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Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Youth

A Blueprint for systems of care in New York State

NEW YORK STATE
Office of Children and Family Services

Blueprint Executive Summary

In 2012, OCFS launched Safe Harbour: NY - a coordinated, statewide child welfare-based response to victims and survivors of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and child trafficking. The goal of Safe Harbour: NY is to increase the capacity of counties to identify these youth and provide services to CSEC and trafficking survivors. Safe Harbour: NY uses New York's child welfare and allied youth service systems as the primary coordinating body for this capacity building.

The program was launched in four counties and the five boroughs of New York City. By 2016, more than 22 counties were funded to engage in system-level responses to the needs of these vulnerable young people. The *OCFS Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited Youth: A Blueprint for systems of care in New York State* (Blueprint) represents the accomplishments and lessons learned with these partner counties and includes emerging promising practices from the field. It is intended to serve as a road map for Local Departments of Social Services (LDSS) to respond to the needs of trafficked and sexually exploited youth in their localities[1].

This document outlines the steps to identifying a "critical team," developing a training plan for county and partner agency staff, adopting standardized identification tools, and provides tips for conducting youth outreach and public awareness campaigns. It is important to note that additional guidance, policies and protocols pertaining to federal and state legislation not in effect as of December 2015 with regard to trafficking and CSEC are *not* contained in the document and will be issued separately[2]. In addition, this document may be appended in the future.

This *Blueprint* covers the core elements of an effective local response to youth who are vulnerable, trafficked, or sexually exploited, but recognizes that many localities go above and beyond these standards to sustain the best possible service networks to care for these youth.

[1] This Blueprint was created in tandem with the *Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Youth: A Handbook for Child Serving Professionals,* a resource for professionals who work directly with vulnerable, trafficked, and sexually exploited youth.
[2] OCFS policies can be found at http://ocfs.state.nyenet/policies/external/.

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Disclaimer

The material was developed by the International Organization for Adolescents (IOFA) under a training and administrative services agreement with the New York State Office of Children and Family Services.

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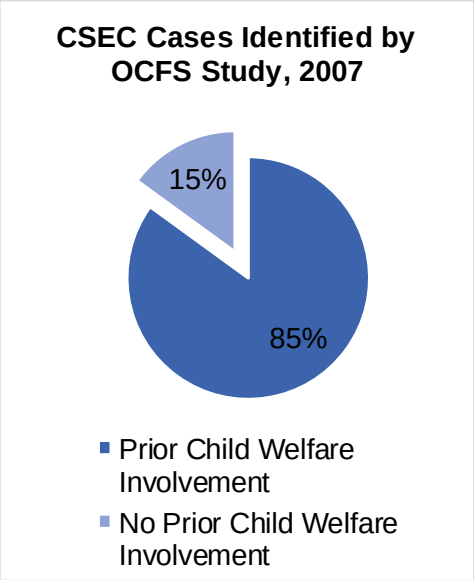
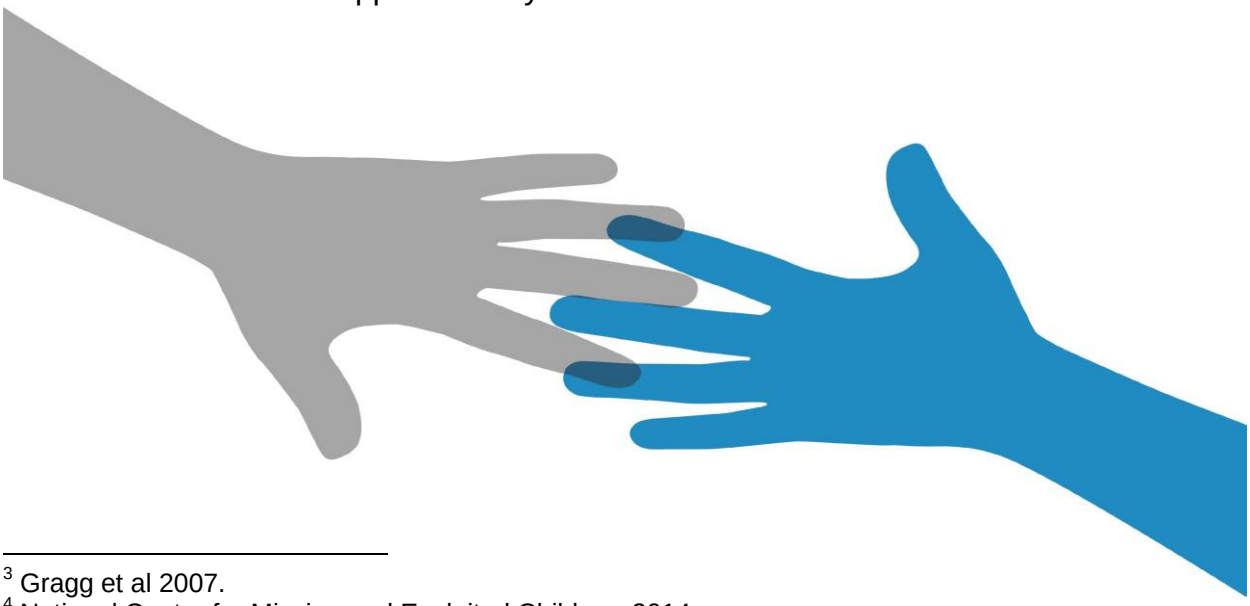
Safe Harbour: NY implements a system-level approach within existing child welfare and allied youth-serving systems, including Runaway-Homeless Youth programs (RHY), Probation, Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS), Youth Bureaus, and other critical partners. This approach leverages existing system strengths to create a more effective and efficient response to youth who have experienced commercial sexual exploitation or trafficking, or who are vulnerable to it. This *Blueprint* outlines steps counties can take to create or support this vital infrastructure to identify and provide effective services to youth and their non-offending family members.

A 2007 study commissioned by OCFS[3] found that 85 percent of youth who were identified as commercially sexually exploited had prior child welfare involvement. Similarly, national statistics reflect that an estimated 68 percent of reported minors who were likely victims of sex trafficking were in the care of social services or foster care when they left home[4].



The enactment of the federal *Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act*[5] further strengthens the responsibilities of child welfare systems to identify and provide services to youth who have experienced sex trafficking.

Child welfare systems have an obligation to create youth-and family-centered responses that build a web of protection and support. It is our hope that counties find this Blueprint to be a useful resource as they develop their local networks to support these youth.



[3] Gragg et al 2007.
[4] National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2014.
[5] PL113-183.

Form a "Critical Team"

To develop an effective county-level response to the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and child trafficking, a local network of stakeholders must jointly address system challenges. Although these local networks, or "critical teams," may vary by locality, the steps below articulate the elements and processes undertaken by New York's most successful teams.

STEPS TO DEVELOP A "CRITICAL TEAM"

1. Identify local stakeholders.
2. Identify a lead agency responsible for ongoing meeting facilitation.
3. Designate a county Child Trafficking Coordinator.
4. Establish protocols or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) if desired by membership.
5. Develop a County-Wide Asset Map.
6. Identify needs and service gaps.
7. Adopt necessary protocol and procedures.

1. IDENTIFY LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

Although the makeup of each "critical team" will vary by local need, teams are most effective when they include, at minimum, representatives from the Local Department of Social Services (LDSS), Child Advocacy Center/ Multi-Disciplinary Team, Probation, and Runaway and Homeless Youth providers/coordinators. Other key partners to consider including are listed below:

- Youth Bureaus;
- Local, state and federal law enforcement;
- Prosecutors;
- Judges;
- Nongovernmental/ voluntary social service providers and advocates;
- Survivors;
- Health care providers;
- Mental health care providers;
- School systems;
- Immigrant services providers;
- Service providers for youth with intellectual and developmental disabilities; and
- LGBTQ[6] service providers.

[6] Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, or Questioning

2. Identify a Lead Agency Responsible for Ongoing Meeting Facilitation

Once the "critical team" is formed, it is helpful to assign a lead agency to facilitate meetings, draft a work plan or group charter, and manage group projects. The LDSS may retain this leadership role or delegate the responsibilities to a youth-serving partner agency.

Should the county decide to delegate the leadership of the "critical team," it is crucial that the LDSS function as an active partner in all leadership and decision-making processes, rather than approaching the relationship as a traditional contract for services.

3. Designate a County Child Trafficking Coordinator

Designating a Child Trafficking Coordinator to maintain focus on these efforts and propel them forward is recommended, if funding permits. This role can be housed within the LDSS or in a partner voluntary agency. The coordinator would serve as the county's point of contact for issues related to providing coordinated services to child victims of trafficking and exploitation. CSEC and trafficking cases often involve cross-county, inter-state and inter-agency needs—having a single point of contact can expedite county outreach for collaboration.

Example duties of a Child Trafficking Coordinator may include:

- Coordinate and facilitate the county-wide efforts of the "critical team" and subcommittee meetings;
- Coordinate efforts with OCFS and other stakeholder state and federal agencies;
- Represent county at regional task forces that respond to human trafficking;
- Provide guidance and oversight to programs that respond to trafficked and exploited youth in his or her county;
- Provide training to child welfare and other relevant professionals on CSEC, child trafficking, and related issues;
- Provide technical assistance on CSEC and child trafficking to local partners as requested;
- Coordinate data collection related to CSEC and child trafficking as requested by OCFS;
- Promote community awareness on CSEC and child trafficking; and
- Work collaboratively with other counties/jurisdictions as necessary.

It is recommended that this role is held by a professional with several years of experience in social work, public administration, or a similar discipline.

The person who fills this position should have, at minimum:

- A sound understanding of child trafficking and CSEC dynamics, including girls, boys, and LGBTQ youth exploited for both sex and labor;
- Direct experience working with trafficked, exploited, or vulnerable youth; and
- A demonstrated ability to facilitate multi-disciplinary groups to create change within systems.

For a sample Child Trafficking Coordinator job posting see, ***Appendix 1: Sample Child Trafficking Coordinator Job Posting***

4. Establish formalized protocol or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) if desired by membership

Although not required, some "critical teams" may elect to have member agencies agree to a written MOU. Such an agreement should outline the team's purpose and the common and unique responsibilities of each member agency.

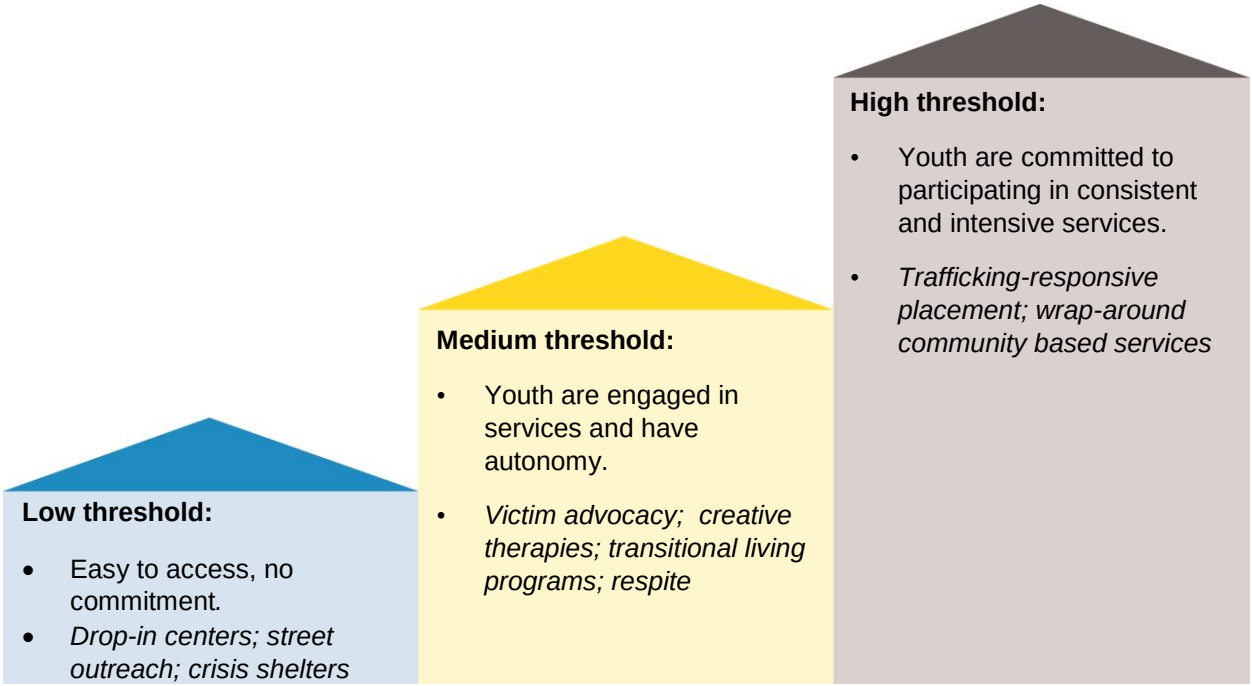
For a sample MOU pertaining to anti-trafficking work, see ***Appendix 2: Sample Anti-Trafficking MOU.***

5. Develop a County-Wide Asset Map

Asset mapping is a useful exercise that builds a common understanding of the local infrastructure that currently responds, or could respond, to the needs of exploited and trafficked youth. Such an exercise will highlight organizations, individuals, funding sources, and other community strengths, and identify service gaps and unmet needs.

