualification standards.

Companies that invest in mature, auditable, and transparent programs now will not only reduce their risk exposure, but they'll be better positioned to win contracts, enter new markets, and strengthen their reputations.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

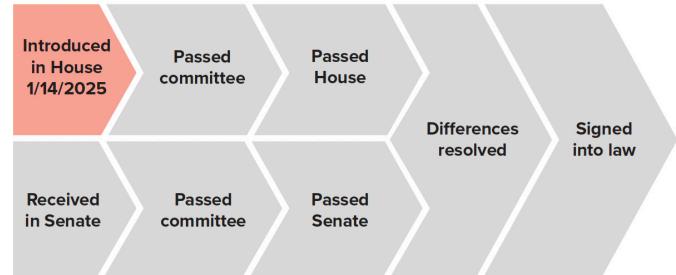
H.R. 393, No Repeat Child Sex Offenders Act

Sponsor: Rep. Anna Luna (R-FL)

Co-sponsors: Reps. Mary Miller (R-IL) and Brandon Gill (R-TX)

1/14/2025 Introduced in House.

1/14/2025 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.



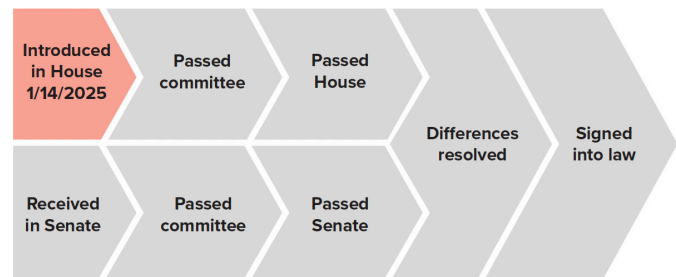
H.R. 394, Holding Child Predators Accountable Act

Sponsor: Rep. Anna Luna (R-FL)

Co-sponsors: Reps. Mary Miller (R-IL) and Brandon Gill (R-TX)

1/14/2025 Introduced in House.

1/14/2025 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.



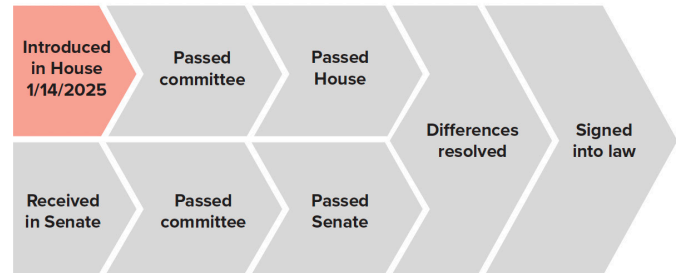
H.R. 395, Justice for Rape Survivors Act

Sponsor: Rep. Anna Luna (R-FL)

Co-sponsors: Reps. Mary Miller (R-IL) and Brandon Gill (R-TX)

1/14/2025 Introduced in House.

1/14/2025 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

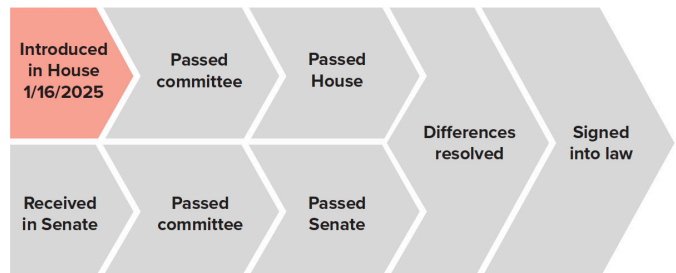


H.R. 512, Imported Seafood Safety Standards Act

Sponsor: Rep. Clay Higgins (R-LA)

1/16/2025 Introduced in House.

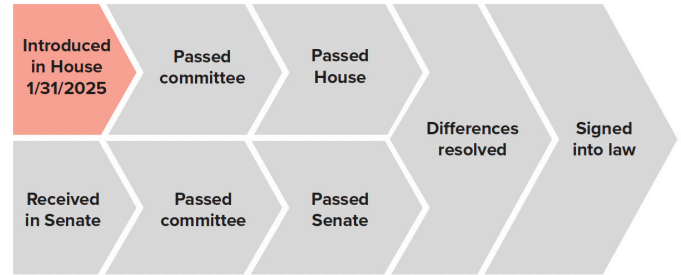
1/16/2025 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.



