

**IDAHO**  
ANTI-TRAFFICKING COALITION

**COMMUNITY  
COORDINATION OF CARE  
INITIATIVE**

**August 29 - August 30  
9 AM - 5 PM | Boise | Linen Building**

Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition- 711 W. Franklin St. Boise, Idaho 83702 Office: (208-630-6601)

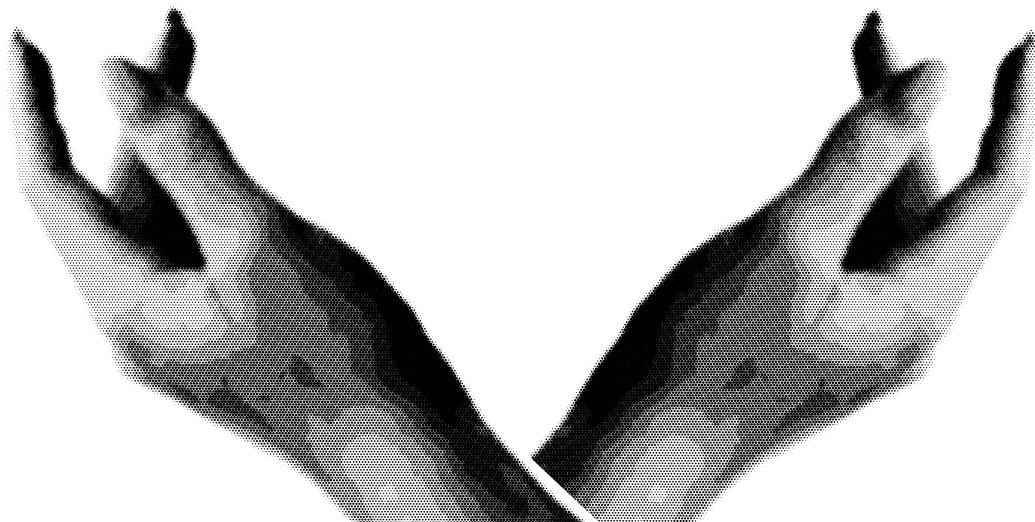


# WELCOME

Thank you for joining us in our Community Coordination of Care Initiative. We strive to create a safe(r) future for, and with, communities across Idaho.

Together, we will identify and address needs so trafficking is interrupted and prevented. We will also set legislative priorities, champion the passage of policy, and mobilize action.

This two-day event is our call for intentional, healing-centered approaches to ending trafficking. We thank you for answering this important call.



# FACILITATORS



**JENNIFER ZIELINSKI**  
Executive Director  
Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition

**IDAHO**  
ANTI-TRAFFICKING COALITION



**SIDNEY MCCOY**  
Director of Advocacy  
Shared Hope International

**sharedhope**  
INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTE for JUSTICE & ADVOCACY



**TAI SIMPSON**  
Co-Director  
Idaho Coalition Against  
Sexual & Domestic Violence

**Idaho**  
**Coalition**  
Against Sexual &  
Domestic Violence  
*Engaging Voices, Creating Change*





Amanda Fisher | CEO, Lived Experience Expert

Dawn Maglish | Founder of InsideOut Cares



InsideOut Cares will present REEF's One Generation Education System. This system will teach you to recognize signs of human trafficking and learn what to do through three phases, each with a specific goal:

Phase I

**Evoke empathy for victims and identify red flags of trafficking**

Phase II

**"Continue the story" to learn more about consent and gain learning materials**

Phase III

**Make a difference and become a community "changemaker"**





# AGENDA

*Lunch provided*

**Tuesday, August 29**  
**Initiative: Community  
Coordination of Care**

Topics include:

- Comprehensive Services and Supports
- Screening and Assessment
- Victim Rights and Confidentiality
- Medical, Mental Health and Substance Use
- Emergency Shelter, Short-term and Long-term Housing
- Civil/Criminal/Juvenile/Tribal Justice
- Employment and Education
- Financial Assistance
- Safety Planning
- Transformative and Restorative Justice



# AGENDA

*Lunch provided*

**Wednesday, August 30**

**Initiative: Community  
Policy Planning and Action**

Topics include:

- National Legislative Framework
- Policy Changes
- Legislative Priorities
- Community Coordination of Care Framework
- Long-term and Short-term Goals
- Legislative Action Plan