As the "critical team" considers the services available it is helpful to keep in mind that youth who have experienced CSEC or trafficking require a continuum of services, ranging from low-threshold services (like drop-in centers) to highly-structured residential placements. Services that respond to immediate crises are necessary, as are those that provide long-term, wrap-around services. Asset maps should include programs that meet a wide range of needs and service youth with a variety of philosophies.

Spectrum of Services to meet the needs of Trafficked and Exploited Youth



An asset mapping exercise can be conducted via a "critical team" brainstorming session, a survey that is administered to community based providers, or in another way that will meet the team's needs.

In considering the services available it is important to know:

- The type of service(s) provided;
- The geographic territory covered by services (are services available in rural areas as well as urban centers?); and
- Limitations of qualifications for accessing the service (is the service available to any interested youth?).

In mapping the county's assets, the "critical team" is encouraged to consider the many vulnerabilities faced by youth who have been trafficked or sexually exploited. Identifying services that can meet the needs of the youth populations listed below will position the county well to create a strong service response to youth who have experienced CSEC or trafficking and those at risk. A number of survivors of CSEC and human trafficking have gone on to create or inform service provision for other survivors.

Survivors and their non-offending family members who are stable and interested in giving back to the community can offer a wealth of expertise based on their personal experiences. Considering them assets in this mapping process can bolster the county's response as it supports other survivors.

Partnering with survivor-run organizations when developing a local response can offer immense value.

Consider services that can meet the needs of:

- Male survivors of sexual assault;
- LGBTQ youth;
- Undocumented youth;
- Youth who do not speak English;
- Youth with mental health needs;
- Youth with developmental or intellectual disabilities;
- Youth with substance abuse issues;
- Youth with physical disabilities;
- Youth who left home or ran away from care;
- Youth who are too old to enter foster care but do not have supportive adults;
- Native American youth.

Once the county's assets have been identified, it is recommended that the local Child Trafficking Coordinator connect with a liaison from each organization to inform them of the "critical team" and its efforts. This network of organizations can be called upon by the team for support in screening and serving youth, participating in training or public awareness campaigns, or other activities. It may be helpful to create a county-wide or regional listserv for this network to keep key players informed of events and other developments.

6. Identify Needs and Service Gaps

After considering the strengths and existing services within the county, it's recommended that the "critical team" develop a mutual understanding of where gaps and needs in services remain.

Conducting a community-based needs assessment can:

- Build a shared understanding of the community's needs;
- Assist in setting priorities; and
- Reduce the likelihood of uncovering unforeseen issues once a response plan has been developed[7].

There is no wrong way for a youth to access services! Services can be accessed voluntarily, as a condition of the courts, through the diversion services, or through a referral from a local social services agency.

A needs assessment exercise can be conducted via a "critical team" brainstorming session, a survey administered to community based providers, or in another way that will meet the team's needs. Needs assessments are strongest when they're conducted with input from those who work directly with youth who have been trafficked, sexually exploited, or are vulnerable to these issues.

[7] http://www.abcdinstitute.org/docs/Diane%20Dorfman-Mapping-Community-Assets-WorkBook(1)-1.pdf

Once the needs assessment is complete, the list of needs and gaps can be compared to the asset map. The team is encouraged to first consider where existing services can be enhanced through training, technical assistance, or funding (when available), rather than what new programs could be created. It is also helpful to consider which programs included in the asset map have developed strong working relationships with the county, have reputations of doing excellent work with youth, and are prepared to take on this work.

Youth who have experienced commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking are best served by:

- *A continuum of services, ranging from low-threshold services (like drop-in centers) to highly-structured residential placements designed to serve this unique population;*
- *Services that respond to immediate crises and those that provide long-term care; and*
- *Services that operate from a variety of perspectives and philosophies (ranging from harm reduction to abstinence).*

7. Adopt necessary protocol and procedures

As the local body that sets standards for the county's response to trafficked and sexually exploited youth, establishing county-wide protocol and procedure is a central task of the "critical team"[8]. These protocols and procedures should guide local practice for youth who are identified and served by the many interlocking service systems. In the process of drafting these guidelines, careful consideration must be given to confidentiality and the youths' rights to participate in placement and service delivery decision making whenever possible and as required by law. Sample protocol are included in ***Appendix 3: Sample Protocol.***

[8] The response led by the Critical Team build on the child welfare system requirements established by OCFS policy. OCFS policies can be found at http://ocfs.state.nyenet/policies/external/.

Develop a County Training Plan

A significant responsibility of the "critical team" is creating a plan by which training and other critical information related to CSEC and child trafficking can be disseminated throughout the county. The development and implementation of such a plan should support all youth-serving professionals to develop an understanding of child trafficking and CSEC; their unique roles and responsibilities; how to work collaboratively within their roles; and how to carry out their roles and responsibilities effectively to meet the needs of this population.

It is helpful for members of the "critical team" to participate in CSEC and human trafficking trainings together so a common understanding of the issue and common language can be developed. These trainings should include the perspectives and priorities of both service providers and law enforcement to help reinforce dialogue surrounding collaborative efforts and sharing in successful interventions. The "critical team" would likely benefit from participating in classroom and workshop style trainings where discussion is encouraged. If this is unavailable due to resource constraints, a number of free and low cost trainings, including webinars, computer-based trainings, and videos, are available.

For more information refer to ***Appendix 4: CSEC and Human Trafficking Training Resources.***

Steps to Develop a County-Wide Training Plan

1. Establish training standards.
2. Consider free training resources.
3. Compile and analyze available trainings.
4. Create a list of agencies and other entities the team would like to train.
5. Determine which team members may present on behalf of the "critical team" and consider their relevant areas of expertise.
6. Develop a method by which organizations can request training.
7. Track trainings as they are provided.

1. Establish Training Standards

Establishing training standards at the onset of developing a training plan will enable the "critical team" to produce, endorse, or recommend trainings for county use. When drafting training standards, some items to consider include:

- What content should be included in a training;
- What philosophy guides the training content (e.g. promoting empowerment rather than 'rescue');
- What training formats are encouraged (PowerPoint, lecture, activities, webinar, etc.);
- What "critical team" materials can be shared, how, and with whom;

- Who can train on behalf of the “critical team”;
- Honoraria/compensation guidelines;
- Method(s) by which trainings offered by the “critical team” will be evaluated for effectiveness; and
- Other factors.

Once training standards are agreed upon, it is helpful to write them down and distribute them to each member agency of the “critical team”. Programs such as SharePoint or Dropbox can be helpful in managing shared documents.

2. CONSIDER FREE TRAINING RESOURCES

A number of free training resources are available. Collecting these resources for analysis will enable the “critical team” to eliminate the need to recreate materials. It might be helpful for “critical teams” to begin by identifying materials that have been produced using federal and New York State funds, as well as resources that have been produced by member agencies of the subcommittee. A list of resources is included in ***Appendix 4: CSEC and Human Trafficking Training Resources*****.** Teams are encouraged to continue seeking out new resources as new materials are released on a regular basis.

OCFS created several computer-based trainings (CBT) which are accessible through the Human Services Learning Center (HSLC). A one-hour CBT titled Human Trafficking/Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC): An Overview provides an introduction to human trafficking subjects. Anyone with access to HSLC is encouraged to use this free resource.

An additional CBT titled Child Welfare Requirements for Identifying and Working with Sex Trafficking Victims is mandatory for some professionals per the ***Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims*** *policy. This recorded video training can also be accessed through HSLC.*

The following basics are included in OCFS' Safe Harbour: NY training materials, and should be incorporated in materials created or endorsed by the "critical team":

- *Information pertaining to CSEC, sex trafficking and labor trafficking of girls, boys, and LGBTQ youth;*
- *Information about CSEC within the family, CSEC within gangs, and pimp-controlled exploitation;*
- *Information about survival sex, with an emphasis on the victim/survivor status of youth engaged in survival sex;*
- *Information on how to engage with challenging populations, including youth with histories of trauma and sexual victimization;*
- *Guidance on responding to exploited and trafficked youth using a trauma-informed approach;*
- *Information on how to identify exploited and trafficked youth;*
- *Issues related to the vulnerabilities of youth who left home, including runaways, youth who were kicked out by family members, and youth who have been kidnapped or abducted;*
- *The need for and value-added of a multi-disciplinary response; and*
- *The New York State confirmation process and other avenues through which youth can access services.*

3. Compile and analyze the available trainings

Once training resources have been compiled, the team can determine which materials adhere to the agreed-upon training standards. In accordance with copyright terms, the team may publicly adopt and/or endorse some of these materials. Similarly, resources the team creates should be held to the same agreed-upon training standards. These materials and resources can be maintained in a resource library that all members can access. The library can be updated as the team identifies and approves new resources. Tools used to evaluate the effectiveness of trainings offered, such as surveys and evaluations, can also be stored using this shared platform.

4. Create a list of agencies and other entities the team would like to train

In drafting a county-wide training plan, the "critical team" can develop a list of agencies, entities, and programs that are likely to encounter CSEC or trafficked youth and who may benefit from training. The list created during the ***5. Develop a County-Wide Asset Map*** process can be used for this purpose. These entities can be alerted to the "critical team's" training resources and how they may be accessed. The team may share its library of endorsed training resources, and/or it may elect to offer in-person training for relevant agencies.

5. Determine which team members may present on behalf of the "critical team"

Should the team elect to offer in-person, web-based, or teleconference trainings, a system can be established that credentials "critical team" members to present on behalf of the group. The process can be simple (for example a vote of confidence from the team) or more formal (e.g. participation in a Train-the-Trainer program). A list of team members who may publicly speak on behalf of the "critical team" should be maintained and updated regularly. This list would include notes about each individual's specific areas of expertise.

6. Develop a method by which organizations can request training

Many online platforms can be used to solicit and accept training requests. Teams that choose to use such a platform can benefit from adopting a procedure that guides how training requests are received, processed, and delegated to team trainers. A thorough procedure will designate a point person(s) who is responsible for managing and responding to training requests, a timeframe by which requests should be answered, and how requests will be documented and calendared.

7. Track trainings as they are provided

A team member can be delegated the responsibility of documenting important information, including who was trained, how many participants attended, results from the training evaluations, and other data points as appropriate. The person who delivered the training may be assigned this responsibility, or the team may elect to delegate it to a central person, such as the local Child Trafficking Coordinator. This information can be useful in enhancing the effectiveness of future trainings, reporting progress to state and federal agencies, in informing local governance of the "critical team's" efforts, and applying for funding.

