

Benjamin Thomas Greer

- Former Special Deputy Attorney General California Department of Justice
- Edited and Published over 25 articles (Law Review, International Journals, Chapters in edited books, etc)
- Helped negotiate MOU on Human Trafficking for the CA DOJ with Mexican PGR
- Drafted and lobbied numerous pieces of legislation
- Senior instructor of Cal OES CSTI (homeland security/counter-terrorism/human trafficking)

UC**DAVIS** EXTENSION

RESOURCE CENTER FOI FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTIC

Baseline Assessment Exam

- · Brief multiple choice exam
- 10 min.



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CENTER 100 HUMAN SERVICES

AMILY-FOCUSED PRACTI

Overview

- Baseline Assessment Exam
- · Module 1 What is Human Trafficking?
- Module 2 What is the State of Human Trafficking in California?
- Module 3 What is our Response?
- Module 4 What is My Role in the Fight against Human Trafficking and How Do I Identity It?
- Module 5 CDSS Mandated Reporting Duties and Obligations
- Post-Course Exit Exam

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Objectives of the Course

- Discuss why human trafficking exists Legally define human trafficking
- Identify various types of HT case scenarios
- Discuss the scope of the problem in California and the
- Highlight the roles law enforcement and victim support can play in assisting victims
 Develop skills to identify potential human trafficking
- Understanding the California Department of Social Services Mandated Reporting duties and obligations Understanding available resources

Resource Activity



Module 1 – What is Human Trafficking?

Objectives for Module 1

- Understand the scope of the problem
- · Learn the forms of human trafficking
- Better understand the Push and Pull factors
- · Learn the applicable laws (California Penal Code and Federal Statute)
- Learn the A-M-P model
- Review Potential Human Trafficking Scenarios

Can you	ı define	"Human
Tr	afficking	y"?

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Global Definition – What is Human Trafficking?

The ILO, an agency of the United Nations, defines human trafficking as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs"

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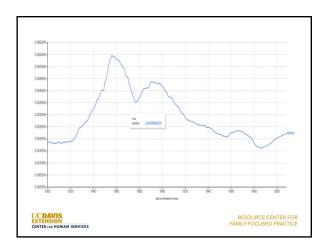
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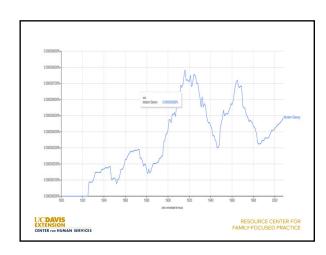
"The business of inducing a person to perform labor or engage in prostitution (sexual exploitation) through force, fraud, or coercion."

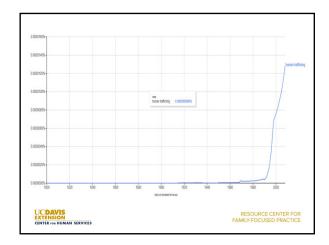
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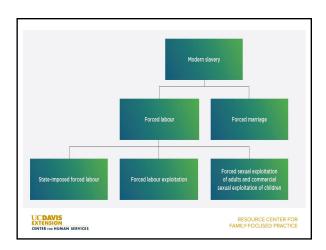
Historical Perspective

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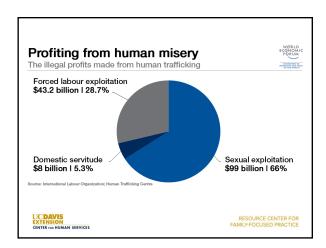






Scope of the Problem • 20.9 million victims of human trafficking world-wide • 600,000 to 800,000 new victims trafficked each year • 14,500 – 17,500 people trafficked into the US annually • 1.6 million runaways per year







Research Supports

Sex Trafficking:

- · High rates of sexual abuse in the home
- Victims enter the life between 11-13 years old

Labor Trafficking:

- Top 3 labor trafficking types: domestic work, agriculture, traveling sales crews

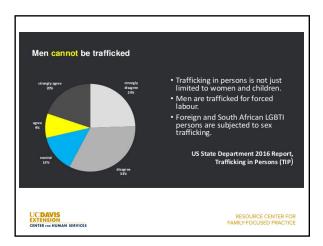
 Average age at time labor trafficking began = 23 years old (2016, Polaris)

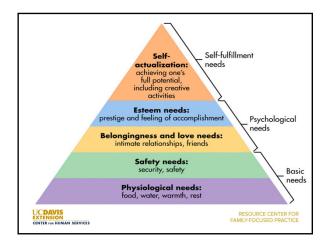


Commercial Sexual **Exploitation of Boys** within the US

Contributing factors of why boys and young men do not self-identify as HT victims:

- Shame/stigma about being gay or perceived gay
- Lack of effective screening by LE & Social Services
- Over-simplification that boys are generally not victims
- · Cultural beliefs systems





Vulnerabilities to Trafficking

Push Factors – Prior Vulnerabilities (How do victims end up being trafficked?)

