



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH ARMY
UNIT #15236
APO AP 96271-5236

EACG (600)

31 MAY 2022

MEMORANDUM FOR All Eighth Army Soldiers and Civilian Employees

SUBJECT: Eighth Army Command Policy Letter #30, Combating Trafficking in Persons

1. References:

a. Department of Defense Instruction 2200.01, Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP), 21 June 2019.

b. United States Force Korea Command Policy Letter #3, Combating Trafficking in Persons, 24 February 2022.

2. Applicability. This policy applies to all personnel assigned to Eighth Army (8A) and all external units or activities under 8A's Operational Control (OPCON).

3. Purpose. This letter outlines the Eighth Army Command's Policy for Combatting Trafficking in persons for those personnel assigned within 8A.

4. Background. "Trafficking in Persons" or human trafficking, is a modern day form of enslavement and a term used to refer to a crime whereby traffickers exploit and profit at the expense of adults or children by compelling them to perform labor or engage in commercial sex acts. When a person younger than 18 is used to perform a commercial sex act, it is a crime regardless of whether there is any force, fraud, or coercion. The United States recognizes two primary forms of trafficking in persons: forced labor and sex trafficking.

5. Discussion

a. Department of Defense (DoD) Policy prohibits any practices that dehumanizes, restricts individual liberties, and violates individual human rights, including prostitution and human trafficking. Prostitution and the patronizing of prostitution are not in line with the Army Values, Republic of Korea (ROK) Law, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Trafficking in Persons is also illegal under Korean and United States Law. Personnel engaging in these practices are subject to ROK Law and the UCMJ.

b. In the ROK, some of the more common establishments engaging in the practice of human trafficking are bars and clubs. These establishments recruit young men and women under false pretenses of being employed as entertainers and are coerced to

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work in these establishments in violation of their visas. These individuals are subjected to debt bondage or made to sell themselves as companions or prostitutes.

c. Service members are often offered the opportunity to purchase overpriced "juice" drinks in exchange for a victim's companionship or are presented an opportunity to relieve the victim of their shift (often referred to as "bar-fining" or "buying a day off").

d. Garrison Commanders maintain the authority to place establishments engaging in these practices off-limits.

e. Military personnel subject to this policy letter shall not engage in the practice of providing monetary resources or items of value to any persons employed at establishments with the intent to obtain companionship, inside or outside of the establishment. This includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Paying a fee to play darts, pool, or to engage in other entertainment with an employee.

(2) Buying a drink or souvenir in exchange for an employee's company.

f. Failure to obey this policy may subject Service Members to discipline under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and/or adverse action. Civilian employees may be subject to appropriate civilian actions under the OPM Table of Penalties, and/or adverse administrative action.

6. Any person who observes human trafficking or sees indicators should contact the local law enforcement desk or the USFK Human Trafficking Hotline at 736-9333 or 0505-336-9333 (commercial).

7. Proponent. The proponent for this policy is the Eighth Army Provost Marshal Office. All comments or recommendations related to this Policy will be submitted to the Eighth Army PMO Law Enforcement Section at 315-755-2783 or 315-755-2784.



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Commanding