# IDAHO ANTI-TRAFFICKING COALITION, INC. COMMUNITY COORDINATION OF CARE INITIATIVE (CCCI) HANDBOOK

## INTRODUCTION

In order to better support individuals who experienced human trafficking, IATC is expanding our multi-agency, cross-sector approach to provide comprehensive services that prioritize the needs of individuals who experienced human trafficking. This includes establishing a range of flexible housing options; improving collaboration and communication; developing effective strategies to support individuals navigating various justice systems; promoting diversity, equity, inclusion, anti-discrimination, and accessibility principles; and strengthening partnerships within the community to increase access to services, supports, and resources. The goal of the CCCI is to establish both formal and informal relationships to ensure access to quality resources in the community to address the needs of individuals who experienced human trafficking effectively.

## GOALS

1. Establish a multi-agency approach to provide comprehensive survivor-centered services.
2. Implement assessment tools and establish strategies for proper identification and safe partner referral protocols between victim assistance and service providers.
3. Develop policies and practices for confidentiality and privacy standards for coordination of care, data collection, and victim rights.
4. Create opportunities to include survivors in meaningful engagement, ensuring access to survivor-led support groups, leadership training, professional development, and employment opportunities.
5. Implement essential standards of care that promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and anti-discrimination, as well as accessibility and equal access to services and support.
6. Implement a systemic framework for the community coordination of care and policy.
7. Implement a legislative action plan.

**Goal 1: Comprehensive Services and Support:** To better support survivors of human trafficking, the IATC takes a multi-agency approach to provide comprehensive person-centered services. This includes establishing a continuum of flexible housing supports, enhancing collaboration and communication between victim-assistance and service providers, developing effective strategies to support individuals and their families in the civil, criminal, juvenile, and tribal justice systems, creating diversity, equity, inclusion, anti-discriminatory, and accessibility principles for community coordination of care services, and strengthening partnerships within the community to expand access to resources.

1. **Survivor-Centered Services and Supports:** Establish formal and informal relationships across all sectors, including survivors in the community, when developing a network of services and resources.



- Adults and minors, regardless of a person's race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, familial status, economic background, immigration status, religious affiliation or disability status, gender identity, or sexual orientation (including individuals who identify as Two-Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, and/or Asexual (2SLGBTQIA+))[1].
- Gather an up-to-date registry of organizations and resources that offer trauma-informed, survivor-oriented services.
- Build strong connections to culturally specific resources and programs to ensure individuals and their families can access safe, appropriate services.
- Work together to devise new methods of preventative care and resources that are diverse, equitable, and inclusive.
- Include meaningful survivor involvement in program and policy development.
- Implement multi-agency, non-discriminatory policies and procedures for trauma-informed, person-centered responses for survivors of human trafficking of any disability, race, ethnicity, age, gender identity, religion, or sexual orientation.
- Include language used as strengths-based, empowering, person-centered, and inclusive.
- Expand agreements and memorandums of understanding among community partners to ensure a safe, quality continuum of care.

**2. Shelter, Short-Term, and Long-Term Housing:** Ensure that individuals and their family members have access to emergency shelters, crisis centers, and housing.

- Identify safe, statewide/nationwide shelters and housing programs.
- Develop statewide resources for shelter, safe housing, inpatient care, and short-term and long-term housing.
- Provide a list of statewide housing resources and financial assistance programs.
- Provide rental assistance for short-term and long-term housing.
- Provide training and educational resources for shelters and housing programs.

**3. Medical, Substance Use, and Mental Health:** Ensure access to treatment and care provided by health professionals for individuals and their families impacted by human trafficking.

- Identify with individuals their possible medical and mental health needs.
- Provide family assistance and resources to coordinated care.
- Provide information and coordinate referrals for appropriate treatment options with informed consent.
- Assist individuals in accessing health resources and providers, including culturally relevant options.
- Coordinate services and resources for various potential health impacts, including mental and physical health concerns.
- Practice trauma-informed care to better address the needs of individuals and their families affected by human trafficking.
- Educate relevant criminal justice, mental health, and substance use professionals about medical, mental health, and substance use as it relates to human trafficking.

[1] <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons-report/>

**4. Legal Criminal and Civil Assistance:** Ensure access to legal assistance by establishing partnerships with domestic violence agencies that provide legal representation, general legal aid agencies, law school clinical programs, tribal agencies, and specialized legal service organizations, such as those that focus on specific legal issues (immigration, employment, or family law) or specific populations (Juvenile, LGBTQ+, people with disabilities, elderly) and public defenders or other criminal defense providers[2].