- ➤ Prior trauma-laden life experiences
- ➤ Poverty/financial insecurity
- > Lack of an education
- > Environments torn by war and political unrest
- ➤ Gender-, racial-, and ethnic-based discrimination

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Pull Factors

- Hope: for a job that can change their life
- ➤ Desire for education and life advancement
- Wish for a better living environment for family
- ➤ The American Dream ideal



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Risk Factors - Individual

(events in or characteristics of an individual's life)

- ➤ Poverty
- > Sexual abuse/Physical abuse/Neglect
- ➤ Runaway/"Throwaway"/Homeless
- ➤ Identification as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and/or Questioning
- ➤ Mental health issues
- > Unaddressed trauma
- > Developmental/Learning disabilities



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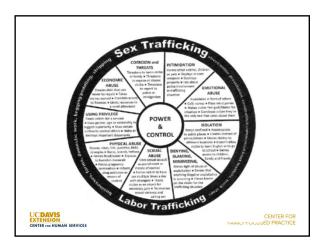
Risk Factors - Social

(existing cultural factors that make exploitation possible/acceptable)

- ➤ Racism
- > Sexism & Misogyny
- > Homophobia/Transphobia
- ➤ Sexualizing of girls and young women
- ➤ Sexualizing of boys
- Acceptance of violence against women and minority groups
- Glorification of pimp culture
- > Inaccessibility of legal economies

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VULNERABILITY OF BEING UNDOCUMENTED

- Highly vulnerable due to a combination of factors, including: lack of legal status and protections, language barriers, limited employment options, poverty and immigrationrelated debts, and social isolation.
- Often victimized by traffickers from a similar ethnic or national background on whom they may be dependent for employment, shelter, and other means of support.

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Crime against nation Must cross a national border Free to leave after border passage Person consents to be smuggled No labor or sexual exploitation required A person is trafficked through force, fraud, or coercion Involves labor or sexual exploitation Resource center for panily force, fraud, or coercion Involves labor or sexual exploitation

The A-M-P Model Action Means* **Purpose** Commercial Sex Acts Recruits Force • Fraud Harbors Coercion Labor or Services Transports Provides · Obtains, or so attempts RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE

Th	e A-M-	P Mode	el - CSI	ΞC
	Action	Means*	Purpose	
	RecruitsHarborsTransportsProvidesObtains,or so attempts		Commercial Sex Acts	
CSEC	: Commercia	al Sexual Explo	oitation of Ch	ildren
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Human Trafficking

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA)

- Created to combat trafficking of persons, to ensure just and effective punishment of traffickers, and to protect victims
- Protects persons under 18 years of age. No burden to prove force, fraud or coercion
- Victim-centered law that grants victims certain rights
- Conduct Public Outreach, Education, Research
 - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
- ACT Reauthorized in 2003, '05, '08, '11, '14, '17
 - Updated law, programs & fund Task Forces (TVPRA)

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Feds: "Severe" Trafficking

- Commercial sexual exploitation of an adult through force, fraud, or coercion
- Commercial sexual exploitation of a person under 18 years of age
- Forced labor or services through force, fraud, or coercion.



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Human Trafficking

California Law

- Established January 1, 2006
 - Penal Code 236.1
 - · Established elements
 - · Ability for the victims to seek restitution
 - · Offers victim protections
 - Amended by Prop 35 in 2012
 - · Possible 290 registration
 - 15-life for 236.1(c) of a minor

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Human Trafficking

California Law

- Penal Code 236.1
 - Any person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to effect a felony violation of:
 - Entice/procure female under 18 for prostitution: PC 266
 - Pimping/Pandering: PC 266 H,I
 - Abduct a minor for prostitution: PC 267
 - Employ minor to distribute/produce pornography: PC 311.4
 - Extortion: PC 518
 - · OR to obtain forced labor or services

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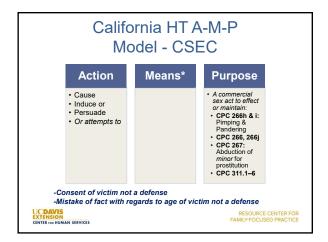
Human Trafficking

California Law

- Penal Code 236.1
 - "force labor or services" means... through force, fraud, or coercion... reasonably overbear the will of the person"
 - "the definition of human trafficking is equivalent to the federal definition of a severe form of trafficking in Section 7102 (8) of Title 22 of the United States Code
 - "Duress includes destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating or possessing any actual or purported passport or immigration document of the victim."