Adopt Standardized Tools and Resources

A number of tools and resources have been developed to support appropriate identification of and service provision to youth who have experienced trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. When used in combination with trauma-informed care principles, these tools can help counties leverage existing expertise and resources to properly respond to youth who have experienced trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

AVAILABLE TOOLS AND RESOURCES

1. Screening Tools
2. Three-Level System
3. Data Collection Template
4. *Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Youth: A Practical Guide for Child Welfare Professionals* ("the Handbook")
5. Existing Hotlines
6. New York State Confirmation Process

1. SCREENING TOOLS

Using a standardized screening tool can be helpful in identifying survivors of child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. A number of screening tools are available; "critical teams" are encouraged to consider each carefully against the needs of their county. After careful analysis, the "critical team" may recommend that one tool with standard protocol be adopted by each child-serving agency in their county, or to use multiple, complementary tools.

Per the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, ***Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims*** *policy, and internal policy affecting DJJOY, specific tools must be applied to the cases of children and youth in the care, custody, or supervision of OCFS, LDSS, or Voluntary Agencies. These tools are not used to interview youth. The optional screening tools described here can be used to interview youth to gather information to complete the required tools.*

Screening should be used early in a youth's case coordination as a regular procedure, even if trafficking or CSEC is not suspected. For more information about how and when to use standardized screening tools and for information about limitations and special considerations when screening for CSEC or child trafficking, refer to ***Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Youth: A Handbook for Child Serving Professionals ("the Handbook").***

OCFS Child Trafficking Initial Interview Tool

OCFS developed the NYS Office of Children and Family Services **Child Trafficking Initial Interview Tool** for direct service providers who need to quickly identify potential victims of CSEC and child trafficking. The tool was developed with the input of direct service providers from across the state for use with youth aged 12-21 during intake or early in the service delivery process. When used according to the accompanying guidance, the tool enables providers to identify potentially trafficked youth by asking yes or no questions related to a youth's experiences with employment and sex. For more information contact humantrafficking@ocfs.ny.gov.

Other Tools

Links to additional tools are provided below, however neither is tailored specifically for the child welfare population. Inclusion in this document does not represent OCFS endorsement of these tools, but they are provided for convenience. These tools include:

- Human Trafficking Interview and Assessment Measure, Covenant House & Fordham University, 2013.
    - This scientifically validated tool screens for sex and labor trafficking.
    - The tool was tested on 174 randomly sampled youth between 18 and 23 years old who accessed Runaway/Homeless Youth services in New York City.
- Trafficking Victim Identification Tool (long version and short version), Vera Institute of Justice, 2014.
    - This scientifically validated tool screens for sex and labor trafficking.
    - The tool was tested on 180 adult clients; an additional 53 administrative cases were screened.
    - Testing was conducted by 11 victim services agencies in New York, California, Colorado, Texas and Washington.

2. Three-Level System

Two Three-Level Systems were developed independently in Monroe and Westchester Counties in 2013[9]. These Three-Level Systems allow providers to screen, assess, track, and offer targeted services to victims of child trafficking. In Westchester County, this system was developed within the Child Protection system; in Monroe County it was developed by a Runaway-Homeless Youth service provider. In 2015, OCFS used these models to create a statewide Three-Level System which is incorporated in OCFS' *Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims* policy.

[9] The Westchester County Three-Level System was developed with support from Shared Hope International.

Levels

The levels are progressive.[10]

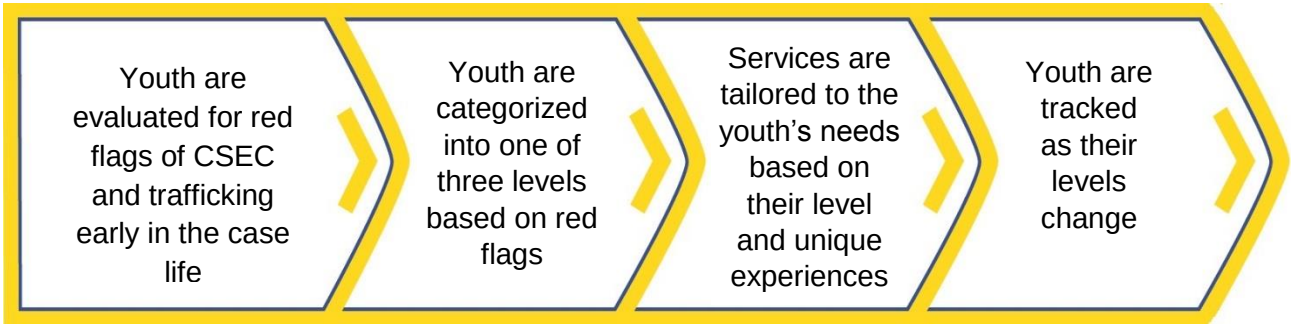
- **Meeting federal definition as child trafficking victim. Includes youth who:**
  - Exhibit at least one of the Meets Federal Definition indicators for sex trafficking according to *OCFS Child Sex Trafficking Indicators Tool* (attached to OCFS' *Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims* policy) AND/OR
  - Received confirmation of their trafficking status from Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) and Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS).
- **High Level. Includes youth who:**
  - Exhibit at least one of the high level indicators for sex trafficking according to the *OCFS Child Sex Trafficking Indicators Tool* (attached to OCFS' *Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims* policy) AND/OR
  - Exhibit indicators commonly associated with child trafficking that cause serious concerns.
- **Medium Level. Includes youth who:**
  - Exhibit at least one of the medium level indicators for sex trafficking according to the *OCFS Child Sex Trafficking Indicators Tool* (attached to OCFS' *Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims* policy) AND/OR
  - Exhibit indicators commonly associated with child trafficking that may indicate trafficking.

*Although OCFS' **Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims** policy focuses exclusively on child sex trafficking, LDSS and service providers are strongly encouraged to identify and respond to instances of potential child labor trafficking as well.*

These levels are used to identify survivors and direct tailored services, however, they should be seen as a continuum rather than as fixed points. Youth can move between levels as their situation changes or more information is shared. The Three-Level System is designed to allow for this movement as new information emerges.

[10] These levels differ slightly from those included in the OCFS' *Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims* policy because providers are encouraged to identify and provide services to vulnerable youth who do not fall under the requirements of the Administrative Directive.

Key Elements

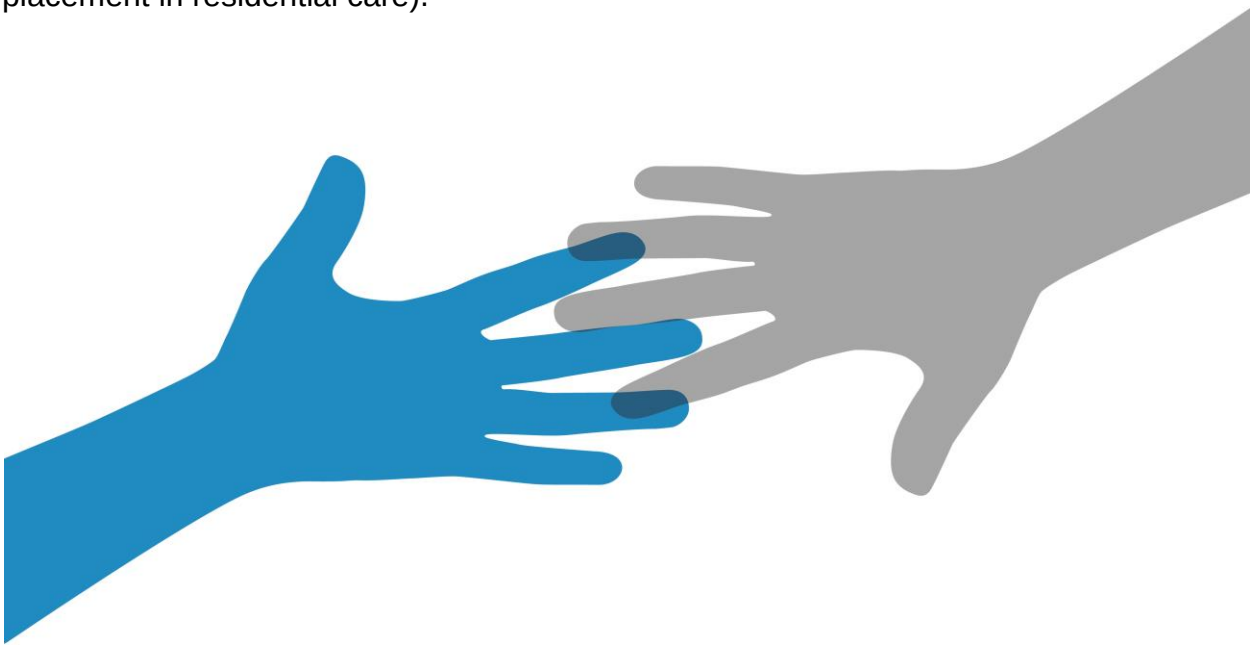


Services

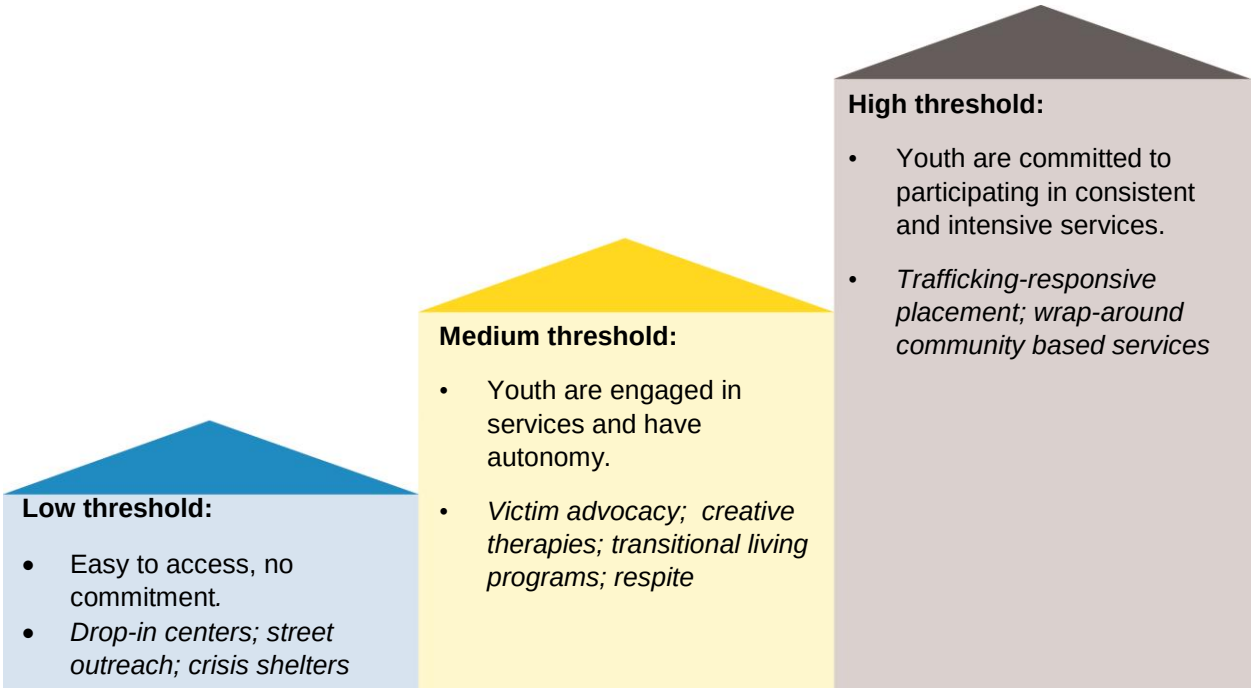
The Three-Level System is a tool to help service providers and LDSS workers provide youth with services tailored to their needs. **All youth** in the care, custody or supervision of an LDSS or OCFS who are identified as potential or identified survivors of child trafficking or CSEC must be offered services per OCFS' *Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims* policy.

In counties that receive Safe Harbour funding, the Safe Harbour Coordinator can be contacted to help screen and coordinate services. In counties that do not receive Safe Harbour funding, the LDSS Human Trafficking liaison and/or the local Child Advocacy Center can be contacted for these purposes. OCFS Regional Offices can be contacted to help connect with these professionals.

Appropriate services exist on a spectrum, ranging from low threshold where very little engagement or commitment is required from youth (for example drop-in centers for runaway and homeless youth) to high threshold where youth need to be very engaged and committed to the program in order to participate successfully (for example placement in residential care).