H.R. 863, National Human Trafficking Database Act**Sponsor:** Rep. Rep. Kevin Kiley (R-CA)**Co-sponsors:** Reps. Hank Johnson (D-GA), Harriet Hageman (R-WY), Joe Neguse (D-CO), and Daniel Goldman (D-NY).

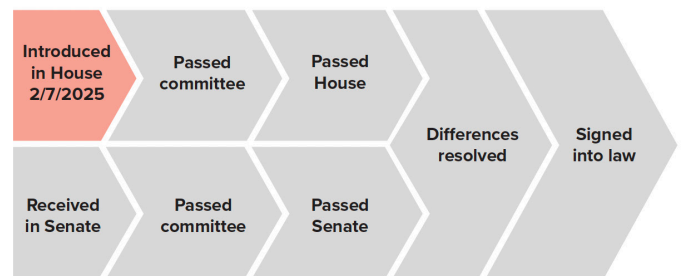
1/31/2025 Introduced in House.

1/31/2025 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

**H.R. 1144, Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2025****Sponsor:** Rep. Christopher Smith (R-NJ)**Co-sponsors:** Reps. Kwesi Mfume (D-MD), Michael McCaul (R-TX), Maria Salazar (R-FL), Brian Jack (R-GA), Henry Cuellar (D-TX), Joe Wilson (R-SC), Del. Aumua Coleman Radewagen (Del. – AS), David Valadao (R-CA), Ann Wagner (R-MO), and Blake Moore (R-UT)

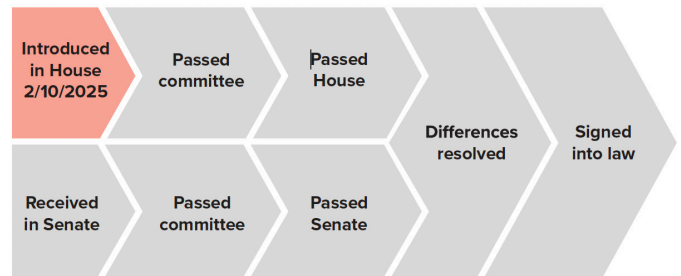
2/7/2025 Introduced in House.

2/7/2025 Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

**H.R. 1167, Keep China Out of Solar Energy Act of 2025****Sponsor:** Rep. Carlos Gimenez (R-FL)**Co-sponsor:** Rep. Mike Haridopolos (R-FL)

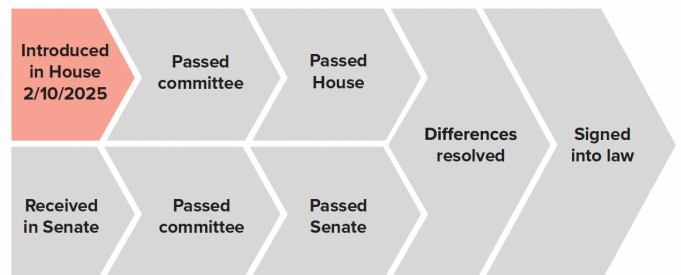
2/10/2025 Introduced in House.

2/10/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

**H.R. 1168, Protecting Federal Funds from Human Trafficking and Smuggling Act of 2025****Sponsor:** Rep. Lance Gooden (R-TX)**Co-sponsors:** Reps. Andy Biggs (R-AZ), Brandon Gill (R-TX), Nancy Mace (R-SC), Randy K. Weber Sr. (R-TX), Paul Gosar (R-AZ), Jake Ellzey (R-TX), Andrew Ogles (R-TN), John Rose (R-TN), Mike Haridopolos (R-FL), and Thomas Tiffany (R-WI)

2/10/2025 Introduced in House.

2/10/2025 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.



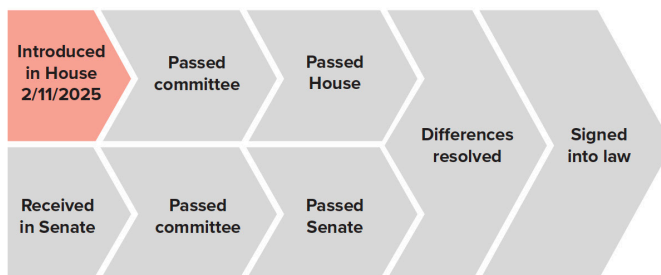
H.R. 1185, Human Trafficking and Exploitation Prevention Training Act

Sponsor: Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL)

Co-sponsor: Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL)

2/11/2025 Introduced in House.

