



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**  
OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

# **National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States**

## **Summary of Meeting**

### **December 9–10, 2020**

#### **Day 1: Wednesday, December 9, 2020 | 2–6 p.m. (Eastern)**

The National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States (U.S.) (the Committee) convened virtually for its seventh meeting on December 9, 2020. The National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center (NHTTAC) provided technical support to Committee members and public participants through the virtual platform, Zoom. Committee Chair Glen (J.R.) Ujjifusa, Senior Deputy District Attorney of Multnomah County, Oregon, opened the meeting, held a roll call, and established a quorum.

## **Committee Members**

### **Present**

Rebecca Bender, Rebecca Bender Initiative  
Justice Bobbe Bridge (Ret.), Center for Children & Youth Justice  
Marissa Castellanos, Catholic Charities of Louisville  
Kimberly Chang, M.D., M.P.H., Asian Health Services  
Captain Pi Downsborough, Massachusetts State Police  
Governor Doug Ducey (Substitute: Gil Orrantia), Arizona  
Jordan Greenbaum, M.D., International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children  
Stacey Katz, Psy.D., WestCoast Children's Clinic  
Judge Robert Lung, 18th Judicial District, Arapahoe County and Douglas County Justice Centers, Colorado  
Christine Raino, Esq., Shared Hope International  
Judge John J. Romero, Jr., Second Judicial District Court, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Children's Court Division  
Staca Shehan, National Center for Missing & Exploited Children  
Glen (J.R.) Ujjifusa, Jr., Senior Deputy District Attorney of Multnomah County, Oregon (Committee Chair)  
John Vanek, San Jose Police Department (Ret.)  
Erin Williamson, L.C.S.W., M.P.A., Love146

### **Not Present**

Joel Filmore, Ph.D.  
Camille Naaktgeboren, Ph.D., University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
Kathy Sauve, Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota–Brainerd  
Yasmin Vafa, Rights4Girls

## **Other Attendees**

The list below is based on registration. Other participants may have participated virtually but did not register and are not listed below.

### **Federal Participants**

Katherine Chon, Director, Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Committee Designated Federal Officer (DFO)  
Lauren Devine, OTIP  
Vera Kiefer, OTIP  
Kimberly Casey, OTIP  
Cynthia Pappas, Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), DOJ  
Elizabeth Pfenning, OTIP

### **Public Participants**

Margaret Blankemeyer, NHTTAC  
Ashley Garrett, NHTTAC  
Rachel Haaga  
Madeline Hehir  
Sarah Ladd  
Blanca Denise Lance  
Lance Lemmonds, U.S. Institute Against Human Trafficking (USIAHT)  
John Long, USIAHT  
Caroline Palmer  
Alan Schonborn  
Annabelle Thomson, NHTTAC

## **Opening Remarks**

Committee Chair J.R. Ujifusa welcomed everyone to the seventh meeting.

## **Committee Business**

Committee Chair J.R. Ujifusa reviewed the agenda for the meeting. The Committee's interim report on Best Practices and Recommendations to States (per the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014) was published on September 15, 2020. The Committee's interim report consists of 12 sections (Multidisciplinary Response, Screening and Identification, Child Welfare, Service Provision, Housing, Law Enforcement and Prosecution, Judiciary, Demand Reduction, Prevention, Legislation and Regulation, Research and Data, and Funding and Sustainability) with 127 recommendations for states to address the sex trafficking of children and youth in the U.S.

Mr. Ujifusa reviewed the tiering process for states and cited resources and examples that states may consult as they work to improve their response to the sex trafficking of children and youth in their jurisdictions. Mr. Ujifusa noted that after reviewing the Committee's report, the Committee requests for each state to collaborate with task forces, law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, child welfare and other agencies, organizations, and relevant groups to complete a self-assessment of implementation efforts based on the Committee's recommendations. This is an opportunity to showcase the innovative and successful work going on in each state. For each recommendation, states should assess the extent to which their state has worked to address the sex trafficking of children and youth by choosing the recommendation tier that best describes their state's work (Tier I or Tier II, as appropriate).

## **Old Business**

### ***State Self-Assessment Survey and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)***

Committee DFO Katherine Chon reviewed the process of finalizing the interim report and discussed moving forward with the state self-assessment survey. Ms. Chon confirmed that the state self-assessment survey tool, used for states to assess their progress addressing the sex trafficking of children and youth, is currently undergoing OMB review. Ms. Chon also confirmed that updates will be provided in the coming months when it is published and ready for states to use. In the meantime, she encouraged the Committee to discuss various types of support available to states as they navigate responding to the Committee's report. Ms. Chon reminded the Committee that in addition to publishing states' responses on the Committee's webpage, after states provide their self-assessments to the Committee over the next couple of months, the Committee will publish a final report describing the efforts of each state to implement their recommendations.