Spectrum of Services to meet the needs of Trafficked and Exploited Youth



There is no "one size fits all" when providing services to youth survivors of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. It is recommended that service providers engage youth in their service planning as much as possible to find the right fit of service(s) for each youth.

Data

Service providers and child welfare workers can use these levels to track the services a youth receives and track data—without duplication—on youth who have experienced trafficking or exploitation. When youth in the care, custody or supervision of LDSS are assigned a level, that level and corresponding services are to be entered into CONNECTIONS per OCFS' *Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims* policy. When youth in the care, custody, or supervision of DJJOY are assigned a level, that level and corresponding services are to be entered into Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Counties receiving Safe Harbour: NY funding also track data corresponding to Safe Harbour: NY services.

Training

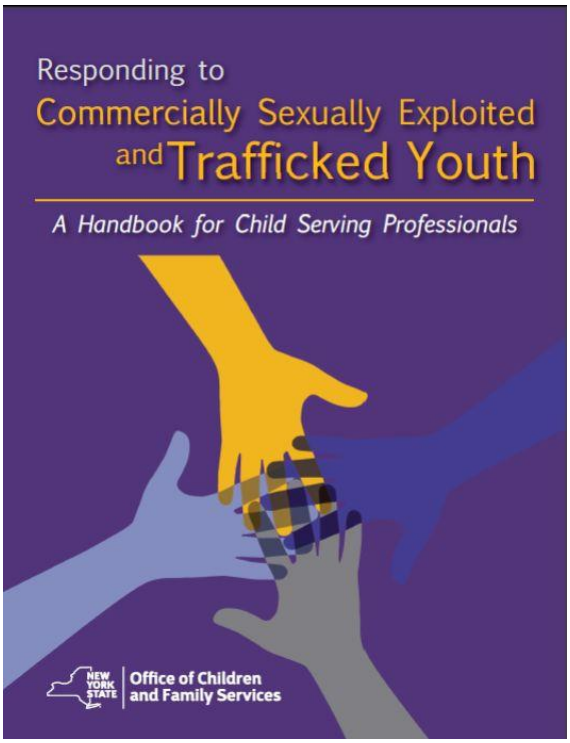
In both Westchester and Monroe Counties, all agencies that use the level system are trained on child trafficking by a Safe Harbour: NY partner. After receiving training, these partners, including Child Protective Services workers, other LDSS employees, and youth-serving agencies and organizations, use their knowledge of identification and ***Available Tools and Resources*** to screen for child trafficking.

OCFS created several computer-based trainings (CBT) which are accessible through the Human Services Learning Center (HSLC). A one-hour CBT titled *Human*

Trafficking/Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC): An Overview provides an introduction to human trafficking subjects. Anyone with access to HSLC is encouraged to use this free resource.

An additional CBT titled *Child Welfare Requirements for Identifying and Working with Sex Trafficking Victims* is mandatory for some professionals per the Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims policy. This recorded video training can also be accessed through HSLC.

3. *Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Youth: A Handbook for Child Serving Professionals* ("The Handbook")



In 2016, OCFS released *Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Youth: A Handbook for Child Serving Professionals*. This document is intended to guide direct-care professionals through many of the common issues that arise when working with a youth who is vulnerable, trafficked, or sexually exploited. "Critical teams" are encouraged to familiarize themselves with this document and to share it with their local networks.

4. Existing Hotlines

A number of hotlines function at the local, state, and federal levels that can respond to questions and concerns related to human trafficking, CSEC, and related issues. Rather than focus limited resources on developing a potentially duplicative new hotline, "critical teams" are encouraged to familiarize themselves with existing hotlines that may meet their needs. A list of hotlines related to human trafficking and CSEC that function at the state and national levels are included in ***Appendix 5: Anti-Trafficking Hotlines and Helplines.***

It may be helpful for counties to partner with existing hotlines so they can be engaged in the local response. Counties may be able to include hotline numbers in policies and protocol related to youth who have experienced CSEC or trafficking, coordinate with hotlines to streamline referrals, and collect data on calls made from their localities.

5. Confirmation Process

The confirmation process was established under New York's 2007 anti-trafficking law to rapidly connect trafficking survivors with criminal relief and access to social services. This process is jointly administered by the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS).

Referrals for confirmation can be made by law enforcement representatives as well as any established legal and social services provider who reasonably believes their client may be a victim of human trafficking. Referral forms are included in **Appendix 6: *Confirmation Referral Form: Social Services and Legal Providers.***

A referral of a potential trafficking victim for confirmation triggers a response involving a number of resources and referrals. Confirmation is required for some adult immigrant victims of trafficking to receive services, however **confirmation is not required for minors to access social services** related to their trafficking situation. When minor victims are referred for confirmation, their LDSS is notified and required to provide an assessment of services required by the youth.

Confirmation is not required for minors to access social services.

Although not required, securing confirmation for a minor victim can offer benefits that might not otherwise be obtainable, such as:

- Providing validation to survivors that government agencies believe their story and recognize them as survivors;
- Assisting minor victims who need to secure immigration status or vacate convictions by providing valid government documents attesting to their situation;
- Pulling together a number of stakeholders to provide appropriate services for the youth who may not otherwise be aware of the situation; and
- Assisting the state in gaining a better understanding of the numbers of trafficking victims so it can better serve victims and prevent new victimization.

*Potential survivors of human trafficking **do not** need an open investigation or proof that trafficking occurred; the referral need only document the survivor's story in a way that indicates the person was engaged in a trafficking situation through force, fraud, or coercion. **Survivors do not need to cooperate with a law enforcement investigation in order to be referred for confirmation.***

For more information about the New York State confirmation process or for support in making a referral, contact:

- New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) – Phone: (518) 457-5837 or 1-800-262-3257; Email: InfoDCJS@dcjs.ny.gov
- ***New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) – Phone: (518) 402-3096; Email: bria.contact@otda.ny.gov***
- ***OTDA & DCJS confidential fax number for confirmation forms: 518-485-9611***

Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns

To communicate about CSEC and child trafficking, local, state, and federal entities have conducted public awareness campaigns which can be used to inform the community and garner support for anti-trafficking efforts, to educate the community about common red flags, to communicate whom community members can contact to report a tip or ask for help, or for a variety of other purposes.

Steps to Develop a Public Awareness Campaign

1. Research the issue.
2. Identify the goals of the campaign.
3. Identify the target audience.
4. Identify the best delivery method.
5. Clarify and tailor the message.
6. Analyze the effectiveness of the campaign.

1. Research the issue

Before a public awareness campaign can begin, the issues of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking need to be understood by the "critical team". This is an ongoing process, and receiving training as a team will be useful. (For more information refer to ***Develop a County Training Plan***.) Creating a campaign from a shared knowledge base can help the team to use consistent, agreed-upon language to describe the issue, both in campaign materials and in any subsequent interviews or press that may come as a result of the campaign.

2. Identify the goals of the campaign

In planning public awareness activities, it is helpful to establish clear goals. Consider what the "critical team" would like to convey to the community. Is it to inform the community that child trafficking is a local issue? Is it to educate the community on red flags of trafficking to identify more survivors? Agreeing on one or two campaign goals early on will enable the "critical team" to create clear and concise messaging.

3. Identify the target audience

Once the campaign goal has been established, the "critical team" can identify the target audience. The target audience could be the community at large, or it could be a subset of the community (e.g. parents, teachers, or doctors). Identifying the target audience will help the "critical team" as it continues to refine and articulate messaging based on the campaign's stated goals.

4. Identify the best delivery method

Understanding the campaign's target audience can help the "critical team" determine which method(s) will most effectively reach its goal(s). Some campaigns rely on print material, such as posters, flyers, and billboards, while others use videos or other media. Public awareness campaigns can take many forms and can be delivered using almost any method of communication available. Examples from strong campaigns are included in ***Appendix 7: Strong Examples from Public Awareness Campaigns.*** After determining which media the "critical team" intends to leverage, the team can consider venues where campaign materials can be displayed, such as billboards, bus and train stops, and signs in bathrooms, or as public service announcements (PSAs) during movie previews or on local television or radio stations.

5. Clarify and tailor the message

Strong campaigns do not rely heavily on statistics, but convey a clear fact or message that appeals to the audience emotionally and intellectually.

The "critical team" is encouraged to review campaigns produced by government and non-profit agencies and consider which were most impactful and why. In many cases, the team may be able to use existing campaign materials with permission. Materials such as posters and pamphlets produced by the state and federal governments can be ordered free of charge[11].

It is strongly advised that all campaign materials refer the audience to a central source if they need assistance or have questions. Using an established hotline, such as the National Human Trafficking Resource Center is encouraged. For a list of established hotlines, see ***Appendix 5: Anti-Trafficking Hotlines and Helplines.***

In choosing images for public awareness campaigns the "critical team" must be sensitive to the message it is trying to convey. Images should be impactful but not salacious. Examples of strong images and images that should not be used are included in ***Appendix 7: Strong Examples from Public Awareness Campaigns*** and ***Appendix 8: Images to Avoid in Public Awareness Campaigns.***

Plan to release campaigns in conjunction with other anti-trafficking events, for example during January, which is National Human Trafficking Awareness Month. For a list of relevant dates, see ***Appendix 9: Opportunities to Raise Awareness.***

6. Analyze the effectiveness of the campaign

Analyzing the impact of a public awareness campaign can be very helpful to groups. Conducting such an analysis would enable the team to refine its messaging and materials for future campaigns; however, very few organizations have the resources necessary to conduct a true analysis.

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[11] To view and order free copies of materials produced by the Administration for Children and Families visit http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/rescue-campaign

Some simple analyses can be conducted to determine if the campaign had the intended effects. If the campaign's goal was to start community dialogue on the subject of human trafficking and CSEC the "critical team" might consider whether there was any press coverage of the campaign, or whether an increase in inquiries on the subject were made to offices of the "critical team" members. If the campaign's goal was to educate the community on how to identify potential youth survivors, the team can consider whether an increase in referrals was observed following the campaign. Although neither of these methods is rigorous or scientifically sound, they can provide some indication to the team as to whether goals were met. For more information about setting goals for awareness campaigns see ***Identify the goals of the campaign.***

Create Youth Outreach Materials

Youth outreach can take many forms. Outreach often describes face-to-face meetings with an organization's target population conducted outside of an agency. This form of outreach is critical in engaging vulnerable youth in services and a number of organizations have models that can be replicated. This document will discuss creating direct outreach materials that can be distributed to youth to inform them of available services.

Creating youth outreach materials can help the "critical team" to reach and respond to trafficked, exploited, and vulnerable young people in the community. Youth may be unaware of the services available to them, or may need encouragement to reach out to resources of which they are aware.

Key Considerations in Developing Youth Outreach Materials

1. Consider ways to communicate safely with vulnerable youth.
2. Involve youth in the creation of materials.

1. Consider ways to communicate safely with vulnerable youth

When youth are being trafficked it is not safe for them to carry certain items. Before creating outreach materials for exploited and trafficked youth, it is advised that "critical teams" carefully consider what items can be used to safely distribute information to youth. Consulting with survivor-run organizations and youth in the community can be especially helpful during this process. See ***Involve youth in the creation of materials for more information.***

Some items that might be safe include:

- Lip balm
- Pocket packs of tissues
- Mirror compacts
- Bars of soap
- Tampons

For the safety of potential survivors in your community, don't publicize services until they are ready to receive new clients.

These items can be printed with information (such as a hotline number), or information could be affixed via a sticker that can easily be removed.

Special attention should be paid to the message conveyed in the outreach materials. Most youth who have experienced trafficking or CSEC do not identify with these terms and may not realize the materials are directed toward them. Rather, youth will often refer to these experiences as "the life" or "the game." It is recommended that "critical teams" use language used by the youth with whom they are trying to connect.

It is recommended that materials do not carry messages about “safety,” “freedom,” “help” or similar words as they might alienate youth or place them in danger. Instead, “critical teams” can be creative in the way they communicate their message. For example, one Safe Harbour program in the Hudson Valley developed an image of a bar code embedded with the phone number to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center. This clever idea may prove to be an example of how phone numbers and other communications can be carried by trafficked and exploited youth without raising the suspicions of traffickers.