2/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.



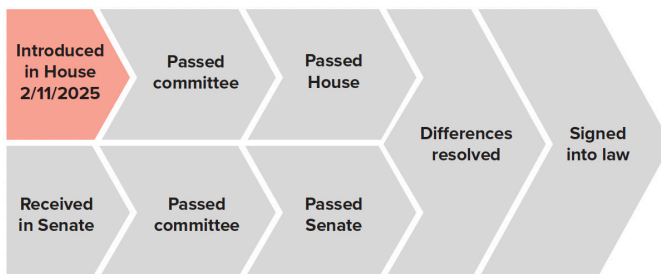
H.R. 1202, Stop Human Trafficking of Unaccompanied Migrant Children Act of 2025

Sponsor: Rep. Morgan Luttrell (R-TX)

Co-sponsors: Reps. Claudia Tenney (R-NY), Scott Franklin (R-FL), Byron Donalds (R-FL), and Anna Luna (R-FL)

2/11/2025 Introduced in House.

2/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.



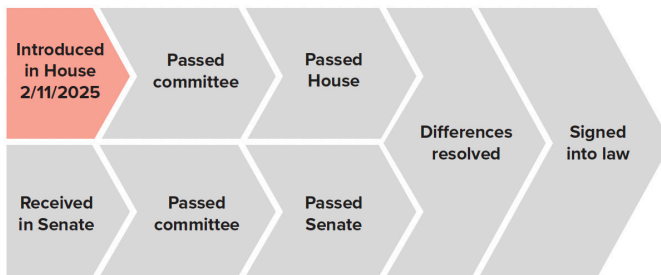
H.R. 1218, Stopping Harmful Image Exploitation and Limiting Distribution Act of 2025

Sponsor: Rep. Jefferson Van Drew (R-NJ)

Co-sponsors: Reps. Madeleine Dean (D-PA), Nancy Mace (R-SC), Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA), Nathaniel Moran (R-TX), Maria Elvira Salazar (R-FL), Troy Nehls (R-TX), Kevin Kiley (R-CA), Lucy McBath (D-GA), “Hank” Johnson (D-GA), and Mary Scanlon (D-PA)

2/11/2025 Introduced in House.

2/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.



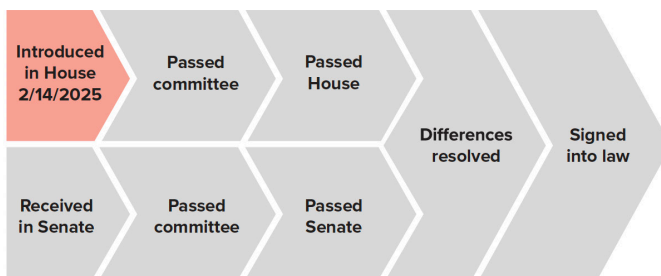
H.R. 1379, Traffickers Survivors Relief Act of 2025

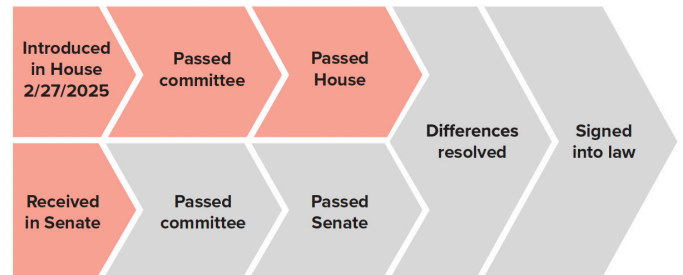
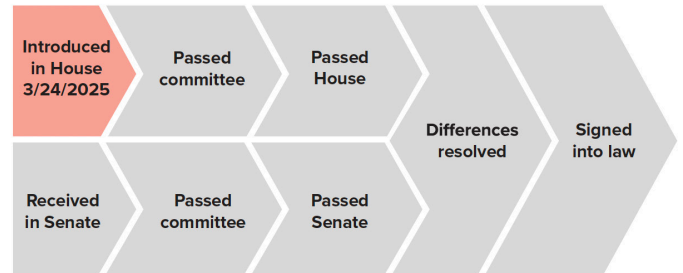
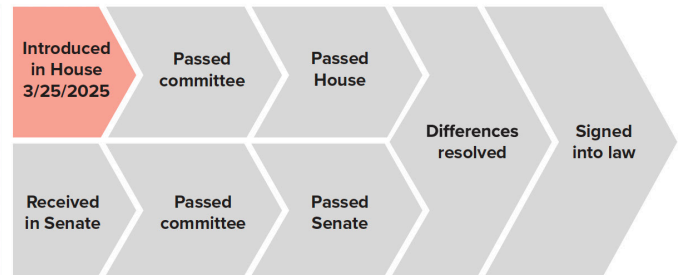
Sponsor: Rep. Russell Fry (R-SC)