The following victims' rights are included under federal law (state law may afford additional rights and protections):

- To be made aware of available services.
- To be notified of certain significant actions and proceedings within the criminal justice system pertaining to their cases.
- To be notified of crime victim compensation.
- To receive access to emergency funds.
- To be accompanied to all criminal proceedings by a family member, victim advocate, or any other person providing support or assistance.
- To provide, prior to the sentencing of a defendant, an impact statement detailing the physical, psychological, and economic impact of the crime upon themselves and their families.
- To receive restitution and compensation for unpaid wages.
- To receive notice of a defendant's release.

**5. Civil, Criminal, Juvenile, and Tribal Justice Systems:** Work in collaboration to ensure the justice system is more responsive and understanding of the unique needs of individuals who have experienced human trafficking. Foster positive relationships and effective communication between criminal justice partners, victim service and care programs, and community partners.

- Provide cross-disciplinary education and training for justice system professionals.
- Implement sound policies and protocols connecting the justice system and victim services.
- Advocate and create awareness of crime victims' legal rights.
- Work together to identify and implement systemic policy changes to better support individuals and their families.

**6. Financial Assistance:** Ensure resources and direct assistance are available in obtaining financial resources to alleviate the financial impact of a crime.

- Understand and explain the differences between state crime victim reparations, restitution, and emergency funds.
- Inform and assist, if possible, in applying for state crime victim compensation and emergency funds.
- Connect individuals and their families with community financial resources and assistance.
- Assist in pursuing civil financial remedies, if appropriate.
- Ensure individuals are aware of the steps necessary to pursue restitution in a criminal case.

[2][https://ovc.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh226/files/media/document/HT\\_Legal\\_Rights\\_Needs\\_fact\\_sheet-508.pdf](https://ovc.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh226/files/media/document/HT_Legal_Rights_Needs_fact_sheet-508.pdf)

**7. Personal Advocacy:** Ensure individual support and assistance with the individual's self-identified needs and goals, system navigation, and access to culturally relevant and language-appropriate services.

- Court advocacy
- Forensic medical exams
- Law Enforcement interviews
- Accompaniment to emergency medical care
- Immigration Assistance
- Employer, landlord, creditor, academic institution
- Child-dependent care assistance
- Interpreter and translator services

**8. Education and Employment:** Develop educational and economic opportunities that support and prepare survivors for success when pursuing their education, training, and employment goals.

- Partnerships between and among victim service providers, local workforce development programs, and educational institutions.
- Promote access to quality education and employment opportunities.

**9. Safety Planning:** Ensure access to safety planning including risk assessments, preparations, and personal goals to increase safety for individuals and their family members or for an individual at risk for human trafficking.

Safety plans:

- Assess the current risk and identify current and potential safety concerns;
- Create strategies for avoiding or reducing the threat of harm;
- Outline concrete options for responding when safety is threatened or compromised.

Safety components for coordinating services and strategies:

- Safety planning for victims and for professionals serving them;
- Collaboration across multiple systems and agencies;
- Trust and relationship building to foster consistency;
- Culturally competent and appropriate services; and
- Trauma-informed services.

**10. Transformative and Restorative Justice:** Transformative Justice works to build alternatives to current systems that often perpetuate incidences of violence and abuse. Restorative Justice focuses on repairing the harm when wrongdoing and injustice occur in a community.

- Lead by Indigenous, Black, and racialized communities.
- Rooted in power practices that foster accountability.
- Not only respond to violence and abuse but work to end them.
- Cultural transformation and diversification strategies.

**11. Safety and Security of Service Location:** Implement policies and protocols to protect the security of their service facilities and to ensure the safety of those who utilize them.

- Establish entrance procedures for general public access to the service location.
- Educate staff on the safety and security policies in place.



- Regularly evaluate and update any security equipment, record-keeping software, or media tools utilized.

**Goal 2. Assessment Tools and Referral Protocols:** Intake, screening, and assessment are separate and do not need to be accomplished in the first encounter. Prioritize safety and emergency needs and avoid re-traumatization[3]. Screening and assessment tools can help gain a full picture of the individual’s victimization experiences, understand their individual and/or family services and support needs, and monitor progress.