2. Involve youth in the creation of materials

Youth in the community, especially vulnerable youth, can be a “critical team’s” strongest asset as it seeks to connect youth with services. Should the team elect to partner with youth in developing outreach materials, it might consider whether it seeks input from all youth in the community or whether it seeks participation from a targeted group of youth (for example youth in care, survivors of trafficking, etc.). Doing so will enhance the effectiveness of a team’s efforts to engage youth from the target population.

Efforts to engage youth in the creation of project materials should include information about the “critical team’s” efforts and what will be asked of them. Partner can be asked to encourage youth to join the initiative, and incentives, such as cash or in-kind stipends, publicity applauding the youths’ work, or credit for volunteer or community service hours, can be offered at the “critical team’s” discretion.

To protect the safety of youth who are interested in participating in the project, it is strongly advised that the “critical team” provide an orientation that explains the subject matter and purpose of the initiative. Any potential benefits and risks to participating youth must be clearly articulated before youth engage in any work. It is imperative that the “critical team” be prepared to support youth during and after the initiative, and that the team establish protocol for a response should a youth disclose a trafficking or exploitive situation during the course of their efforts.

To safely engage vulnerable youth in programming, youth participants must be supported throughout and after their participation. They should be aware of what supportive services are available and how those services can be accessed. Youth survivors of trafficking and other forms of exploitation should not be pressured to participate; the health and safety of a youth should never be compromised during the course of these efforts.

Youth who wish to participate in the “critical team’s” initiative can provide input on outreach campaigns designed by the “critical team,” or youth can be asked to create their own materials. Youth may provide input on specific messaging, language, and imagery, as well as provide information about how to best distribute materials to youth.

Youth can be involved in a number of ways. Suggestions include:

- **Host a competition with prizes**
  The “critical team” may elect to host a competition for local youth, or a subset of local youth (for example youth in care) to create a poster or Public Service Announcement to raise awareness about child trafficking and CSEC.

- **Conduct focus groups**
  The “critical team” may host focus groups to collect youth feedback on materials it has created and how those materials can be effectively disseminated to youth in the community.

- **Leverage peer mentors**
  The “critical team” may ask for input from existing peer support programs (where available). Trained peer mentors can be engaged to provide feedback and ask for feedback from the peers they support. Such groups could also be engaged to disseminate the final materials.

- **Engage youth to conduct a social media campaign**
  Youth may express that the best way to communicate with them is via social media. Many programs and agencies are restricted from using social media to connect with youth. Incentivizing youth to develop a social media campaign could be a creative solution for communicating a message and empowering youth while teaching a
  professional skill set.

Develop Referral Pathways

Creating referral pathways can help to streamline the service delivery and case coordination between multiple agencies or programs. A robust system of referral pathways can eliminate the need to "reinvent the wheel" each time a case is identified.

STEPS TO DEVELOP REFERRAL PATHWAYS

1. Identify common needs among CSEC and trafficked youth.
2. Leverage existing partnerships to meet identified needs.
3. Fill remaining service gaps.
4. Publicize referral pathways.

1. IDENTIFY COMMON NEEDS AMONG CSEC AND TRAFFICKED YOUTH

Referral pathways that account for the most commonly identified service needs can be developed with help from the county's service network (for more information see ***5. Develop a County-Wide Asset*** Map). "Pathways" can be assigned based on each agency's capacity to meet specific needs, with consideration for service eligibility criteria. A pathway might be determined by immigration status, gender, trafficking experience, or other factors. Each participating agency in a pathway should have a common understanding of the issues of child trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

2. LEVERAGE EXISTING PARTNERSHIPS TO MEET IDENTIFIED NEEDS

When establishing referral pathways, it is helpful to leverage existing partnerships, particularly those developed through the "critical team." Partners can be considered for participation based on organizations' expressed interest, demonstrated capacity, geographic coverage, and service offerings.

3. FILL REMAINING SERVICE GAPS

If a service gap remains after existing partnerships have been utilized, the "critical team" can fill these gaps by offering training to additional partners. Each organization that participates in the referral pathway process should be trained on CSEC, child trafficking, and related victim-service issues, preferably with information endorsed by the "critical team." For more information refer to ***Develop a County Training Plan.***

4. PUBLICIZE REFERRAL PATHWAYS

The Child Trafficking Coordinator can develop a local resource guide that includes all trained, participating agencies. (For more information on Child Trafficking Coordinators, refer to ***Designate a County Child Trafficking Coordinator***.) This resource guide would be updated periodically and shared with each participating agency. A copy should also be provided to the Statewide Central Register (SCR) of Child Abuse and Maltreatment so they may add the guide to their resource directory under a dedicated section for child trafficking victims.

An example referral pathway is included in ***Appendix 10: Sample Sex Trafficking and CSEC Service Referral Pathway***: ***LDSS.*** Although each pathway does not need to be illustrated in such a format, identifying key agencies and contacts and when each can be leveraged will help the county to quickly and effectively respond to youth's needs.

Conclusion

Child welfare systems have an obligation to create youth-and family-centered responses that build a web of protection and support. This *Blueprint* outlines the most critical elements for counties to develop when creating or supporting the service infrastructure vital to meeting the needs of trafficked, sexually exploited, and vulnerable youth. While the system response may vary slightly from county to county, these elements can enable counties across New York State to develop a robust, client-centered infrastructure that meets the needs of youth survivors while empowering LDSS to adhere to enacted federal and state legislation.

Although developing and implementing these elements may pose a challenge or, at times, feel counterintuitive to some partners, those counties who have entered the work in a spirit of collaborative partnership have proven that these challenges can be met so the safety and well-being of vulnerable youth in New York State can be upheld.

Through this work, New York State can truly offer a Safe Harbour to our most vulnerable young people.

Appendix

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APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE CHILD TRAFFICKING COORDINATOR JOB POSTING[12]

Minimum qualifications:

- Bachelor's degree with a minimum of four years of experience in a related field; may be substituted for a Master's Degree with a minimum of two years of experience in a related field
- Sound understanding of child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children and related issues
- Demonstrated ability to convene and lead mission-driven groups
- Ability to work independently and motivate others
- Strong written and oral communication skills
- Experience in public speaking
- Proficient in common technologies, including Microsoft Office products and use of social media

Responsibilities include:

1. Convene and lead CSEC Critical Team members in the development and implementation of goals and objectives
2. Establish and maintain strong relationships with community agencies from multiple disciplines to ensure effective delivery of CSEC services
3. Manage program budget and administer program funds to:
    - Develop a coordinated public awareness campaign
    - Develop and provide educational presentations to a variety of community audiences
    - Develop direct outreach materials to connect with youth who have experienced trafficking, CSEC, and who are vulnerable to these crimes
    - Develop and implement a tracking system to monitor outcomes, analyze trends, and assess effectiveness of child trafficking and CSEC services
    - Develop and maintain operational policies and protocols
    - Develop referral policies and protocols and coordinate implementation
    - Collect and analyze data from Child Trafficking Critical Team members
4. Develop and maintain social media presence to communicate with the public and vulnerable youth
5. Collaborate with Child Trafficking Coordinators in other counties to develop a regional response to child trafficking and CSEC
6. Collaborate with state and federal agencies and initiatives
7. Pursue additional funding opportunities to support anti-child trafficking and CSEC programs
8. Perform other duties as assigned

[12] Adapted from Ulster County Department of Social Services

APPENDIX 2: SAMPLE ANTI-TRAFFICKING MOU[13]

[County Name] Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and Child Trafficking
Critical Team Memorandum of Understanding

Mission Statement: The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and Child Trafficking Critical Team (Critical Team) of *[County Name]* is a collaboration of service-providing agencies that work with children, youth, and families and local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to 1) identify and provide specialized services to youth victims of human trafficking and CSEC and 2) to proactively investigate, identify, apprehend and prosecute those engaged in child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The Critical Team, as initially formed, consists of the *[list member organizations].* Other agencies will be included as identified.

Each member agency agrees to support the overall mission of the Critical Team to identify and assist victims of CSEC and child trafficking and to proactively investigate, identify, apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes. In order to facilitate the goals of the Mission Statement, the member agencies agree to and the following participation, at a minimum:

- Local Department of Social Services Youth Division will:
    - Co-facilitate meetings;
    - Act as the facilitator of the Critical Team;
    - Provide management level support for membership and meeting attendance;
    - Act as fiscal agent for the relevant grants, including providing budgetary and progress reports as required;
    - Coordinate information of possible cases reported to Critical Team members;
    - Act as a liaison for victims and the involved law enforcement entities, when needed and requested;
    - Coordinate assistance with other social service providers, particularly in large cases.
- New York State Police will:
    - Co-facilitate meetings;
    - Provide additional law enforcement and administration support as needed on a case by case basis;

[13] Adapted from Bureau of Justice Assistance. Accessed at: https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/3-operating-a-task-force/resources-31-task-force-membership-management/

    - Identify training needs related to human trafficking crimes within the law enforcement community;
    - Facilitate the training of state, county, and local law enforcement agencies in both the identification of potential victims, procedures for referral of victims to service provider organizations and the cases to the working group and the techniques for successful investigation of complex human trafficking cases;
    - Facilitate the law enforcement agency's determination of confirmation of trafficking victims.

- Comprehensive Victim Service Provider will:
    - Provide comprehensive services to identified and potential victims;
    - Provide victims with information about their rights and options so they may make informed choices;
    - Facilitate the communication of victims' needs during investigation and prosecution;
    - Assist with requests for development and coordination of training;
    - Conduct public awareness-raising activities.

- New York State Office of Children and Family Services Regional Office will:
    - Provide support for membership and meeting attendance;
    - Provide assigned representative assigned to the working group;
    - Provide additional staff and administration support as needed on a case by case basis;
    - Provide membership with current information about statewide efforts, policies, regulations, and other matters related to victims, services, and funding.

- *[County]* District Attorney's Office will:
    - Provide overall direction necessary to facilitate the institutional changes necessary to make the trafficking of humans a priority for law enforcement, governmental and nongovernmental organizations and the community as a whole;
    - Provide attorney support for membership and meeting attendance;
    - Provide an Assistant District Attorney for case investigative direction and guidance toward the prosecution of human trafficking cases; other prosecution support will be assigned as needed;
    - Provide victim and witness notification and services or referrals to human trafficking victims in all cases brought for prosecution by the Victim Witness Specialist.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation will:
    - Provide support for membership and meeting attendance and coordination with the appropriate organized crime supervisory special agent;

    - Provide framework and direction for the law enforcement working group (working group);
    - Provide full time agent assignments to the working group;
    - Facilitate the law enforcement agency's determination of certification of trafficking victims which is essential for continued support services;
    - Provide victim and witnesses services or referrals to human trafficking victims in all cases being investigated by the FBI Victim Witness Coordinator.
- N.Y.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division will:
    - Provide support for membership and meeting attendance;
    - Provide investigative and other support for identified human trafficking cases as needed;
    - Identify training needs related to human trafficking crimes within the agency and in the community.
- *[Local]* Police Department will:
    - Provide support for membership and meeting attendance;
    - Provide law enforcement, investigative and administration support for identified cases as needed on a case by case basis;
    - Identify training needs related to human trafficking crimes within the Police Department and in the community;
    - Facilitate the training of police officers in both the identification of potential victims, procedures for referral of victims to service provider organizations and the cases to the working group and the techniques for successful investigation of complex human trafficking cases.
- Runaway and Homeless Youth Agency will:
    - Provide comprehensive services to identified and potential victims;
    - Provide victims with information about their rights and options so they may make informed choices;
    - Facilitate the communication of victims' needs during investigation and prosecution;
    - Assist with requests for development and coordination of training;
    - Conduct public awareness raising activities.
- Child Advocacy Center will:
    - Provide comprehensive services to identified and potential victims;
    - Provide victims with information about their rights and options so they may make informed choices;
    - Facilitate the communication of victims' needs during investigation and prosecution;
    - Assist with requests for development and coordination of training.