Co-sponsors: Reps. Ted Lieu (D-CA), Ann Wagner (R-MO), Robert Garcia (D-CA), Hank Johnson (D-GA), Debbie Dingell (D-MI), Ami Berra (D-CA), Andy Biggs (R-AZ), Gregg Landsman (D-OH), Michael Lawler (R-NY), Emilia Strong Sykes (D-OH), Byron Donalds (R-FL), Derek Schmidt (R-KS), Nicholas Begich (R-AK), Kevin Kiley (R-CA), Deborah Ross (D-NC), and Wesley Hunt (R-TX)

2/14/2025 Introduced in House.

2/14/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Judiciary.



H.R. 1724, No Dollars to Uyghur Forced Labor Act**Sponsor:** Rep. Nathaniel Moran (R-TX)**2/27/2025** Introduced in House.**2/27/2025** Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.**5/5/2025** Mr. Mast moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.**5/5/2025** On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended Agreed to by voice vote.**5/6/2025** Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.**H.R. 2310, COBALT Supply Chain Act****Sponsor:** Rep. Christopher Smith (R-NJ)**Co-sponsor:** Del. Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen (R-AS-At Large)**3/24/2025** Introduced in House.**3/24/2025** Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.**H.R. 2349, Uyghur Human Rights Protection Act****Sponsor:** Rep. Suha Subramanyam (D-VA)**Co-sponsors:** Reps. Gregory Meeks (D-NY), Maria Salazar (R-FL), Gerald Connolly (D-VA), Jill Tokuda (D-HI), Donald Beyer (D-VA), Brad Sherman (D-CA), Zachary Nunn (R-IA), Andre Carson (D-IN), Seth Magaziner (D-RI), Dina Titus (D-NV), Seth Moulton (D-MA), Raja Krishnamoorthi (D-IL), Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA), Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ), Mikie Sherrill (D-NJ), Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton Jr. (Del.- D.C.), and Sarah McBride (D-DE)**3/25/2025** Introduced in House.**3/25/2025** Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

H.R. 2635, Uyghur Policy Act of 2025

Sponsor: Rep. Young Kim (R-CA)

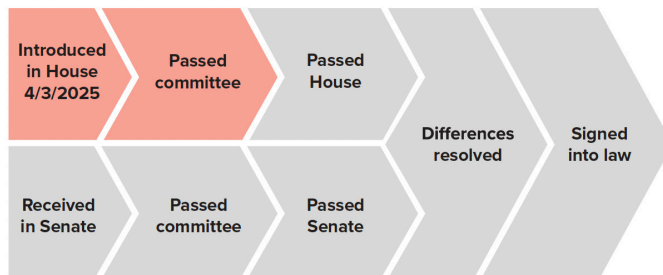
Co-sponsors: Reps. Ami Bera (D-CA) Gregory Meeks (D-NY), Michael Lawler (R-NY), Del. Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen (R-AS-At Large), Del. James Moyland (R-GU), Gabe Amo (D-RI), Brad Sherman (D-CA), Sydney Kamlager-Dove (D-CA), Earl “Buddy” Carter (R-GA), Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC), and Jared Moskowitz (D-FL)

4/3/2025 Introduced in House.

4/3/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4/9/2025 Committee Consideration and Mark-up Session Held.

4/9/2025 Ordered to be Reported by Voice Vote.



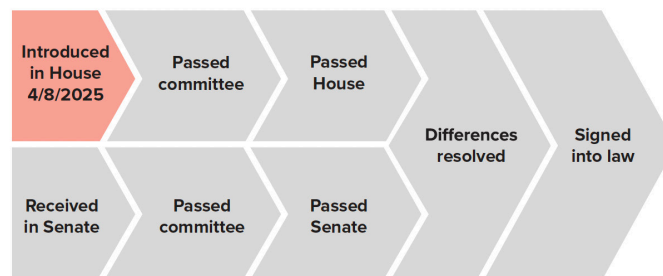
H.R. 2735, Strengthening Child Exploitation Enforcement Act

Sponsor: Rep. Troy Nehls (R-TX)

Co-sponsors: Reps. Madeleine Dean (D-PA), Donald Davis (D-NC), Barry Moore (R-AL), Thomas Tiffany (R-WI), and Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ)

4/8/2025 Introduced in House.