## **External Presentations**

Ms. Chon explained that while the Committee provided recommendations to states to address the sex trafficking of children and youth in the U.S., various barriers may impact states' efforts to (1) ensure that policies and procedures related to interstate compacts (e.g., Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children; Interstate Commission for Juveniles), as well as the implementation of interstate compacts, work to combat the sex trafficking of children and youth; (2) address demand (for the purposes of this discussion, demand reduction refers to any effort to reduce the purchase of sex from a minor); and (3) focus on vulnerabilities to human trafficking as it relates to online exploitation, recruitment, and grooming of children and youth, specifically engaging with technology companies. The external presentations provided opportunities for subject matter experts to address the Committee on these topics and expanded upon the training and technical assistance (T/TA) available through the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center (NHTTAC) and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) (see Appendix A for slides).

### **John Long – Program Director, U.S. Institute Against Human Trafficking (USIAHT)**

John Long provided remarks on the role that Interstate Compacts can have in preventing and responding to the sex trafficking of children and youth. The focus of USIAHT is on combating demand in new and innovative ways, raising awareness, educating youth, disrupting trafficking activities, advocating a consolidation to maximize efficiencies, and collaborating with organizations with expertise in supporting youth currently experiencing sex trafficking. Mr. Long manages the day-to-day operations of USIAHT's Boys Safe Home, maintaining a safe, positive environment where the Home's young men can begin the journey toward recovery. The Safe Home is the first home dedicated to the care of male victims of sex trafficking under the age of 18 in the U.S.

Mr. Long discussed the limited residential programs available exclusively to trafficking victims. Twenty-eight states have no residential programs or plans to open any, but there is clearly a need for organizations that can serve the specific needs of minor victims of sex trafficking, including comprehensive case management, access to education, medical, and judicial services, and additional trauma care. Mr. Long explained that as hundreds of victims of sex trafficking await placement in safe homes, there is no agreement among states or the federal government to provide safe-haven for survivors of sex trafficking across state lines. Mr. Long and the U.S. Institute Against Human Trafficking recommended new language and funding mechanisms be added to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) to ensure that minor victims of sex trafficking receive needed specialized care and housing across state lines.

### **Ashley Garrett – Director, NHTTAC**

Ashley Garrett congratulated Committee members on the publication of the recommendations report. Ms. Garrett identified that NHTTAC has dedicated funding this year to support states through T/TA in the implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

NHTTAC works to address trafficking from a public health approach, aiming to increase victim identification and access to trauma-informed services for all survivors. NHTTAC's foundational principles, training, and work include all types of human trafficking, is trauma informed and survivor informed, culturally and linguistically appropriate, multidisciplinary based, and results driven. NHTTAC partners with a network of individuals with both professional and lived experience that can be leveraged by states to support the implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

Ms. Garrett highlighted the work of the [Human Trafficking Leadership Academy \(HTLA\)](#) and explained how the work of the HTLA fellows may serve as a resource for states, including the development of a toolkit on how organizations can strengthen survivor-informed practices. Ms. Garrett also discussed the development of the [SOAR to Health and Wellness program](#) and its three tiers: [SOAR for Individuals](#), [SOAR for Organizations](#), and [SOAR for Communities](#). NHTTAC has seen states use the free, accredited SOAR for Individuals trainings to meet statutory requirements for health care workers training on human trafficking.

Finally, Ms. Garrett explained that approximately 10 of the 12 topic areas identified in the recommendations report are under the umbrella of what NHTTAC can assist with. For those states that may need support on the topics of law enforcement and prosecution and judiciary, NHTTAC will coordinate with the appropriate technical assistance centers housed under the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

### **Cynthia Pappas – Senior Policy Advisor and Juvenile Justice Coordinator, Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), DOJ**

Cynthia Pappas identified the goal of DOJ OVC, which is to enhance the nation's capacity to assist crime victims and provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crimes. The T/TA centers funded by OVC work collaboratively to provide T/TA to all OVC grantees as well as the field at large to develop, expand, and grow capacity in the field. All of the resources available through OVC's T/TA centers are free, and Ms. Pappas highlighted the [Understanding Human Trafficking training](#), which is a series of five interactive online modules developed by OVC's Training and Technical Assistance Center. Ms. Pappas also introduced several T/TA centers that may be able to assist states and referred participants to <https://www.ovc.gov> to learn more about OVC's extensive offerings.