_____ _____

Name Date

Commissioner, Local Department of Social Services Youth Division

_____ _____

Name Date

Commander, New York State Police *[Troop]*

_____ _____

Name Date

Director, Comprehensive Victim Service Provider

_____ _____

Name Date

Director, New York State Office of Children and Family Services Regional Office of *[Region]*

_____ _____

Name Date

District Attorney, *[County]* District Attorney's Office

_____ _____

Name Date

Special Agency in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigations

_____ _____

Name Date

Director, N.Y.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division

_____ _____

Name Date

Chief of Police, [Local] Police Department

_____ _____

Name Date

Executive Director, Runaway and Homeless Youth Agency

_____ _____

Name Date

Executive Director, Child Advocacy Center

APPENDIX 3: SAMPLE PROTOCOL[14]

When a professional who works with youth (including Child Protective Services caseworkers) suspects a youth has experienced commercial sexual exploitation or child trafficking, he or she will:

1. Contact the Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (if it is suspected that a parent, guardian, or person legally responsible is involved in or aware of and neglectful of the suspected situation)
2. Create a safety plan with the youth
3. Send an email with the following information to: *Name*, County Child Trafficking Coordinator, *Email address;* CC: *Name*, Supervisor, Child Protective Services Director's Office, *Email address*
    - Child's Name:
    - Child's date of birth:
    - Professional's contact information:
    - Phone Number:_____ Cell Phone Number: _____

- Upon receipt of the email, the Child Trafficking Coordinator will contact the referring professional within 24 hours.
- The Child Trafficking Coordinator will convene the Critical Team to discuss with the professional basic information about the child and the reason for Safe Harbour referral. The discussion will include potential interventions.
- The Critical Team's lead service providing agency will schedule and conduct a screening within 48 hours. CPS worker will document the outcome of the screening and potential forensic interview in the case record.
    - Should CSEC or trafficking be indicated, the Child Advocacy Center will schedule a forensic interview with the youth; CPS will observe.
    - Should CSEC or trafficking not be indicated, referrals for appropriate services will be provided to the youth and his/her family by the referral source and/or CPS.
- The Child Trafficking Coordinator will notify the CPS Director of outcome of the case.
- Closing of a Safe Harbour case will be documented in the youth's case record.
- The Child Trafficking Coordinator will update the County's CSEC and Child Trafficking database with relevant information about the case.

[14] Adapted from Nassau County's Safe Harbour Program

APPENDIX 4: CSEC AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING RESOURCES

PSA AND TRAINING VIDEOS[15]

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Key Themes & cost
GEMS PSA	GEMS	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T7Z69YTPTHA	1:00	PSA; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
Girls are not for sale- We are Millions	GEMS	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jo5USQIM9ck	3:24	PSA; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
The Making of a Girl	GEMS	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvnRYte3PAk&list=PLA9F1252CBDB3DB94&index=8	5:08	PSA; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
Very Young Girls	GEMS	http://www.gems-girls.org/get-involved/very-young-girls Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Very-Young-Girls-David-Schisgall/dp/B00IGQ9434/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1429123091&sr=8-1&keywords=GEMS%2C+Very+Young+Girls	1:23:00	Cost: $35 Documentary; Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
"When I Die They'll Send Me Home" – Youth Behind Bars	Human Rights Watch	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bGL_p7BcJgk&index=12&list=PLA9F1252CBDB3DB94	6:15	Sex trafficking; Female; Minor; Prison system.
What I've Been Through is Not Who I Am (long version)	ECPAT-USA	https://www.youtube.com/user/ECPATUSA/videos	21:36	Training video; Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor; Adult.
What I've Been Through Is Not Who I Am Trailer	ECPAT-USA	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SNGbalyzNRs	3:05	Training Video; Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor; Adult.

[15] This list of resources is provided for agencies to consider as they develop internal capacity to respond to the needs of commercially sexually exploited children and child trafficking survivors. Resources are listed alphabetically by organization. The list is not exhaustive nor does it constitute an endorsement of the resource by OCFS.

ECPA-USA PSA "It Happens Here"	ECPAT-USA	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xr0rv1zVZJ4	2:37	PSA; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
ECPAT END Crowd Campaign Video	ECPAT-USA	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWfXRUUM_zw	2:10	PSA; Sex trafficking; Minors; Female.
First Person: Tina Frundt, Founder of Courtney's House	emPower magazine	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bPov-1Eh6C0	10:26	Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Male; Minor; Adult.
Dreams Die Hard	Free the Slave	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=myBQ-jM5dUk	36:31	Documentary; Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female; Adult minor.
Tine Frundt: Fighting Sex Slavery in Washington D.C.	Free the Slaves	https://vimeo.com/16664822	5:44	PSA; Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female; Adult; Minor.
Slavery 101	Free the Slaves	https://vimeo.com/14676960	12:26	PSA; Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female; Adult; Minor.
'Broken Dreamers' MTV EXIT & BIRKII	MTV EXIT	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bkMG86Rsumg	4:09	PSA; Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female; Adult.
The Faces of Human Trafficking- PSA	Office for Victims of Crime	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NxBilNt-PiU	1:00	PSA; Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female.
A Path Appears	PBS	http://apathappears.org/film/	4:00:00	Cost: $24.99 Three episode series; Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Domestic violence; Female; Minors.

Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: Prostituted Children in the United states, Identifying, and Responding to America's Trafficked Youth	Shared Hope International	https://sharedhope.org/store/dmst-viewing-guide-and-training-series/	40:00	Cost:$35 Training video; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
Gang TRAP (Trafficking Response and Prevention)	Shared Hope International	https://sharedhope.org/store/gang-trap-dvd/	1:00:00	Cost: $20 Training video; Sex trafficking; Minor; Female.
Intervene: Identifying and Responding to America's Prostituted Youth	Shared Hope International	https://sharedhope.org/store/intervene-identifying-and-responding-to-americas-prostituted-youth/		Cost: $50 Training video; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
Demanding Justice	Shared Hope International	https://vimeo.com/84898391	5:30	Sex trafficking; Minor; Female.
DEMAND Documentary (long version)	Shared Hope International	https://vimeo.com/70637039	43:00	Documentary; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
DEMAND Documentary (short version)	Shared Hope International	https://vimeo.com/70635973	15:00	Documentary; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
American Trafficking Markets	Shared Hope International	https://vimeo.com/57704194	4:20	Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Training: Part 1	Shared Hope International	https://vimeo.com/55954030	9:39	Training video; Survivor Perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Training: Part 2	Shared Hope International	https://vimeo.com/55956746	9:36	Training video; Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
Domestic Minor Sex trafficking Training: Part 3	Shared Hope International	https://vimeo.com/55958619	6:52	Training video; Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.

Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Training: Part 4	Shared Hope International	https://vimeo.com/55960122	5:56	Training video; Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
Responding to Child Trafficking in Our Community: Madeline Hannan	TEDxAlbany	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-b8AdJElmXY	8:00	Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female; Adult; Minor.
Human Trafficking- Stop the Silence: Catalleya Storm	TEDxDayton	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSum6Xe64C4	10:10	Survivor perspective Sex trafficking Female Minor
Hidden in Plain Sight- Slavery in Your Community: Dr. Kate Transchel	TEDxChico	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sm3UfctR5ZA	19:27	Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female; Adult; Minor.
Modern Day Slavery: Tony Talbott	TedxCincininnati	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bscKRPkR328	9:25	Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female; Adult; Minor.
Hiding in Plain Sight- Modern Day Slavery in the Heartland: Kris Wade	TedxWyandotte	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9O744w1Uh7w	15:04	Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female; Adult; Minor.
Human Trafficking: Rachel Lloyd	TEDxUChicago	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ij_6iMi9gA	19:23	Survivor Perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Adult; Minor.
Find a Voice with Soap	TEDxColumbos	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5QW_nsAjweE	19:27	Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Labor trafficking; Male; Female; Adult; Minor.
Child Sex Trafficking in America: Nacole	TEDxRainier	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C7EbFtg8ALk	12:20	Parent perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.

Justice for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation: Jessica Munoz	TEDxHonolulu	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MywGrRvNkWQ	16:42	Sex trafficking; Female; Minor.
Tina Frundt	TedxAdams MorganWomen	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kFu58WPELgY	13:20	Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Female; Male; Adult; Minor.
Look Beneath the Surface: Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking in the U.S.	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	Order at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/rescue-campaign	13:00	Training video; Sex trafficking; Female; Male; Adult; Minor.
Tricked	3 Generations	http://www.trickedfilm.com	1:15:00	Institutional DVD Price: $395 Personal DVD Price: $27.95 Survivor perspective; Sex trafficking; Female.

WEBINARS[16]

Introduction Trainings and other

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
An Overview of Human Trafficking/Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)	NYS Office of Children and Family Services	https://www.hslcnys.org/hslc/ **Note:** Sign on or register on HSLC website and search interactive video by title.	45:00	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Human Trafficking
Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking	Shared Hope International	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/domestic-minor-sex-trafficking	1:10:41	Sex trafficking Minors

[16] These lists of resources are provided for agencies to consider as they develop internal capacity to respond to the needs of commercially sexually exploited children and child trafficking survivors. Resources are listed alphabetically by title. The list is not exhaustive nor does it constitute an endorsement of the resource by OCFS.

Human Trafficking 101	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-101 French: http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/la-traite-des-personnes-lesclavage-moderne Spanish: http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/la-trata-de-personas-y-la-esclavitud-moderna	46:51	Sex trafficking Labor trafficking
Human Trafficking from a Survivor Perspective	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/109854271	58:54	Sex trafficking Minors Female Male
Human Trafficking in Rural Communities	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-rural-communities	22:27	Labor trafficking Sex trafficking
Human Trafficking: Intersection with Domestic Violence	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-intersections-domestic-violence	33:17	Sex trafficking Domestic violence
Human Trafficking Training	Florida Coalition Against Human trafficking	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-training	1:16:50	Human trafficking
National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) Training	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/national-human-trafficking-resource-center-nhtrc-training	18:00	Hotline outreach Human trafficking
Recognizing Human Trafficking Victim Experiences	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/recognizing-human-trafficking-victim-experiences	34:30	Human trafficking
Risk Factors and Other Indicators of Technology Facilitated Child Sex Trafficking	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/106428612	1:25:17	Sex trafficking Minors Female Male

Strategies for Giving Public Presentations on Human Trafficking	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/strategies-giving-public-presentations-human-trafficking	24:00	Human trafficking
A Survivor's Perspective: Understanding Victims and Survivors	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/120732349	59:41	Sex trafficking Minors Female Male
Using the Stages of Change Model	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/using-stages-change-model	38:58	Human trafficking

Community Building, Public Awareness, and Outreach

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Building a Local Crisis Response to Human Trafficking	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/building-local-crisis-response-human-trafficking	23:34	Human trafficking
Coalition Building	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/coalition-building	24:11	Human trafficking
Conducting Direct Outreach to Victims of Human Trafficking	Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition; Westminster Police Department	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/conducting-direct-outreach-victims-human-trafficking	1:04:02	Human trafficking
Coordinated Community Response	Children's Advocacy Center-Suffolk County Police Department	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/coordinated-community-response	1:16:43	Sex trafficking Minors
Creating a Community Response to Human Trafficking	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/creating-community-response-human-trafficking	27:35	Human trafficking
Engaging Volunteers in Anti Trafficking Outreach	Global center for Women and Justice	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/engaging-volunteers-anti-trafficking-outreach Need to install WebEx	51:00	Human trafficking
Human Trafficking and the Media	Break the Chain	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-and-media	50:43	Human trafficking Media
Human Trafficking and Public Outreach Campaigns	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	https://polarisproject.adobeconnect.com/_a983384736/campaigns/	22:27	Human trafficking