4/8/2025 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.



U.S. SENATE

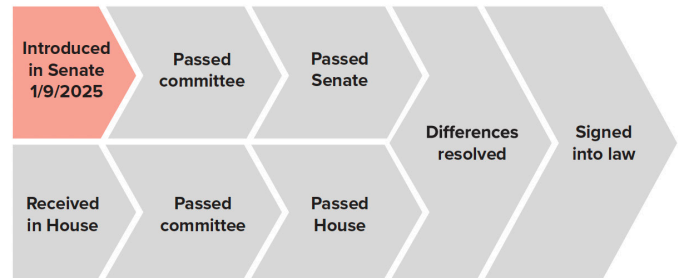
S. 48, Stopping the Abuse, Victimization, and Exploitation of Girls Act

Sponsor: Sen. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)

Co-sponsors: Sens. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) and
Cindy Hyde-Smith (R-MS)

1/9/2025 Introduced.

1/9/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.



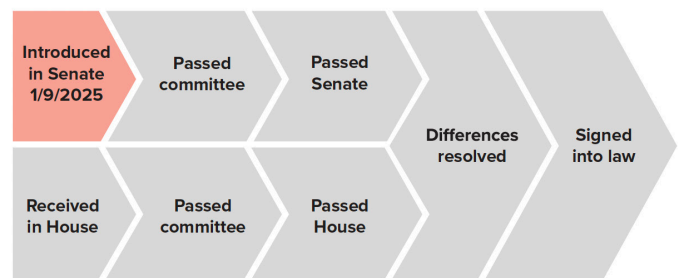
S. 53, Preventing the Recycling of Immigrants is Necessary for Trafficking Suspension Act

Sponsor: Sen. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)

Co-sponsors: Sens. Bill Cassidy (R-LA), Steve Daines (R-MT),
Joni Ernst (R-IA), Chuck Grassley (R-IA), John Hoeven (R-ND),
Cindy Hyde-Smith (R-MS), Mike Rounds (R-SD),
Tim Sheehy (R-MT), Rick Scott (R-FL), Katie Britt (R-AL),
and Ted Budd (R-NC)

1/9/2025 Introduced.

1/9/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.



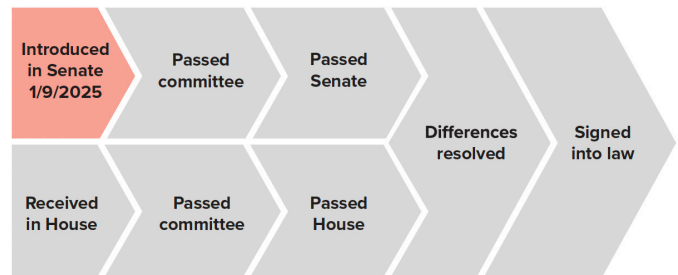
S. 61, National Human Trafficking Database Act

Sponsor: Sen. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)

Co-sponsor: Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)

1/9/2025 Introduced.

1/9/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.



S. 257, Promoting Resilient Supply Chains Act of 2025

Sponsor: Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA)

Co-sponsors: Sens. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN),
Lisa Blunt Rochester (D-DE), and Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH)

1/27/2025 Introduced.

1/27/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science,
and Transportation.

2/5/2025 Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Ordered to be
reported with an amendment favorably.

2/11/2025 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Hearings held.

4/28/2025 Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Reported by
Senator Cruz with amendments. With written report No. 119-16.

4/28/2025 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 50.

6/26/2025 S.Amdt.2358 Amendment SA 2358 proposed by Senator Husted for Senator Cantwell. To modify the list of relevant committees of Congress.