Universal assessment tools can assist in properly identifying individuals who have experienced human trafficking or are at risk through trauma-informed, flexible, and person-centered approaches.

- Implement Intake forms to identify the current situation, and immediate and emergency needs (e.g. safety planning, shelter, food, and medical issues).
- Offer case planning to identify transitional and long-term needs (e.g. housing, public assistance, education, employment, mental health, etc.).
- Utilize a secure referral process in conjunction with other community organizations.
- Utilize protocols for multi-agency coordination of care and sharing of information.

**Goal 3: Confidentiality and Privacy Standards:** Direct victim services, housing, and care providers must adhere to a strict confidentiality policy, in accordance with federal and state laws following rights for crime victims, and protecting victims' personal information unless they provide prior consent for disclosure through an informed consent form especially when making a referral and coordinating care.

**1. Confidentiality:** Sharing personal information without informed consent can be a violation of privacy and confidentiality and traumatizing for the victim.

- Clearly define and implement policy practices for confidentiality and privacy standards.
- Utilize confidentiality forms to include informed consent and release of information.
- Provide individuals with a copy of agency confidentiality policies and grievance process.
- Ensure all staff and volunteers understand their professional responsibility, ethical obligations, and legal requirements regarding the confidentiality of client information and receipt of services[4].
- Have in place a multi-agency policy and practices that follow legal requirements for data and record retention.
- Develop a system for coding victims’ files that maintains anonymity.
- Implement client surveys and evaluations to monitor progress and survivor input.

**2. Victim Rights:** Guarantee all victims their statutory rights offering them access to safe, knowledgeable, supportive, and respectful services from service providers.

- Present victims with a copy of their statutory rights in simple and straightforward language.
- Equip individuals with a document that outlines the organization's policies and commitment to person-centered services (e.g. code of ethics, anti-discrimination, advocacy rights, accessibility, etc.).

[3] Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence

[4][https://apigbv.org/wpcontent/uploads/2019/03/Trafficking\\_AdvocacyConsiderationsRecommendations-ByAPI-GBV2017-Formatted-2019.pdf](https://apigbv.org/wpcontent/uploads/2019/03/Trafficking_AdvocacyConsiderationsRecommendations-ByAPI-GBV2017-Formatted-2019.pdf)

- Make a written version of the organization's complaints procedure for each client.
- Supply individuals with details about the Victim-Witness Assistance Program and Crime Victim Compensation Program.

**Goal 4. Survivor Engagement:** Create opportunities for individuals with lived experience for meaningful engagement: Access to cultural, equitable, diverse, and support groups and mentorship, leadership development training, and employment.

- Implement principles of autonomy, privacy, and victim rights.
- Establish resources and supports that strengthen self-empowerment and decision-making.
- Provide education on possible civil, criminal, juvenile, and tribal justice options or responses.
- Facilitate discussions about the dynamics of victimization and the legal parameters.
- Ensure meaningful engagement and participation among young people and adults.
- Respectfully advocate for individuals' choices and rights within all groups and demographics.
- Assist individuals and their families in accessing safe resources and personal support systems.
- Work together with survivors to outline an individualized, culturally appropriate case plan.

**Goal 5: Essential Standards of Care:** Principal Standard is that health care must “provide effective, equitable, understandable, and respectful quality care and services that are responsive to diverse cultural health beliefs and practices, preferred languages, health literacy, and other communication needs”.

Adopted from the National Trafficking Shelter Alliance expert-developed and survivor-informed Essential Standards[5].

### 1. Client Care:

- The agency has a documented trauma-informed protocol for client intake.
- The agency uses informed consent procedures for obtaining client information.
- Clients are provided with an orientation that informs them of their victim rights, program services, and hours of operation. This information is given in a format that is easily accessible to the clients and available in their preferred language.
- The agency has an established process and intervals for monitoring and communicating client needs and progress related to self-identified goals, with the client directly.
- The agency has a means by which clients can provide constructive feedback to the program.
- The agency has documented protocols for processing different forms of client exits.

### 2. Media/Public Relations:

- The agency will take active measures to ensure clients are not endangered, triggered, re-traumatized, and/or exploited in any way either through private or public agency communications or marketing nor by inviting clients to participate in sharing their stories, images, or creations.