Foreign Born Survivors

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Assisting Foreign Child Trafficking Victims	U.S Department of Health and Human Services (Anti-Trafficking in Persons)	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/assisting-foreign-child-trafficking-victims Need to download WebEx	58:00	Sex trafficking Labor trafficking Minors Foreign born
Conducting Outreach on Human Trafficking to Immigrant Communities	Tapestri	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/conducting-outreach-human-trafficking-immigrant-communities Need to install WebEx	1:00:11	Hotline outreach Human trafficking Foreign born
Cultural Considerations in Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking	National Multicultural Institute	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/cultural-considerations-assisting-victims-human-trafficking	1:14:42	Human trafficking Foreign born
How T and U Visas can Assist Trafficking Victims	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/how-t-and-u-visas-can-assist-trafficking-victims Need to install WebEx	1:00:11	Human trafficking Foreign born
Human Trafficking in Agricultural Labor	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-agricultural-labor	31:31	Labor Trafficking
Returning Home, Reintegration and Family Reunification for Foreign National Victims in the United States	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Anti-Trafficking in Persons)	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/returning-home-reintegration-and-family-reunification-foreign-national-victims-united Need to install WebEx	1:08:05	Human trafficking Foreign born
Role of State Refugee Coordinators in Assisting Trafficking Victims	Texas Health and Human Services Commission	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/role-state-refugee-coordinators-assisting-trafficking-victims	1:11:25	Human trafficking Foreign born

Temporary Visa Programs and the Risk of Human Trafficking	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/temporary-visa-programs-and-risk-human-trafficking	46:54	Labor trafficking Foreign born
Working with Foreign National Child Victims of Trafficking	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/working-foreign-national-child-victims-trafficking	55:04	Sex trafficking Labor trafficking Minors Foreign born

Gangs

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Gangs in Tribal Communities	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/118167146	1:25:05	Sex trafficking Minors Gangs Native American
Gang-Involved Sex Trafficking	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/gang-involved-sex-trafficking	40:00	Sex trafficking Law Gang
Promising Practice in Combatting the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Girls in Gangs	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/75798251 Spanish: https://vimeo.com/81826625	1:04:33	Sex trafficking Minors Female Gangs
The Sexual Exploitation of Girls in Gangs	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/75798563 Spanish: https://vimeo.com/81832546	57:19	Sex trafficking Minors Female Gangs

Health Care Workers and Schools

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Community Health Centers	Health Resources and Services Administration	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/community-health-centers	1:00:43	Sex trafficking Medical professionals
Recognizing and Responding to Human Trafficking in a Healthcare Context	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/recognizing-and-responding-human-trafficking-healthcare-context	36:35	Human trafficking Medical professionals

The Role of School Resource Officers in Combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/123634544	1:28:53	Sex trafficking Minors Female School

Law Enforcement

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Continued Presence- Role of Federal Law Enforcement	U.S Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement)	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/continued-presence-role-federal-law-enforcement	54:26	Sex trafficking Labor trafficking Foreign born
NGOs- Key Partners for Law Enforcement	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/ngos-key-partners-law-enforcement Spanish: http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/ongs-y-socios-claves	13:49	Human trafficking
Working with Law Enforcement	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/working-law-enforcement	29:45	Human trafficking

Labor Trafficking

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Combatting Human Trafficking	U.S. Department of Labor (Wage and Hour Division)	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/combatting-human-trafficking Need to install WebEx	57:06	Labor trafficking
Human Trafficking in Domestic Servitude	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-domestic-servitude	21:45	Domestic work Labor trafficking
Human Trafficking and Sales Crews	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-and-sales-crews	30:22	Labor trafficking Peddling & begging rings
Human Trafficking and Intersections with Code Compliance	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-and-intersections-code-compliance	54:43	Labor trafficking

Native American Communities

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Gangs in Tribal Communities	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/118167146	1:25:05	Sex trafficking Minor Gangs Native American
How to Assist American Indian Sex Trafficking Victims	Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/how-assist-american-indian-sex-trafficking-victims Need to install WebEx	58:08	Sex trafficking Native American
Trafficking in Indian Country Part 1	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/101651110	57:29	Sex trafficking Minor Female Native American
Trafficking in Indian Country Part II	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/104656345	1:08:00	Sex trafficking Minor Female Native American
Tribal and Trafficking: Child Victims	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/123341515	1:12:50	Sex trafficking Minor Female Native American

Policy

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Requirements to Identify, Document, Report, and Provide Services to Child Sex Trafficking Victims	NYS Office of Children and Family Services	https://www.hslcnys.org/hslc/ **Note:** Sign on or register on HSLC website and search interactive video by title.	45:00	New York State sex trafficking screening requirements per the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act
Justice for Trafficking Victims	Human Trafficking Pro Bono Legal Center	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/justice-trafficking-victims Need to install WebEx	56:05	Human Trafficking

Safe Harbour Laws: A Systemic Approach to Addressing Child Sex Trafficking	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/safe-harbor-laws-systemic-approach-addressing-child-sex-trafficking	13:00	Sex trafficking Minor
State Anti-Human Trafficking Legislation	Polaris	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/state-anti-human-trafficking-legislation	1:20:10	Human trafficking

Runaway and Homeless Youth

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Conducting Street Outreach to Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth	Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/conducting-street-outreach-runaway-homeless-and-street-youth	1:13:08	Sex trafficking Minors RHY Street outreach
Establishing a Shelter Program for Survivors of Human Trafficking	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/establishing-shelter-program-survivors-human-trafficking	1:27:57	Human trafficking
Finding Services for Runaway and Homeless Victims of Human Trafficking	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/75798950 Spanish: https://vimeo.com/81816351	51:30	Sex trafficking Minors Female RHY
Human Trafficking and Runaway and Homeless Youth	National Human Trafficking Resource Center	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/human-trafficking-and-runaway-and-homeless-youth	1:00:18	Child trafficking RHY
Missing to Trafficking: Connections Between the Missing Child and Sex Trafficking	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/75796000 Spanish: https://vimeo.com/81824529	58:57	Sex trafficking Minor RHY

Trauma-Informed Care and FYSB Outcomes for Runaway and Homeless Youth	Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance Centers	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/trauma-informed-care-and-fysb-outcomes-runaway-and-homeless-youth Need to install WebEx	58:01	Human trafficking Minor RHY
The Vulnerability of Homeless Youth	Missing and Exploited Children's Program	https://vimeo.com/117424356	1:29:15	Sex trafficking Minor Female Male RHY

Trauma

Title	Organization	Link	Run Time	Description
Effects of Trauma on Trafficking	National Center for Trauma Informed Care	http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/effects-trauma-trafficking-victims	58:13	Trauma-informed services Victim-centered service lens
Enhancing Resiliency Among Trafficking Victims	Trauma Resource Institute	http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/resources/enhancing-resiliency-among-trafficking-victims-0 Need to install WebEx	1:08:08	Human trafficking
Trafficking, Trauma, & Trauma-Informed Care for Domestic Trafficking Survivors	Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence	http://www.apiidv.org/resources/webinars.php#TrafficTrauma012015	1:35:45	Sex trafficking Trauma-informed care
Survivor-Centered, Trauma-Informed Advocacy and Services for Human Trafficking Victims	Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence	http://www.apiidv.org/resources/webinars.php#TrafficTrauma012015	1:34:46	Sex trafficking Trauma-informed care

APPENDIX 5: ANTI-TRAFFICKING HOTLINES AND HELPLINES

A number of existing hotlines accept crisis calls from survivors, tips about trafficking and exploitation from the public, provide referrals for survivors and service providers, and support survivors when counseling is unavailable. These hotlines are described below.

TO REPORT EMERGENCIES AND TIPS

9-1-1

Dialing "9-1-1" from any telephone will link the caller to an emergency dispatch center which can send emergency responders to the caller's location. 9-1-1 should be called in any situation where immediate danger is present.

National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC)

1-888-3737-888 - call
BeFree (233733) - text

The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) is a federally funded, toll-free hotline, available to answer calls from anywhere in the country, 24 hours a day, seven days a week in more than 200 languages. The NHTRC is operated by Polaris, a non-profit, non-governmental organization working exclusively on the issue of human trafficking. It is not a government entity, law enforcement, or immigration authority.

The NHTRC accepts tips of trafficking situations, crisis calls from survivors, and calls from law enforcement and service providers looking to connect with resources in their area via call or text message. It keeps data on the calls it receives on their website http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) Call Center operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The call center receives reports of missing youth and tips about missing and sexually exploited children. NCMEC relays tips to the appropriate law enforcement representatives and provides support to the families of missing youth. Leads and tips about missing and sexually exploited children can also be reported to NCMEC via the CyberTipline at http://www.missingkids.com/.

Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR)

1-800-342-3720

OCFS maintains a Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR) for reports made pursuant to the Social Services Law. The SCR receives calls alleging child abuse or maltreatment within New York State. It relays information to the local Child Protective Services for investigation, monitors their prompt response, and identifies if there are prior child abuse or maltreatment reports. The Hotline receives calls 24 hours a day, seven days a week from two sources: mandated reporters and non-mandated reporters, including the public. To learn more visit http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/cps/.

New York State Department of Labor

1-888-469-7365

The New York State Department of Labor (DOL) protects workers, assists the unemployed, and connects job seekers to jobs. DOL enforces labor laws, including those addressing minimum wage, overtime pay, and child labor laws for all workers, even if workers are paid off the books or are not documented. For assistance or to file a complaint, contact the hotline above. For more information visit http://www.labor.ny.gov/.

National Runaway Safeline

1-800-RUNAWAY (1-800-786-2929)

The National Runaway Safeline is for teens who are thinking of running away from home, have friends who left home, or who left home and want to go back. This 24-hour crisis line is anonymous, confidential and free.

HELPLINES FOR SURVIVORS

For Survivor By Survivor Hotline (Courtney's House)

1-888-261-3665

The Survivor Hotline is available to survivors, their families, and allies who need an understanding person to talk to, often when therapeutic services are unavailable. The hotline is answered by survivors of sex trafficking, sexual assault, and domestic violence. It is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It does not accept tips.

National Sexual Assault Hotline (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, RAINN)

1-800-656-HOPE (1-800-656-4673)

The National Sexual Assault Hotline instantly connects callers to their local rape crisis center. Callers can request assistance or just use the number to talk to someone who understands. All calls are anonymous and confidential unless the caller chooses to share personally-identifying information. The Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) also operates the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline, which provides free, anonymous help and support services online 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Online Hotline can be accessed at www.ohl.rainn.org/online.

2-1-1(United Way)

2-1-1 is a telephone service that links callers with essential human services, including shelter, employment, food pantries, support groups, and other services. 2-1-1 can be accessed anywhere in New York State by survivors or service providers looking for service referrals.

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

1-800-273-TALK (1-800-273-8255)

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline accepts calls 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Calls are answered by trained crisis workers. They can listen to your problems and connect you with local supportive services. All calls are free and confidential.

National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-SAFE (1-800-799-7233)

The National Domestic Violence Hotline is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week to provide confidential support to anyone experiencing domestic violence or an unhealthy relationship. Trained professionals answer calls and can connect you to local supports or simply listen to your concerns.

APPENDIX 6: NEW YORK STATE REFERRAL OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIM FORM

New York State Referral of Human Trafficking Victim

FAX TO 518-485-9611

Social Services Law §183-cc requires that this form be completed and sent to the Division of Criminal Justice Services and the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance as soon as practicable after a first encounter with a person who reasonably appears to be a human trafficking victim.

DATE FORM FAXED: ____/_____/_____ TIME FORM FAXED: _____ : ____ ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M. *(CHECK ONE)*

Victim's Name: _____Victim's DOB: ____/____/_____

Victim's Gender:_____

Was victim trafficked from another country? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ DON'T KNOW

Penal Law crime committed against victim: ☐ Sex Trafficking/Penal Law §230.34
☐ Labor Trafficking/Penal Law §135.35

Incident number: _____

Date & Jurisdiction where Penal Law crime occurred: _____

Is victim willing to assist in investigation/prosecution of trafficker(s)? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Was victim arrested? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Court case is pending in: _____

Statutory Referral Source: _____

Contact person:_____

Telephone: (_____) _____ E-mail: _____

Address: _____

If a service provider or local social services department is involved or has been contacted, please provide name or any other contact information.

_____

_____

Please indicate the facts and circumstances regarding Penal Law crime committed against victim and the victimization upon which this referral is based. Describe any force, fraud, or coercion used and be as specific as possible. Use additional sheets if necessary.