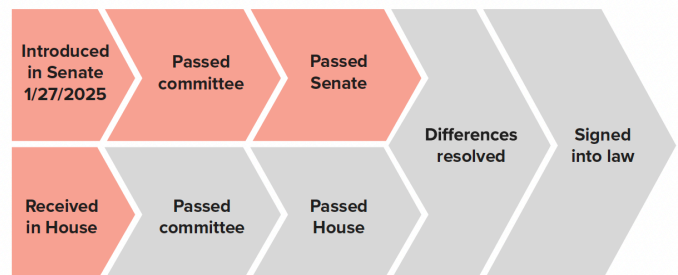
6/26/2025 S.Amdt.2358 Amendment SA 2358 agreed to in Senate by Unanimous Consent.

6/26/2025 The committee amendments agreed to by Unanimous Consent.

6/26/2025 Passed Senate with amendments by Unanimous Consent.

6/27/2025 Message on Senate action sent to the House.

7/3/2025 Received in the House.



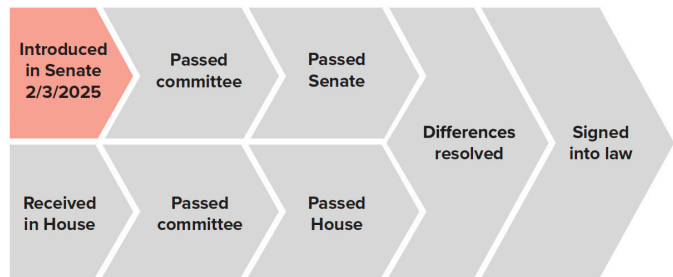
S. 361, Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking Act

Sponsor: Sen. Jon Ossoff (D-GA)

Co-sponsor: Sen. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)

2/3/2025 Introduced.

2/3/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.



S. 580, Combating CCP Labor Abuses Act of 2025

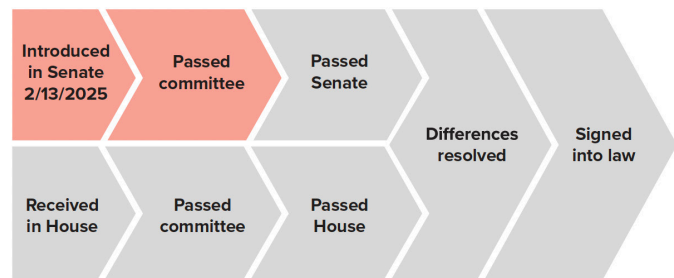
Sponsor: Sen. Gary Peters (D-MI)

Co-sponsors: Sens. Cynthia Lummis (R-WY) and John Curtis (R-UT)

2/13/2025 Introduced.

2/13/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

4/30/2025 Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Ordered to be reported without amendment favorably.



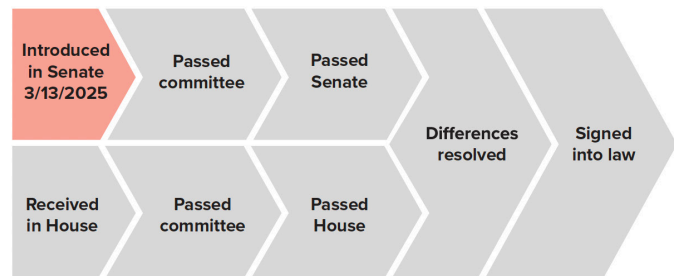
S. 1049, Preventing Child Trafficking Act of 2025

Sponsor: Sen. Jon Ossoff (D-GA)

Co-sponsor: Sen. Chuck Grassley (R-IA)

3/13/2025 Introduced.

3/13/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.



S. 1442, Combating Trafficking in Transportation Act

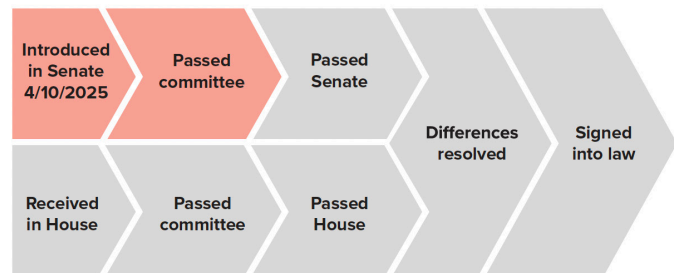
Sponsor: Sen. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)

Co-sponsor: Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)

4/10/2025 Introduced.

4/10/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

5/21/2025 Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Ordered to be reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute favorably.





U.S. Chamber of Commerce

Bolstering Efforts to Address Human Trafficking

July 29, 2024 | Washington, D.C.