[5] <https://shelteredalliance.org/essential-standards/>

### **3. Compliance:**

- The agency is federally registered as a 501(c)3 organization.
- The agency is incorporated as a nonprofit entity in its state.
- The agency can demonstrate they follow all state regulations and, if applicable, are in good standing with the state licensing body.
- The staff and client-serving volunteers sign confidentiality agreements with your agency.
- The agency has documented protocols to ensure that client records are confidentially maintained and secured.
- The agency is accredited by a financial accreditor, such as ECFA or BBB, or the agency utilizes an outside CPA as an external auditor.

### **4. Risk Management:**

- The agency conducts criminal background and sex offender registry checks on all staff, including those who are not working directly with clients.
- The agency complies with State-mandated reporting policy.
- The agency has a written non-discrimination policy that meets state and federal requirements related to employment.
- The agency has a documented grievance protocol for clients to report maltreatment.
- The agency carries general liability insurance as well as insurance for board, staff, and property.

### **5. Personnel:**

- The agency has adequate staffing to cover intended supervision levels.
- The agency ensures that all client-serving staff are trained in trauma-informed, person-centered professional development training on Human Trafficking victimization and related effects.
- The agency educates and implements staff on the effects of this work, which may take a toll on mental, emotional, physical, and spiritual health.

### **6. Client Services:**

- The agency provides for the basic physical, emotional, and social needs of all clients in the program (i.e., food, housing, an emotionally supportive environment).
- The agency ensures the client's well-being by providing information and access to community resources such as medical/dental/mental health.
- The agency is informed about trauma and mental health associated with individuals who experienced human trafficking.
- The agency has a documented referral process in place for referring agencies.
- The agency provides inclusive services and resources that are culturally responsive, diverse, and equitable.

### **7. Faith-Based Considerations:**

- Faith engagement and/or spiritual formation activities may be offered as part of programming, but are explained in advance of intake so prospective clients can make an informed decision about entering the program.
- The agency does not deny care or adapt the quality of care based on the faith convictions or spiritual beliefs of the client.



- The agency provides appropriate referrals for clients who are not comfortable with the faith perspective and/or expressions of the agency to ensure each client has the opportunity to receive care.

**Goal 6. Idaho Human Trafficking Framework:** Focused on victims and survivors of human trafficking, and the policies and provisions of victim rights and protections, direct services, and standard of care.

**1. Establish a Human Trafficking Oversight Council:** The council will serve under the Health and Human Services Executive Branch as the governing body for all agencies and programs related to Human Trafficking in Idaho, to oversee, guide, and coordinate the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the statewide Human Trafficking Community of Care and Policy framework. The council should be composed of representatives from the legislature, government – local/state, federal, and tribal agencies, and nongovernment agencies.

- Establish an oversight body to monitor and evaluate programs, services, and legislative initiatives that address the needs of human trafficking victims on a regular basis.
- Institute effective oversight and evaluation of all programs related to human trafficking in Idaho in order to ensure successful outcomes for all agencies, statewide programs, and survivors.
- Review recommendations from the Community Coordination of Care Committee which are not limited to strengthening laws, regulations, and policies against human trafficking, exploitation, and related crimes.

**2. Establish a Community Coordination of Care Committee:** Representatives from service providers, health, substance, and mental health care programs, shelter and housing programs, human service providers, government – federal, tribal, state, and local agencies, and nongovernment agencies, and other community-based organizations to provide a multi-disciplinary approach to addressing human trafficking in the state. The Committee should be responsible for reviewing existing laws, policies, and practices related to human trafficking, quality assurance, survivor outcomes, systemic neglect, abuse and exploitation, and compliance with existing standards. The committee will submit an annual data report with recommendations to the Human Trafficking Oversight Council.

- Develop trauma-informed, client-centered policies and best practices that prioritize the safety, privacy, and well-being of individuals who experienced human trafficking.
- Develop policies and best practices and coordinate efforts among statewide cross-sector agencies.
- Develop trauma-informed standards related to policies, protections, and victim rights with local/state, tribal, and government and non-government agencies during civil, criminal, juvenile, and tribal cases.
- Establish clear legal definitions, obligations, and protections related to human trafficking, so local, state, tribal, government, and non-government agencies understand their roles in responding to and supporting individuals and their families.
- Review the Survivor Advisory Board and Youth Advocacy Committee recommendations promoting victim rights and protections, services, quality care, survivor-centered, trauma-informed approaches, outreach materials, and community engagement.