UC**DAVIS** extension

Calif	ornia HT	A-M-P Mo	odel: PC 236.1
	Action	Means*	Purpose
Lichavis	Deprive or Violate the personal liberty of another	Force Fear Fraud Deceit Coercion Violence Duress Menace OR Threat of unlawful injury to victim or to another person	PC 266h & i: Pimping & Pandering PC 266, 266j PC 267: Abduction of minor for prostitution PC 311.1-6, or PC 518: Extortion Forced labor or services
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Example Scenarios	
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Scenario 1	
Sara is a 17-year-old girl in Italy who wants a job working with horses. She finds a 6-month internship at a ranch in the US that offers \$1500 a month for 40 hrs. a week. In addition to learning how to train horses, she will look after the animals and the ranch will provide room and board. When Sara gets to the ranch she is told that fees will be taken out of her pay for her visa, food, and supplies. She ends up being paid very little. They require her to work from 6 am to 6 pm most days of the week and she is not allowed to leave the property unless accompanied by one of the ranch owners. Sara is threatened almost daily and told that if she reports her working conditions to anyone she will be arrested and deported. She is afraid for her safety and feels she cannot leave.	
UC DAVIS EXTENSION CENTER FOR HUMAN STRVICES RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE	
Scenario 1 - Key Facts	
Sara is a 17-year-old girl in Italy who wants a job working with horses. She finds a 6-month internship at a ranch in the US that offers \$1500 a month for 40 hrs. a week. In addition to learning how to train horses she will look after the animals, and the ranch will provide room and board. When Sara gets to the ranch she is told that fees will be taken out of her pay for her visa, food, and supplies. She ends up being paid very little. They require her to work from 6 am to 6 pm most days of the week and she is not allowed to leave the property unless accompanied by one of the ranch owners. Sara is threatened almost daily and told that if she reports her working conditions to anyone, she will be arrested and deported. She is afraid for her safety and feels she cannot leave.	

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The Castillo family has relatives on both sides of the US/Mexico border and is smuggling teenaged boys and girls from Tijuana to San Diego for \$2,000 each. The payment for transportation is paid before the teenagers are brought into the US. Families of the newly arrived teenagers are then contacted and more money is demanded before the teenagers will be released. One family cannot pay and goes to the police for assistance.

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Scenario 2 - Key Facts

The Castillo family has relatives on both sides of the US/Mexico border and is smuggling teenaged boys and girls from Tijuana to San Diego for \$2,000 each. The payment for transportation is paid before the teenagers are brought into the US. Families of the newly arrived teenagers are then contacted and more money is demanded before the teenagers will be released. One family cannot pay and goes to the police for assistance.

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Scenario 3

Mary is 16 years old and was recently kicked out of her home. She was living with her mom, but because she continually breaks curfew, goes to parties, and gets caught drinking, her mom told her to leave until she is able to follow the rules. While walking alone to her friend's house, Mary is approached by a man who asks her if she needs help. He seems concerned for her, and Mary believes he is kind. After spending just a short amount of time together, Mary falls in love with him. He tells her that he will care for her and be the loving "Daddy" she never had. After about 6 weeks together, he asks Mary if she will sleep with other men for money. He says it will only be for a short time so that he can pay off some bills and then they'll have a better future together. Mary is in love and agrees to do it for him.

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Scenario 3	- Key	/ Facts
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Mary is **16 years old** and was recently kicked out of her home. She was living with her mom, but because she continually breaks curfew, goes to parties, and gets caught drinking, her mom told her to leave until she is able to follow the rules. While walking alone to her friend's house, Mary is approached by a man who asks her if she needs help. He seems concerned for her, and Mary believes he is kind. After spending just a short amount of time together, Mary falls in love with him. He tells her that he will care for her and be the loving "Daddy" she never had. After about 6 weeks together, he asks Mary if she will sleep with other men for money. He says it will only be for a short time so that he can pay off some bills and then they'll have a better future together. **Mary is in love and agrees to do it for him**.

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Scenario 4

Connor, an 11-year-old boy, recently disclosed to his mother that his step-father has been sexually abusing him since Connor was 9 years old. Connor's mother called child protective services, and during an interview with a social worker, Connor also disclosed that sometimes his step-father took pictures of him during the abuse. Upon investigation, law enforcement found the pictures on the step-father's hard drive (where he kept them for his personal use).