Human trafficking is complex and requires a united and coordinated approach to address it. No single organization, corporation, or government can end the scourge of this heinous crime alone—our best hope is an approach that engages all of society. At the ***Bolstering Efforts to Address Human Trafficking*** event, businesses, experts from the private sector, representatives from non-governmental organizations, and federal, state, and local entities spoke about their efforts to eliminate human trafficking.

Stefan Marculewicz, shareholder and co-chair of the Business and Human Rights Practice Group at Littler Mendelson P.C., kicked off the event saying that businesses play a critical role in detecting and remedying forced labor in supply chains and combating sex trafficking.

Glenn Spencer, senior vice president of the Employment Policy Division at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, talked about the activities of the organization's Task Force to Eradicate Human Trafficking. The task force is an advisory group made up of members who work with the federal government and private sector to develop commonsense solutions on how to prevent this heinous crime and speak with one voice.

Kirsten Foot, CEO and executive director of Businesses Ending Slavery & Trafficking (BEST), engaged in a conversation with Daniel Emr, founder and executive director of Worthwhile Wear Inc., and Geri-Louise Dimas, co-director and fellow of the Stopping Trafficking and Modern-day Slavery Project (STAMP) Research Lab at the Institute for the Quantitative Study of Inclusion, Diversity, and Equity (QSIDE), on risk identification.



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BEST educates companies and non-governmental organizations on ways to prevent this heinous crime and has developed a best practices toolkit for businesses that employ survivors. STAMP Research Lab, in conjunction with Redcompass Labs, builds financial algorithms to identify and disrupt human trafficking activities. For survivors seeking wraparound services, Worthwhile Wear offers safe housing and vocational training and employment.

Michael Harley, managing director of business and cyber intelligence at The Next Solutions Group, interviewed Arthur Nelsen, a sergeant in the Organized Crime Division, Human Trafficking Unit at the Austin Police Department, and Thomas M. Fattorusso Jr., a special agent in charge at the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Unit in New York.

Nelsen highlighted the wide-ranging resolution adopted by the Austin City Council to explore new resources for aiding trafficking victims, educating and collaborating with the community, and supporting law enforcement activity. The Next Solutions Group is providing strategic counsel to Austin in this endeavor.

Fattorusso spoke about the IRS' role in detecting perpetrators as the criminal unit traces the illegal flow of money to and from organizations behind this criminal activity. The agency investigates an average of 20 human trafficking cases each year, which accounts for an estimated \$10 million in laundered funds.



Prior to introducing the director of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Center for Countering Human Trafficking, Thomas Ruck, senior engagement manager at DHS' Blue Campaign, emphasized the long-standing relationship between the Chamber and the federal government.

The Blue Campaign is the center's national public awareness campaign to educate the public, law enforcement, and partners to recognize the indicators of human trafficking and how to respond.

James C. Harris III, director of the Center for Countering Human Trafficking at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, said, "Public-private partnerships are crucial in preventing and detecting human trafficking, bringing traffickers to justice, and ensuring that critical services are offered to the victims of what is without a doubt, one of the most devastating crimes that DHS investigates."

"Public-private partnerships are crucial in preventing and detecting human trafficking."

- James C. Harris III, director, Center for Countering Human Trafficking, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Amanda M. Stylianou, Ph.D., LCSW, CEO of Health, Education, Advocacy, Linkage (HEAL) Trafficking, led a conversation with Kimberly Williams, CEO of Faith Collaborative; Abbe Horswill, director of human rights and social impact at Marriott International; and Katherine Chon, director at the Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) in the Administration for Children & Families at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Panelists discussed the importance of training health care professionals to identify the signs of trafficking and how to provide appropriate care to victims. Horswill and Williams spoke about the partnership between Marriott International and Faith Collaborative in the greater Houston area to ensure that survivors are provided medical and dental care prior to seeking employment.

Eliza McCoy, vice president of programs and impact at the American Hotel and Lodging Association (AHLA) Foundation, provided an overview of the No Room for Trafficking initiative. This initiative is a commitment by the hospitality industry to offer prevention training to hotel employees and empower survivors through its Survivor Fund.

She stressed the importance of developing market-based solutions:

The AHLA Foundation represents on our membership side 80% of the hotel and lodging industry in the U.S., including the major brands, management companies, independent owners, and management. Our industry is focused on the combination of creativity and innovation when we are thinking about solutions.

