Domestic workers are a significant part of the U.S labor force as they work in private households providing services that allow American families to function in their daily lives. Often times they work without clear terms of employment, are isolated from other workers, and typically excluded from labor protection laws. The hidden nature and intimacy of their work renders many domestic workers to physical and psychological abuse. Domestic workers that are trafficked into the U.S are especially vulnerable to abuse as most survivors are foreign born and unfamiliar with U.S laws and customs. Using human trafficking cases where individuals were trafficked into the state of California as domestic servants, common elements were found to understand what factors lend survivors to be seen as victims when a case was prosecuted. These elements include physical/sexual abuse, threats of deportation, visa fraud, isolation, and debt manipulation. Utilizing scholarly research, this study also discusses the challenges in prosecuting human trafficking cases. Current data finds that police officers' perceptions about human trafficking do not support the identification of a broad range of cases as human trafficking. This research also compares human trafficking policies established in California to Utah as they relate to domestic work, and provides recommendations for future research and policy initiatives.