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Scenario 4 - Key Facts

Connor, an 11-year-old boy, recently disclosed to his mother that his step-father has been sexually abusing him since Connor was 9 years old. Connor's mother called child protective services, and during an interview with a social worker, Connor also disclosed that sometimes his step-father took pictures of him during the abuse. Upon investigation, law enforcement found the pictures on the step-father's hard drive (where he kept them for his personal use).

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Scenario 5

In India, 16-year-old Priya is recruited to work in a California home providing domestic help. She is promised \$400 per week for 40 hours of work. Priya and her family decide she should take the job. When Priya arrives at SFO the employers (a married couple with two small children) take her legal documents for "safe keeping." They tell Priya she is not allowed to go anywhere without them, because she doesn't have valid ID. She was told and believes that she will be put in jail by police if they find her outside the house alone. Priya is expected to perform childcare and household chores 16 hrs a day, 7 days a week, even when she is sick. She is only allowed to eat food left over from the family meals. Priya is paid \$100 a week, some of which must be returned to her employers for lodging, food fees and the use of the shower and toilet. She is afraid to leave because of the threats.



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Scenario 5 - Key Facts

In India, 16-year-old Priya is recruited to work in a California home providing domestic help. She is promised \$400 per week for 40 hours of work. Priya and her family decide she should take the job. When Priya arrives at SFO the employers (a married couple with two small children) take her legal documents for "safe keeping." They tell Priya she is not allowed to go anywhere without them, because she doesn't have valid ID. She was told and believes that she will be put in jail by police if they find her outside the house alone. Priya is expected to perform childcare and household chores 16 hrs a day, 7 days a week, even when she is sick. She is only allowed to eat food left over from the family meals. Priya is paid \$100 a week, some of which must be returned to her employers for lodging, food fees and the use of the shower and toilet. She is afraid to leave because of the threats.

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Questions for Potential Foreign HT Victims

- ➤ What country are you from and how did you come to the U.S.?
- ➤ How do you earn money, how much money do you make? Do you owe anyone (e.g. Employer) any money?
- (If recruited) Is the type of work you are doing now what you thought you would be doing before you came to the U.S.2
- > What are/were your working or living conditions like?
- ➤ Where do/did you sleep and eat?
- Has your employer/partner ever threatened you or your family?
- > Were you able to keep your documents?

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QUESTIONS?

10 min Break

Human Trafficking

Review Quiz: TRUE or FALSE

- 1. Trafficking victims <u>must</u> be foreign nationals or illegal aliens. FALSE: Victims can either be U.S. Citizens OR foreign nationals-both are equally protected under the U.S. law.
- 2. Trafficking requires transportation across state or national borders <u>FALSE</u>: The legal definition of trafficking does not require transportation, although transportation may be involved.
- 3. If a victim consents to prostitution before the coercion or the payment, then it is not human trafficking.

 FALSE: Consent to prostitution prior to acts of force, fraud, or coercion, or if the victim is a minor, is not relevant, nor is payment.

 4. I can conclude a case is not trafficking without doing an interview.

Carrioritude a case is not trained in say that they were not forced or coerced.

Careful interviewing is required to identify a victim, with translation if English is a second language.

Information adapted from Polaris Project Law Enforcement toolkit. Stop Human Trafficking and Slavery.

WWW.2004/SIGNIEGE.STG

Module 2 – What is the State of Human Trafficking in California?

Objectives for Module 2

- Better understand the scope of human trafficking in California
- Exam the type and form of trafficking that is most prevalent in California
- Discuss current statewide efforts to combat human trafficking

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The State of Human Trafficking in California 2012





Kamala D. Harris, Attorney General California Department of Justice

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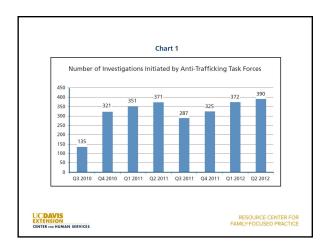
HT Work Group

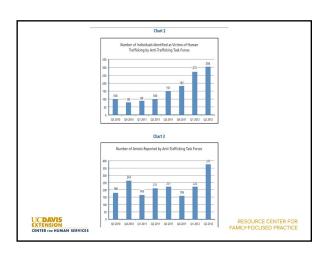
- In January 2012, Attorney General Kamala Harris created a Human Trafficking Work Group to examine the nature and scope of HT in CA, to evaluate CA's progress since 2007 and to identify challenges and opportunities in protecting and assisting victims, and bringing traffickers to justice.
- The Work Group included more than 100 representatives of state, local, and federal law enforcement, state government agencies, victim service providers, nonprofit groups, technology companies, and educational institutions.