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referral form 12-03-15

APPENDIX 7: STRONG EXAMPLES FROM PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS[17]

These are strong examples because they:

- Use silhouette images which are race and age neutral;
- Do not reinforce common stereotypes or misconceptions about survivors of child trafficking;
- Are not salacious or sensational in nature;
- Communicate a fact or case example; and
- Dictate next steps (share a number to call for help or information).

[17] Images developed by New York City Mayor's Office *Let's Call an End to Human Trafficking* campaign, as used in Erie County's public awareness campaign.

APPENDIX 8: IMAGES TO AVOID IN PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

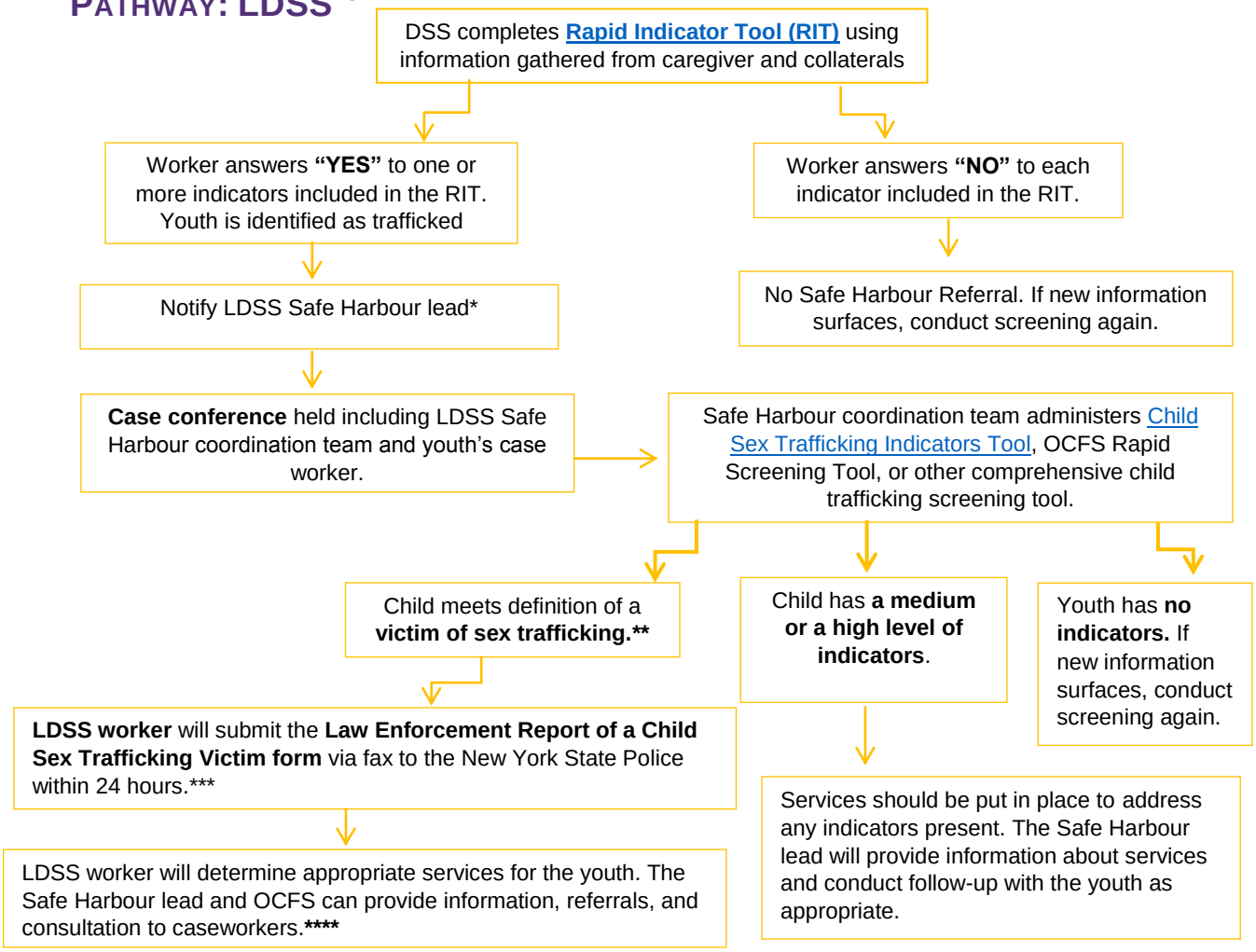
These are examples of images that should be avoided because they:

- Reinforce common misconceptions about victim demographics;
- Reinforce inaccurate conceptions about rescuing victims (rather than empowering them);
- Are sensational in nature;
- Reinforce common misconceptions about confinement in trafficking and CSEC situations.

APPENDIX 9: OPPORTUNITIES TO RAISE AWARENESS

- January: National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month
- January 1, 1863: President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation took effect proclaiming the freedom of slaves in the ten states then in rebellion
- January 11: National Human Trafficking Awareness Day
- February: Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month
- February 1: National Freedom Day
- February 20: World Day of Social Justice
- March 8: International Women's Day
- March 25: International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the
- Transatlantic Slave Trade
- April: National Child Abuse Prevention Month
- April: Sexual Assault Awareness Month
- First full week in April: National Crime Victims' Rights Week
- May 1: International Workers' Day
- June 4: International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression
- June 12: World Day Against Child Labor
- August 23: International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition
- First Monday of September: Labor Day
- September 22, 1862: President Abraham Lincoln's announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation
- October: Domestic Violence Awareness Month
- October 15: International Day of Rural Women
- November: National Runaway Prevention Month
- November 25: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women
- December 2: International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
- December 6, 1865: The United States adopted the 13th Amendment, outlawing slavery and involuntary servitude (except as punishment for a crime)
- December 10: International Human Rights Day
- December 17: International Day to End Violence Against Sex Workers
- December 18: International Migrants Day

APPENDIX 10: SAMPLE SEX TRAFFICKING AND CSEC SERVICE REFERRAL PATHWAY: LDSS[18]



Safe Harbour: NY: OCFS coordinates the Safe Harbour: NY program to support counties in identifying and responding to youth who have experienced commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking. To learn more about this program or to access technical assistance visit the OCFS website or contact humantrafficking@ocfs.ny.gov.

***To find your local Safe Harbour lead, contact your OCFS Regional Office.**

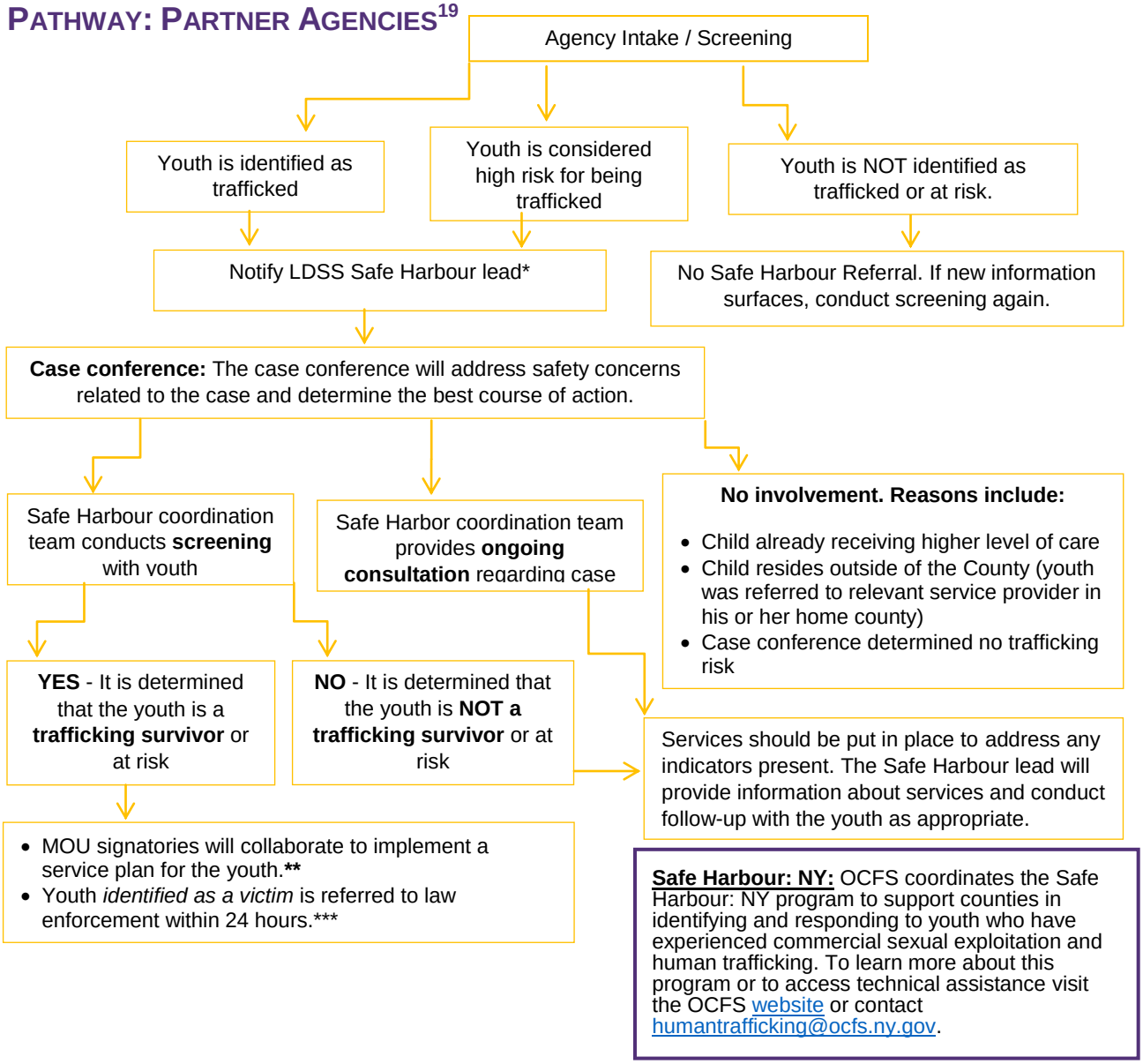
****It must be documented in the case record that the child is a victim of sex trafficking;** if the youth is in foster care, the documentation must indicate whether the victimization occurred prior to or while the youth was in foster care.

*****Form OCFS-3922 must be faxed to the New York State Police at 518-786-9398 or the New York City Police Department at 646-610-7234.** Though LDSSs and VAs are required to report when a child is identified as a sex trafficking victim to law enforcement, the child is **not** required to cooperate with a law enforcement investigation, should one occur as a result of this report. However, children and youth should be given an opportunity to discuss with law enforcement if they wish.

******To learn more about the service needs of survivors please refer to the *Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Youth: A Handbook for Child Serving Professionals (OCFS Handbook).*** For more information on the required protocol when a youth is suspected to be at risk of sex trafficking refer to 15-OCFS-ADM-16.

[18] Referral pathway adapted from The Safe Center Long Island.

APPENDIX 11: SAMPLE SEX TRAFFICKING AND CSEC SERVICE REFERRAL PATHWAY: PARTNER AGENCIES[19]



***To find your local Safe Harbour lead and other appropriate service options contact your OCFS Regional Office.**

****To learn more about the service needs of survivors please refer to the** *Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Youth: A Handbook for Child Serving Professionals***.**

*****Form OCFS-3922 must be faxed to the New York State Police at 518-786-9398 or the New York City Police Department at 646-610-7234.** Though LDSSs and VAs are required to report when a child is identified as a sex trafficking victim to law enforcement, the child is not required to cooperate with a law enforcement investigation, if one occurs as a result of this report. However, children and youth should be given an opportunity to discuss with law enforcement if they wish. For more information on the required protocol when a youth is suspected to be at risk of sex trafficking refer to 15-OCFS-ADM-16. For more information on how to support youth and provide services to youth who may be at risk of experiencing trafficking, refer to the *Responding to Commercially Sexually Exploited and Trafficked Youth: A Handbook for Child Serving Professionals*.

[19] Referral pathway adapted from The Safe Center Long Island.