**3. Survivor Advisory Board:** Each member is a survivor of human trafficking and represents diverse backgrounds and experiences. The board is responsible for making recommendations on policy and practices[6].

- To provide input and make recommendations on policy and programming efforts that reflect best practices in the anti-trafficking field.
- Review policy and programming related to the provision of victim services.
- Represent a diverse population of survivors throughout Idaho.
- Develop an annual report collected from policy and program reviews.

**4. Youth Advocacy Committee:** Youth members are students responsible for developing and initiating outreach initiatives, awareness materials, and prevention strategies to address the growing concerns around human trafficking among young people throughout Idaho[7].

- Work to develop resources and educational materials for youth and young adults.
- Provide input and feedback on student/survivor engagement, community safety, and outreach materials.
- Provide an annual report to the Community Collaboration of Care Committee with recommendations.

**5. Community Coordinated Teams:** Statewide coordinated teams work to develop safe response practices for individuals who experienced human trafficking to ensure trauma-informed care and age-appropriate services, including housing, health care, therapies, and legal assistance.

- Strengthen partnerships between service and health care providers, local, state, tribal, government, and non-government agencies through regular meetings and communication regarding needs, best practices, and resources.
- Promote cross-jurisdictional collaboration among local, state, tribal, government, and non-government agencies to ensure a unified and consistent response to cases of human trafficking.
- Regional efforts to assist in the implementation of the community of care and strategic policy plan identified by the Community Collaboration of Care Committee such as Community needs, statewide data sharing, training curriculum, statewide resources, public education, and policy guidance.

**6. Community Needs:** Individuals who have experienced human trafficking have a wide range of needs, including food, shelter, clothing, medical care, mental health services, counseling, legal and financial assistance, and educational and training opportunities. They also need safety and access to resources that can help them start to rebuild their lives. In order to ensure a comprehensive approach to help, survivors should also be given emotional and spiritual support, access to culturally appropriate services, trauma-informed care, help to understand their legal rights, and advocacy services.

- Gather data from programs related to human trafficking statewide in order to identify gaps in services and areas for improvement.
- Collaborate with Universities and other state entities who have performed needs assessments to ensure nonduplication of efforts and accuracy.

[6] <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons-report/>

[7] <https://preventht.org/programs/student-advisory-council/>

**7. Statewide Data Sharing and Privacy Protocols:** Data collection and sharing protocols are established procedures and practices for the collection, storage, access, and exchange of data. These protocols are designed to ensure that data is securely stored and accessed according to state and federal regulations and that all individuals and organizations who share or access the data are aware of the protocols. The protocols will also define who can access the data and how long it can be retained before it is deleted or archived.

- Develop and implement policies governing data access and data sharing between all collaborative agencies.
- Establish protocols and procedures to monitor human trafficking prevalence and activities in the state and to share data and resources among all partners.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive data collection system that allows service and health care providers, government, tribal, and non-government agencies to track all cases involving human trafficking. This system should also include aggregated data on outcomes and services used by individuals who experienced human trafficking.
- Develop and implement a standardized assessment, referral, and tracking system for individuals who experienced human trafficking to ensure they are quickly and safely connected to the resources they need.
- Develop and implement policies governing data access and data sharing between agencies and non-governmental organizations.
- Establish a regular review and audit process to ensure accurate and complete data is collected and shared.

**8. Human Trafficking Training Curriculum:** Professionals on how to identify and respond appropriately to individuals who are at risk of or who have experienced trafficking. The target audience includes physicians, pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, registered nurses, dentists, psychologists, social workers, case managers, school counselors, public health professionals, health education specialists, and allied health professionals.

- Develop a human trafficking curriculum for law enforcement, prosecutors, advocates, service providers, and other stakeholders in order to increase their capacity to identify human trafficking-related activities and respond appropriately.
- Provide training and technical assistance to service and health care providers, and local, state, tribal, government, and non-government agencies to improve their ability to properly identify and assist individuals and their families.
- Develop and provide resource guides across various sectors that equip community members with safe and effective resources and services to share with individuals and their families.

**9. Statewide Resources for Victims and Survivors:** A range of services provided to support victims and survivors of human trafficking such as access to mental health treatment, housing, employment assistance, legal aid, financial support, and access to social services. The Statewide Human Trafficking Coordinating Committee should create and maintain a database of support services.