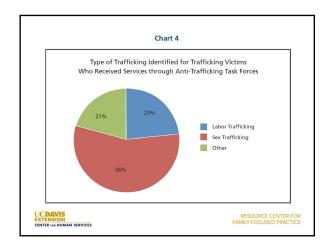
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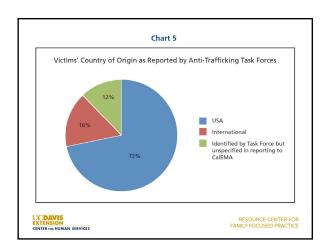
HT Task Force Statistics

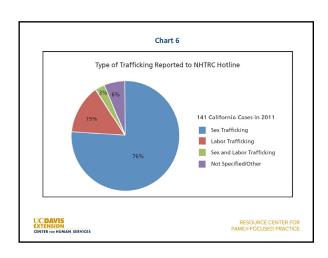
- Between mid-2010 and mid-2012:
 - task forces identified 1,277 victims
 initiated 2,552 investigations
- Arrested 1,798 individuals
 During the same period, the task forces provided training to 25,591 law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, victim service providers, and other first responders.
- Of the victims whose country of origin was identified, 72% were
- American.
 Labor trafficking was under-reported and under-investigated compared to sex trafficking.
 - 56% of victims who received services through the task forces were ST victims, yet data says labor trafficking is 3.5 times as prevalent as ST worldwide.











Main Takeaways from the 2012 Report



CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC

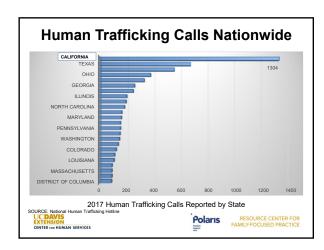
- California remains a popular destination for domestic and international HT due to its powerful economy and its numerous ports of entry.
- SB 657: Supply Chain Transparency

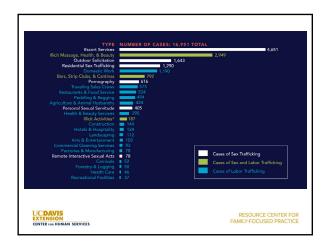
 Transnational and Criminal Street Gangs have begun to "rotate" into HT away from narcotics as a core financial component to their criminal enterprise.
 - Covert Communications: Online Gaming
 Mutual Agreement Trafficking
- Technology is a powerful tool that can be utilized by LE to combat HT and by the traffickers for exploitation
 - Social Media Scrapping Projects
 USC Annenberg report
- HT prosecutions remain challenging
 2012 Prop 35: Ballot Initiative

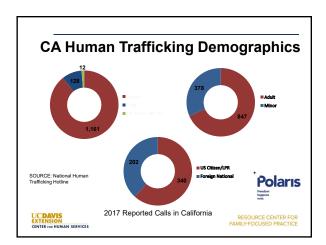
 - Patchwork of Bail Schedule Amounts
 Asset Forfeiture Laws

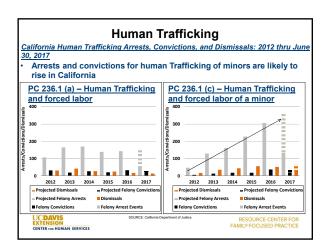
 - Probation eligible offense

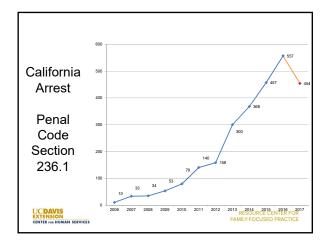












QUESTIONS?

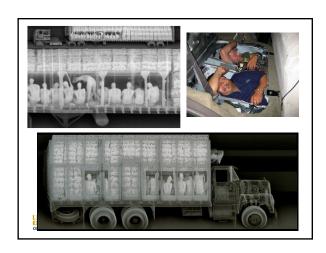
Module 3 - What is Our Response?