Tsvetelina Thompson spoke about her journey as a survivor to leading the nonprofit Twentyfour-Seven Organization to help those in need. Twentyfour-Seven has developed a QR code that is placed in trafficking hotspots. Representatives from Hard Rock International and the Houston Airport System discussed the placement of these QR codes in their hotels and airports to assist law enforcement.



“Our industry is focused on the combination of creativity and innovation when we are thinking about solutions.”

*- Eliza McCoy, vice president of programs and impact,
American Hotel and Lodging Association Foundation*



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Sara Armstrong, vice president and managing director of the Federation Relations and Grassroots Advocacy Division at the U.S. Chamber, works with state and local chambers across the country to promote their initiatives on a national scale.

She moderated a conversation with officials from the attorneys general offices from Nebraska and Virginia, the secretary of state of Mississippi, and the president and CEO of the Nebraska Bankers Association. The association established the industry's first-ever HALT Human Trafficking Fund and is in the process of awarding grants to community-based organizations to leverage technology and data. The speakers emphasized the need to engage with the business community when shaping state and local policy as business leaders are the eyes and ears on the ground.



"It's the people who act on the data provided that are really much more important than us."

- Fred Hefer, co-founder and managing partner, Pomerol Partners

Ashleigh Chapman, founder and CEO of Engage Together, interviewed Fred Hefer, co-founder and managing partner at Pomerol Partners. Engage Together works with Pomerol Partners to provide a community assessment and mapping tool to strengthen insights, strategies, partnerships, and resources to combat human trafficking across Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and Wyoming.

Hefer said that in developing this product, "We built a dashboard; we told the story. ... We are just enablers. It's the people who act on the data provided that are really much more important than us."

Reiterating the importance of partnership, Chapman said, “It’s a marriage made in heaven ... this combined capability of Qlik, Pomerol, and our work with everyone on the ground. You go from thinking that you have 25 to 50 efforts actively addressing trafficking in a community and all of a sudden we unearth 3,000, and they all just knew a handful of each other. It’s about bringing all of this together but bringing all the data together in a way that changes things. This could not happen with us working separately.”



“We have everyone from the IRS to experts in technology ... you put all of this together and you are unstoppable.”

- Lt. Col. James D. Wiley (Ret.), chief operating officer,
Counter Forced Labor Technologies

Lt. Col. James D. Wiley, USMC Ret., chief operating officer at Counter Forced Labor (CFL) Technologies, gave an overview of how the global risk assessment technology developed by Counter Forced Labor Technologies helps businesses examine forced labor in their supply chains. CFL empowers corporations as well as small and medium-size businesses to mitigate forced labor in their supply chains by providing AI-powered, data driven technology products to identify and manage supply chain risks.

Wiley praised the efforts of aligning business interests with the community. “If you look around, we have an ecosystem that is amazing. We have everyone from the IRS to experts in technology ... you put all of this together and you are unstoppable.”

Wiley introduced then-U.S. Ambassador-at-Large Cindy Dyer from the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office) at the U.S. Department of State. Dyer highlighted the key areas of the 2024 *Trafficking in Persons Report* and spoke how the U.S. State Department is addressing the reality of forced labor and mitigating human trafficking in supply chains. She stated that the business community has a significant role in detecting and ameliorating supply chain risks.



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Stefan Marculewicz engaged in a conversation with federal government officials from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) and Rob Lederer, CEO of the Responsible Business Alliance, regarding the implementation of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA).

CBP enforces a rebuttable presumption that goods that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the Xinjiang region or produced by entities identified on the UFLPA Entity List are prohibited from being imported into the U.S.

As members of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, DHS and ILAB coordinate efforts to conduct investigations and facilitate the placement of companies on the Entity List. The federal government has identified these high priority sectors for enforcement: apparel, cotton and cotton products, silica-based products, tomatoes and downstream products, polyvinyl chloride, aluminum, and seafood. Since implementation, CBP has reviewed nearly 8,500 shipments of goods and apprehended nearly \$3.4 billion in suspected goods produced with Uyghur forced labor.

Lederer underscored the difficulties that businesses face when complying with this law as firms lack the resources to examine each tier in their supply chains and bad actors knowingly engage in illegal activity through transshipment.

Shamere McKenzie, chief executive officer at Sun Gate Foundation, provided the closing keynote. She was lured into sex trafficking when she was 21 and a student at St. John's University in New York after she got involved with a man who later became her pimp. She calls herself a liberator—not a victim or survivor—and has worked in the anti-human trafficking field for over 13 years.



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