### **Committee Discussion on External Presentations**

Mr. Ujifusa thanked the external presenters for the information they shared and opened up the discussion to the Committee. Mr. Ujifusa emphasized the need for survivor input for states to ensure that voices are heard and requested that Ms. Garrett expand on the HTLA classes and their recommendations. Ms. Garrett explained that after the HTLA graduation, NHTTAC invites fellows to apply to be consultants to provide technical assistance to anti-trafficking organizations. To access NHTTAC consultants, states can reach out to [NAC@nhttac.org](mailto:NAC@nhttac.org).

Erin Williamson clarified that the technical assistance available through the federal T/TA providers is not logistical support in completing the state assessment but rather an opportunity for states to seek support in identifying priorities and implementing the recommendations. Ms. Williamson also identified certain topics in the report as crossing into both public health and the judiciary (such as recommendations on demand). Ms. Garrett clarified that while there are numerous federal T/TA centers, NHTTAC will serve as the coordinator for the Committee's technical assistance efforts with states and work with Ms. Pappas and other OVC colleagues to ensure that requests for support are sent to the most appropriate federal T/TA center.

### **Committee Working Session**

Mr. Ujifusa identified the remaining agenda topics: Google Doc with state assignments for Committee members and review of the OMB update.

Ms. Chon explained that OMB reached out with comments and questions about the burden to the states, specifically to provide specific measurements to qualify as a tier (e.g., states may not have data regarding the percentage of licensed facilities measurement which may impact the overall burden), the estimated length of time to complete the state self-assessment tool, and the observation that some of the questions are duplicative and the instrument is too lengthy to get meaningful responses. OTIP will have a call with OMB and coordinate with appropriate Committee members, as applicable.

Mr. Ujifusa acknowledged OMB's concerns and explained that the burden has been further impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic; however, the Committee felt that they can acknowledge the significant request being made to the states, while also explaining the importance of the work of this Committee.

Dr. Jordan Greenbaum noted that the level of detail may be difficult and asked if OMB had any suggestions on how to improve the instrument. Vera Kiefer said many of the comments from OMB are general and applicable across the instrument, not to specific items. Dr. Greenbaum suggested then focusing in on a smaller number of recommendations to be made mandatory, while leaving the full length of the assessment as is. Gil Orrantia agreed with Dr. Greenbaum's suggestion. He expressed concerns for both rural areas and tribal nations that may be particularly resource constrained in fulfilling the recommendations. Mr. Orrantia also said that if the state assessment is too burdensome or overwhelming, states may put it on the back burner.

Judge Robert Lung expressed concern with diluting the recommendations or diminishing the information that could be collected if the Committee required responses on all 127 recommendations. Judge Lung suggested that the Committee inform the states that this isn't punitive and, if they don't yet have the information, the Committee could offer the states an extension beyond 30 days.

The Committee agreed that because of the COVID-19 pandemic, a cover letter should be sent with the state self-assessment survey to acknowledge that circumstances have changed since the recommendations were initially developed and that the timeline may be extended. Justice Bobbe Bridge said this letter is an opportunity to obtain buy-in from the states. Justice Bridge also explained that the Committee members are responsible for engaging with individuals at the state level to garner support and action from key stakeholders who will evaluate and implement the recommendations.

## Public Comments

Although the public comments portion of this meeting was initially scheduled for December 10, 2020, the Committee agreed to receive public comments focused on the capacity of states to complete the state self-assessment. Ms. Garrett read public comments submitted via the chat box into the record.

**Rachel Haaga:** Thank you for this dialogue. If anyone has thoughts, this has been a repetitive dialogue in our regional working group meetings. We have seen interstate/intrastate compacts being an issue most prevalently with out-of-state juveniles (Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama) not being taken into custody in Tennessee. Services—immediate and long term—are needed, but since no agency is attempting to take custody, services are convoluted.

**Blanca Denise Lance:** Clarification from the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC) may assist in clarifying national challenges.

**Caroline Palmer:** In Minnesota, we are working on labor trafficking protocols with our law enforcement trafficking investigations task force—this is funded under our current OVC grant. As part of the survivor input, we are looking closely at the overlaps between sex and labor trafficking as well as looking

specifically at labor trafficking. We continue to encourage more integration of labor trafficking into training and other response to sex trafficking.

**Madeline Hehir:** Perhaps the Committee could prioritize the recommendations, or check in on 10 periodically (every 6 months?) until all have been spoken to. Making it a process rather than a one-time exchange could also help make it a collaborative/coaching partnership rather than a report exchange.

**Sarah Ladd:** I am the Human Trafficking Child Protection Coordinator for the state of Minnesota. Thank you for the meaningful recommendations and for allowing comments here today. In reviewing the recommendations, I found that there are 63 recommendations that would relate to our child welfare system here in Minnesota. Honestly, for child welfare agencies, it is overwhelming to think about completing the survey in the context of the huge task we are doing in trying to develop implementation of Family First. In order to allocate the large amount of resources to assessing the 63 child welfare-related recommendations, states are going to still want an answer to why this needs to be completed and whether it will be enforceable and who the information will be shared with. Does Children's Bureau want us to do this, for example? An extension of the deadline would be very helpful, as would clarification of some of the wording within several of the recommendations that relate to child welfare.