Objectives for Module 3

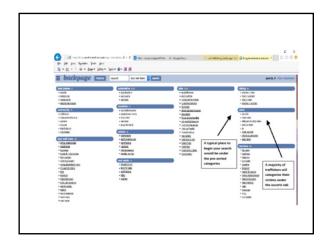
- Better understand the law enforcement structure and intelligence gathering network combatting human trafficking in California
 Identify the 9 HT Task Forces across the State
- Discuss what a victim-centered approach is and how it is applied
- Examine the roles victim services and support organizations provide to survivors of human trafficking

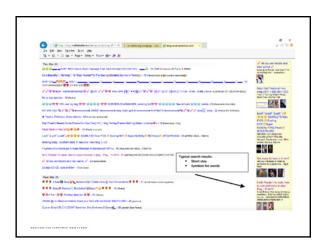
Law Enforcement Reponses

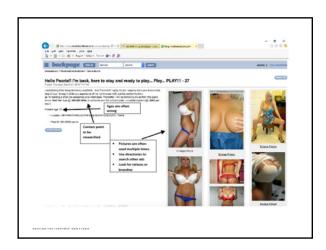
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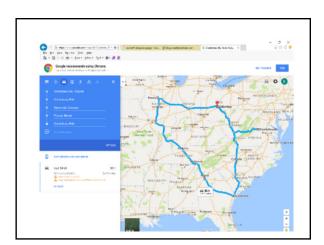












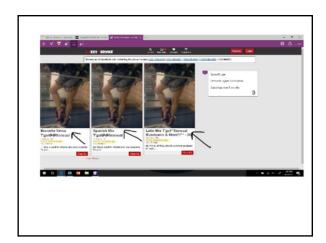


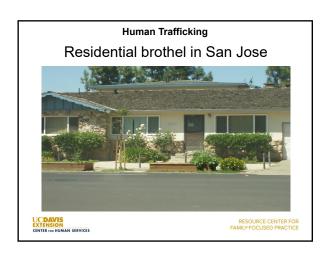














Victim Service and Support Role

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What is a Victim-Centered Approach?



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Victim-Centered Approach

Focus on the victim's needs and concerns to ensure the compassionate and sensitive delivery of services in a non-judgmental manner.

http://www.njdcj.org/standar2.htm



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Victim-Centered Approach

Help stabilize victims outside of their legal case

Use an approach that is:

- Trauma-informed
 - · Seeing them as victims, not criminals
 - Providing options and allowing them to choose
- Strength-based
 - Partner with clients and empower them to make informed choices about their own lives

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Benefits of a victim-centered approach

- Creating safety to help a victim begin/continue the healing process
- Encourages empathy and breeds compassion
- Understand their perspective and their worldview

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The Importance of Language

- 1. Reframes the issue as a form of child abuse, sexual assault and away from guilt language
- 2. Expresses the importance of the need for support services rather than punitive/jail measures
- 3. More accurately represents the issue and the experiences of exploited youth and adults
- 4. Creates a common language among service providers and the community

Language Framing

Victim Blaming

- Prostitute
- · Child prostitute
- Hooker
- Juvenile Delinquent
- · Criminal
- Child hooker
- · Offender
- **Victim Centered**
- Victim
- Commercially sexually exploited child
- Trafficked
- Exploited
- Sexually abused
- Abused child
- Survivor

Is this approach working? YES!

- >Increased willingness of victims wanting to receive help
- ➤ Increased willingness of victims agreeing to cooperate with investigations & prosecutions
- ➤ Increased capacity of victims to move from conditions of victim crisis to self-sufficiency



Module 4 - What is My Role in the Fight Against Human Trafficking?

Objectives for Module 4

- · Learn about available services to HT victims
- Learn about VCP benefits for HT victims
- · Discuss effective collaboration partnerships to deliver holistic victim services
- · Identify red flags and other identifiers
- Know the NHTRC 1-800 number
- · Identify additional resources currently available

County victim services

- · Crisis Intervention
- Emergency Assistance and/or Referrals

 - ✓ Food ✓ Shelter
 - ✓ Clothing ✓ Transportation
- · Resource Referrals
- ✓ Gov't Programs ✓ NGOs
- · Orientation to CJS
- ✓ Marsy's law

- · VCP Claim Assistance

 - ✓ Medical expenses
 ✓ Mental health referrals
- Court Support
- · Restitution Assistance
- · Victim Impact Statement
- Property Return

CalOES HT Victim Assistance Funded Programs

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Continuum of Sexual Abuse & **CSEC**

Linking of "love," sex & abuse Violation of boundaries Guilt & shame

View self as sexual object

Low self esteem Runaway/homeless

Unequal power dynamics of adult/child relationships

Demand: billion dollar sex industry

Approached by recruiters, pimps & traffickers

Child Sexual Abuse

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

RESOURCE CENTER FOR CHILDREN PRACTICE

Indicators & Red Flags

- · Living conditions
- Behavioral
- Physical







Branding

















Human Trafficking Lingo

- The Life/Game
- Bottom Bitch
- Breaking/Broke/Turning Out
- Blade/Track
- Daddy/Boyfriend
- Date
- Exit Fee
- Family/Stable/Wife In-law
 Gorilla Pimp

