

COMMUNITY COORDINATION OF CARE INITIATIVE (CCCI) - FRAMEWORK

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.

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 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 Coordinated Community of Care Committee which are not limited to strengthening laws, regulations, and policies against human trafficking, exploitation, and related crimes.

2. Establish a Coordinated Community 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 interview, forensic, and investigative 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 recommendations promoting victim rights and protections, services, quality care, and client-centered, trauma-informed approaches to the criminal justice system.

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 practices¹.

- 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 Idaho².

- 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 Coordination 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.

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

² <https://preventht.org/programs/student-advisory-council/>

- 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 Coordination 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.

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: A curriculum offered to professionals on how to identify and respond appropriately to individuals who are at risk of or who have experienced trafficking.

- 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 share data and reporting system that should include a mechanism for collecting and analyzing data on reported cases, types of exploitation, outcomes of investigations, 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 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.

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- Review recommendations from the Coordinated Community of Care Committee which are not limited to strengthening laws, regulations, and policies against exploitation, as well as establishing stricter penalties for offenders and promoting victim protection efforts.

2. 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
- Intersection between labor trafficking and sex trafficking
- Cultural Awareness and Communication
- Review and integration of response protocols for missing/unaccompanied children and youth

- Use of forensic interviews
- Use of technology to assist in the identification of victimization

3. 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.

4. 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

Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition, Inc.

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