- Create a comprehensive network of anti-trafficking resources for victims and survivors to access trauma-informed, victim-centered systems safely and quickly.
- Incorporate an intersectional approach in the transition and reintegration of victims, that considers the victims' disability, age, gender, ethnicity, and immigrant/refugee status, as well as any other factors that would exacerbate their vulnerabilities.



- Develop a statewide resource guide of services available to support the identification, protection, and rehabilitation of individuals who experienced human trafficking.
- Ensure resources are available for individuals to access social services such as mental health services, healthcare, family services, transportation, legal assistance, job training, and assistance with housing, disability services, elder care, etc.

**10. Public Education Program:** Public awareness and outreach efforts focused on educating all stakeholders and target populations about the causes and consequences of human trafficking and identifying strategies/programs to support individuals and their families. Incorporate efforts with innovative approaches, prevention and awareness materials, educational training, and community presentations.

- Develop and implement public outreach and awareness efforts to inform the public of the prevalence and nature of Human Trafficking in the state.
- Create statewide public awareness and education to inform the public about safety and prevention, laws, and services related to human trafficking.

**11. Laws, Rules, Regulations, and Guidelines to Prevent Systemic Abuses:** Guidelines for establishing clear protocols and processes put in place to protect people. The rules should prohibit any type of discriminatory behavior and should require employers or service providers to give equal access, ensure fair and equitable processes, and make sure everyone is treated with respect and dignity. These regulations should also cover retaliation against those who complain of abuse and set out clear procedures for filing complaints in the event of any violations and may include regular monitoring of employers and service providers to ensure compliance with established regulations.

- Establish core standards and guidance for service delivery that include victims' rights and protections.
- Implement a centralized monitoring system for quality service delivery, and a comprehensive data collection and reporting system to track incidents of abuse and exploitation in state program settings and to provide consistent data to inform policy and practice.
- Implement a centralized assessment tool for intake and proper identification so that individuals are identified and resources are allocated equally, including people belonging to marginalized identities.
- Implement a shared data and reporting system that should include a mechanism for collecting and analyzing data on reported cases, types of exploitation, outcomes of investigations, reports of program abuse/exploitation, and any corrective actions taken.
- Implement state policy standards for all residential care programs for reporting neglect, abuse, and exploitation of children and youth.
- Implement a policy to include a bill of rights for all children and youth residing in out-of-home placements in-state and out-of-state.
- Implement an operational, unmonitored, private, abuse and complaints hotline, for all state residential and treatment programs, available for use 24 hours a day in order for children, youth, and adults to contact the authorities if necessary.
- Implement a Child and Youth Ombudsman program in Idaho. Child and youth ombudsman programs are designated to address issues concerning children and youth in all out-of-home placements (including foster care settings, residential programs, treatment programs, group homes, and shelters), detained or incarcerated, and or reentering the community from out-of-home placement.

12. **Evaluation:** The project initiative will include evaluations of the coordinated strategies within and across sectors in ways that effectively engage diverse stakeholders, minimize policy resistance, and maximize desired intervention outcomes.

**Goal 7. Legislative Action Plan:** Statutory changes and program implementation.

1. **Establish a Human Trafficking Oversight Council:** The council will serve under the Health and Human Services Executive Branch as the governing body for all agencies and programs related to Human Trafficking in Idaho, to oversee, guide, and coordinate the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the statewide Human Trafficking Community Collaboration of Care and Policy framework. The council should be composed of representatives from the legislature, government – local/state, federal, and tribal agencies, and nongovernment agencies.

- Establish an oversight body to monitor and evaluate programs, services, and legislative initiatives that address the needs of human trafficking victims on a regular basis.
- Institute effective oversight and evaluation of all programs related to Human Trafficking in the state in order to ensure successful outcomes for all agencies, statewide programs, and survivors.
- Review recommendations from the Community Coordination of Care Committee which are not limited to strengthening laws, regulations, and policies against human trafficking, exploitation, and related crimes.

2. **Require initial and ongoing training regarding human trafficking for all employees who are employed by public agencies** (including state, tribal, and local family, juvenile and criminal court, child welfare, education, health, behavioral health, and all other public entities frequented by children and youth).