- Outlaw/Renegade
 Out of Pocket/ In Pocket
- Romeo Pimp
- Square/Squaring up Trick/John -customer



Social Services and NGOs

- On-going basic needs & support
- · Life skills training
- Mentoring youth programs
- School enrollment & tutoring
- Employment assistance & job training
- Appropriate language provision

UC**DAVIS** EXTENSION

- · Appropriate housing
- Transportation
- · Legal assistance
- · Health/Dental Care
- · Mental health services
- Rehabilitation programs
- · Family reunification
- Culturally & spiritually relevant community
- Crisis response

RESOURCE CENTER FO

Collaborating with other providers

Plan ahead for future cases

- What are your agency's policies and procedures for handling HT crimes?
- Who would you call?
- What organizations should you reach out to for a targeted referral or to collaborate?
- Which specific person can you call to expedite referrals?

EXTENSION
CENTER 102 HUMAN SERVICES

FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTIC

Collaborating with other providers

Distinguished Roles

- Human trafficking case worker privilege (CA Evidence Code 1038)
- · Attorney privilege
- Doctor privilege

Building Trust

- It takes timeMeet regularly
- Have honest communication
- Join a Human Trafficking Task Force in your area
- No one agency can do it all

UC**DAVIS** EXTENSION



California Department of Social Services

Mandated Reporting Duties and Obligations



UCDAVIS EXTENSION CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES RESOURCE CENTER FOR

Module 5 – CDSS Mandated Reporting Duties and Obligations

Objectives for Module 5

- Learn about the California Department of Social Services mandated reporting duties and obligations
- Learn about to properly report suspicious activity
- Discuss identifying red flags and other human trafficking identifiers

UC**DAVIS** EXTENSION

•	Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening
	Families Act, Public Law 113-183, Senate Bill (SB)
	794, and Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment
	Act (CAPTA) lead to the CDSS policies and
	Procedures

- CDSS policies and Procedures has 4 duties/ obligations
- CDSS Policies and Procedure All County Letter NO: 16-85 included in your packet

UCDAVIS EXTENSION RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE

Welfare and Institution Code section 16501.35(a), county Social Workers (SW) and Probation Officers (PO) are required to do all of the following:

- Identify children receiving child welfare services who are, or are at risk of becoming, victims of CSE
- Document individuals identified pursuant to paragraph (1) in the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) and any other agency record as determined by the county
- 3. Determine appropriate services for the child or youth identified
- Receive relevant training in the identification, documentation, and determination of appropriate services for any child or youth identified

EXTENSION
CENTER 100 HUMAN SERVICES

RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE

1. Identify **children receiving child welfare services** who are, or are at risk of becoming, victims of CSE

Children receiving child welfare services include children and youth who:

- Are in foster care and under age 18 (or up to age 21 if they are receiving Title IV-E foster care assistance)
- Have not been removed from the home but for whom the agency has an open case file (including candidates for foster care)
- Have run away from foster care, provided they have not reached the age at which the state ends Title IV-E assistance (21) (or have not been formally discharged from care)
- Are youth (up to age 21) who are receiving services under the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (including closed cases)