- Training should include information on systemic racism, cultural biases, and forms of discrimination, as they intersect with human trafficking.
- Juvenile justice agencies should implement required training regarding human trafficking for all juvenile justice personnel.
- Criminal justice systems should implement required training regarding human trafficking for all corrections employees.
- Judges should ensure local child welfare and juvenile justice policies include requesting a court hearing immediately when a child is missing from placement.
- Review all licensing requirements for all residential care facilities and community-based programs to ensure they are safe and able to address substance use, mental and physical health, disability, cultural differences, and other needs of individuals who have experienced trafficking.
- Create protocols for state, tribal, and local family, criminal, juvenile, and criminal courts that address victim rights; safety, privacy, and confidentiality standards.

3. **Implement a Child and Youth Ombudsman program.**

- Child and youth ombudsman programs are designated to address issues concerning children and youth in out-of-home placements (including foster care settings, residential programs, treatment programs, group homes, and shelters), detained or incarcerated, and or reentering the community from out-of-home placement.

- Child and youth ombudsmen are independent, impartial, and neutral advocates who are responsible for promoting the rights and welfare of children and youth in out-of-home placements.
- Child and youth ombudsmen are responsible for investigating complaints, identifying systemic issues, and promoting systemic change. Child and youth ombudsmen are required to have knowledge of and be informed about laws and regulations that:
  - Affect children and youth in out-of-home placements;
  - Maintain confidentiality; and
  - Have the skills to effectively mediate and advocate on behalf of children and youth.

**4. Require initial and ongoing training regarding human trafficking** for providers contracted and credentialed by public agencies who work with children, youth, and adults facing barriers, including providers in health care, behavioral health and substance use, unhoused/unsheltered, re-entry, diversion, sober living programs, refugee resettlement and immigration, and legal services.

**5. Require training for prosecutor's offices that includes information on criminal statutes**, reporting requirements on behalf of minor victims of trafficking, indicators of sex trafficking, victim dynamics, forms of grooming and recruiting, buyers and demand, the connection between sex trafficking and child sexual abuse material, and local resources. Training should emphasize treating individuals who have experienced sex trafficking as victims rather than offenders.

- Court administrative authorities should implement required basic training regarding the sex trafficking of children and youth for judicial personnel and court employees.
- Review state, tribal, and local family, juvenile, and criminal court rules to ensure they adequately address court dynamics related to human trafficking (e.g., safety, confidentiality, etc.).
- Develop and implement protocols for prosecutors to enhance their ability to prosecute offenders while addressing the needs of children and youth who have experienced trafficking.

*Considerations should include:*

- Clearly stated commitment to avoiding criminally charging individuals who have experienced human trafficking for crimes they committed during or as a result of their trafficking victimization
- Collaboration with juvenile justice, probation, other units in the court and criminal justice system, and child welfare; associated reporting requirements
- Continued Presence and T or U visa certifications for qualifying foreign national minor victims Fines, forfeiture, sex offender registry, and criminal restitution
- Specialty courts for traffickers and exploiters
- Steps to remove online child sexual abuse material
- Use of vacatur and expungement for individuals who have experienced sex trafficking

**6. Require training regarding human trafficking for all law enforcement and first responders** that includes trauma-informed, person-centered approaches, emphasizing treating individuals who have experienced trafficking as victims rather than offenders.

- Require advanced training regarding best practices and trends in conducting investigations for law enforcement investigators who work on human trafficking cases and law enforcement who work on other types of offenses, including status offenses, likely to intersect with human trafficking cases (e.g., organized crime, child abuse, and domestic violence prosecutions).

Advanced training may include:

- Barriers to identification
- Building a case without victims' cooperation
- Case studies
- Continued Presence and T or U visa certifications for qualifying foreign national victims
- Greater focus on interview and interrogation practices
- Identification and collection of digital and online media evidence
- Impact of trauma on the developing brain
- The intersection between labor trafficking and sex trafficking
- Cultural Awareness and Communication
- Review and integration of response protocols for missing/runaway children and youth
- Use of forensic interviews
- Use of technology to assist in the identification of victimization

# NOTES

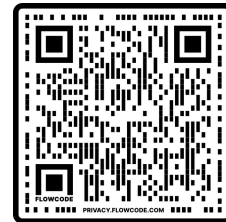


# RESOURCES

## INDICATORS



## RESOURCES



- Education, Training, Awareness, Advocacy
- Direct Victim Services
  - 24/7 Crisis Hotline Line
  - Crisis Intervention
  - Case Management
  - Transportation
  - Victim Advocacy
- Referrals and Information