UCDAVIS EXTENSION

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Identify children receiving child welfare services who are,	
or are at risk of becoming, victims of CSE A child/youth shall be considered "at risk" of CSE if he/she/they:	
 A. Has a minimum of one of the following indicators: i. Child/youth exhibits behaviors or otherwise indicates that she/he is being controlled or groomed by another person; ii. Child/youth spends time with people known to be involved in commercial sex; 	
- iii. Child/youth's use of internet, cell phone, or social media involves social or sexual behavior that is atypical or his/her age; - B. OR has a minimum of two of the following indicators: - i. Child/youth has a history of running away, unstable housing, including multiple foster	
care placements, or periods of homelessness including couch surfing; ii. Child/youth has had prior involvement with law enforcement or the juvenile justice system; iii. Child/youth is frequently truant;	
 iv. Child/youth's relationships are concerning, placing him/her at risk or in danger of exploitation; v. Child/youth has a history of substance abuse, specifically narcotics, opiates, 	
crack/cocaine and amphetamines. UCDAVIS EXTENSION CINTER FOR HUMAIN SERVICES RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE	
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Document individuals identified pursuant to paragraph (1) in the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) and any other agency record as	
determined by the county SW/PO must document this information in the CWS/CMS as follows:	
A. In the Referral Notebook: - I. If an exploitation allegation in the case of a CSEC/youth is substantiated, the SW/PO should select the Abuse Subcategory of "Commercial Sexual Exploitation." - II. If a general neglect allegation in the case of a CSEC/youth is substantiated, the SW/PO should select the abuse subcategory of "Fail/Unable to Protect from CSE." B. In the Client Notebook, the SW/PO shall document the CSEC type into	
the CSEC Data Grid that is located on the Identification page. There are six CSEC Types: — i. Al Risk — ii. Victim Before Foster Care — iii. Victim During Foster Care	
iv. Victim in Open Case not in Foster Care v. Victim While Absence From Placement vi. Victim with Closed Case, Rcy ILP Svcs	
UCDAVIS EXTENSION CINTER 100 HOMAN SERVICES RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY FOCUSED PRACTICE	
	7
Determine appropriate services for the child or youth identified	
In determining appropriate services for the child/youth, the SW/PO shall: - A. Complete an assessment determine the case plan goal, and develop the	
 case plan (MPP section 31-201). B. Assess the safety and well-being of the child including the child's risk for becoming a victim of CSE, and gather information about the child to identify needed services to be included in the case plan at each visit with the child (MPP section 31- 320.5). 	
C. Engage the child/youth and the caregiver in identifying supports and services and in the development of the case plan. D. Convene a Child and Family Team (CFT), when applicable, and meet with the	
team to identify the supports and services needed to achieve positive outcomes for safety, permanency, and wellbeing (WIC section 16501.1(d)(2)(8) and section 706.6). If the county is currently using the multidisciplinary team (MDT) structure as identified in WIC section 16524.7(d)(2), the county may fulfill the MDT requirement through the use of the CFT and including the mandatory partners.	
E. Document in the case plan the services provided to address the CSE (WIC section 16501.1(g)(19)).	
UCDAYIS EXTENSION CHITE IN HUMAN SERVICES RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE	

Determine appropriate services for the child or youth	
identified Types of services that a CSEC or youth may need include, but are not limited to:	
□ Specialized and safe housing □ Specialized counseling □ Medical treatment	
□ Reproductive health/healthy relationships education □ Pregnancy / Parenting services □ Survivor peer groups □ Legal assistance, including immigration relief, if applicable	
□ Services addressing gang affiliation □ Tattoo removal □ Financial education training	
 □ Vocational, life skills, and other trainings □ Other trauma-informed rehabilitation services 	
UC DAVIS EXTENSION CENTER FOR HEAVENING CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE	
Receive relevant training in the identification, documentation,	
and determination of appropriate services for any child or youth identified	
The following trainings are currently being updated and/or developed: A. The CDSS is working with the California Social Worker	
Education Center to update their online learning module to meet the "relevant training" requirement. B. The Resource Center for Family Focused Practice is currently creating an online learning module for POs that will meet the	
"relevant training" requirement. C. The CDSS is also working to secure a vendor for FY 2016-17 to provide additional instruction that may constitute relevant	
training. A forthcoming ACL will provide information regarding these trainings once a vendor is secured.	
UC DAVIS EXTENSION CHIEF TO HUMAN SERVICES RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY FOCUSED PRACTICE	
Police Penerting	
Police Reporting • When a SW/PO becomes aware that a child/youth receiving	
child welfare services has been identified as a victim of CSE, the SW/PO shall report this information to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case.	
 Social workers and probation officers shall immediately, or in no case later than 24 hours from receipt of the information, report a child/youth who: 	
A. Is receiving child welfare services B. Is reasonably believed to be the victim of, or is at risk of being the victim of, CSE	
 C. Is missing or has been abducted to the: for entry into the NCIC, and NCMEC 	
UCDAVIS RESOURCE CENTER FOR EXTENSION EAMILYSOP LISTED SPACTICS	

Human Trafficking Resources

- California Attorney General www.oag.ca.gov
 US Dept. of State's TIP Office https://www.state.gov/j/tip/

NOT FOR SALE: The Return of the Global Slave Tradeand How We Can Fight It By David Batstone (www.notforsalecampaign.org)

DISPOSABLE PEOPLE: New Slavery in the Global Economy

The Slave Next Door By Kevin Bales (www.freetheslaves.net)

RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE

Human Trafficking Resources

A LONG WAY GONE: Memoirs of a Boy Soldier By Ishmael Beah

A CRIME SO MONSTROUS By E. Benjamin Skinner

Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery By Siddharth Kara

10 min Break

Post-Course Exam UCDAVIS EXTENSION CINTER TO RUMAN SERVICES RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-FOCUSED PRACTICE	
Thank you UCDAVIS EXTENSION RESOURCE CENTER FOR FAMILY-POCUSED PRACTICE	