**Caroline Palmer:** To echo Sarah, as the Safe Harbor Director in Minnesota, we are fully onboard with providing as much information as possible. However, we are located in the Minnesota Department of Health, and pandemic response is affecting many aspects of our work, including redeployments to COVID response—we would need at least three months. And while we will be assigning sections to different parts of the response in the state, they will still need to be coordinated and organized and approved through our governor's office. In addition, the purpose of gathering this information and how it will be used beyond reporting will be helpful in getting people to understand why they are responding.

**Alan Schonborn:** Piggybacking on Dr. Greenbaum's comment, what may be missing from this Committee's work is the compelling collaborative effort, driven by the reason for doing this in the first place. Should the first step include a deeper dive into delivering (not only offering access to) training by Ashley's group? Possibly 90 days of coordinated trainings open to engaged folks at the state level?

**Caroline Palmer:** The virtual sessions are a very interesting idea, and I think it would be great to develop that approach. I think more people will be able to jump into those conversations and get things moving.

**Sarah Ladd:** Yes, I agree that the virtual sessions would be valuable. If the virtual sessions would provide an opportunity to ask questions to the Committee and/or NHTTAC, they could help clarify questions from states.

**Blanca Denise Lance:** [I] concur with Sarah.

**Madeline Hehir:** [I] agree—discussion and TA would be more supportive to states than training.

**Alan Schonborn:** [It is] going to be really helpful, from our perspective, to broaden the participation in those calls beyond the single point of contact in each state. In Texas, our governor's office is driving and supporting many of the changes to the state's response. These are in partnership with our state and local service, law enforcement, and other agencies; but, in order to provide that leadership in a targeted manner, we (our Governor's Child Sex Trafficking Team) would need to be engaged in NHTTAC's offerings, too.

**Blanca Denise Lance:** Given the feedback and public comment, is the survey going to be edited?

**Sarah Ladd:** Could there be a way for state contacts to actually reach out to the Committee with their contact information via something on the website—in addition to whatever other ways Committee members would be getting in touch?

**Blanca Denise Lance:** How do states provide updated contact information? (This was in regard to the document at the end where members were looking at state points of contact.) Is there a way for states to identify their key point of contact and then have each state pull the critical partners together?

**Caroline Palmer:** Not to put the job on Shared Hope, but it seems like they would have a lot of that contact information readily based on the report card work.

### **Committee Working Session (continued)**

Recognizing the pandemic and involvement of state agencies, including departments of health distributing vaccinations, Ms. Williamson asked if an extension of the Committee’s statutory timeline could be revisited. Ms. Chon confirmed that a letter was submitted to Congress requesting an extension to the charter, but no response has been received. Justice Bridge asked if any follow-up had been done to push a response. Ms. Chon confirmed that OTIP would follow up with the Office of Legislative Affairs. The charter is renewed every two years and should be renewed by January 18, 2021, in order for the Committee to continue its work.

Mr. Ujifusa confirmed that the Committee needed to agree to move to extend their charter and develop a cover letter that includes motivation for states to implement recommendations while acknowledging the challenge of addressing all 127 recommendations during this time.

Ms. Garrett suggested that NHTTAC could convene 12 virtual sessions, one per focus, for states engaged directly with Committee members on the intent of the recommendations. NHTTAC would coordinate logistics for each call, and Committee members would lead discussions and provide insight and clarification. Captain Pi Downs brough clarified that these calls need to focus on any clarifications of the intent of the recommendations, rather than a discussion on the topics themselves, and encouraged the Committee to explore how to encourage the appropriate stakeholders at a state level to participate in these calls.

Judge Lung moved for a vote to determine where the Committee stands on next steps. Ms. Garrett read aloud the following questions for the Committee to consider and vote:

1. Does the Committee support the development of a cover letter to explain why this matters?
  - a. The Committee unanimously supports the development of a cover letter.
2. If yes, the reasons why this matters the most: use federal T/TA, demonstrate need for federal support, human trafficking is exasperated by pandemic, identify the connection to new administration priorities, leverage to get more resources to this area
  - a. The Committee agreed that all of these topics are important and should be addressed in the cover letter.
3. Does the Committee support asking Congress for an extension of the Committee’s timeline?
  - a. The Committee unanimously supports the request of an extension of the Committee’s timeline.
4. What should the initial timeframe for state response be?
  - a. Twelve Committee members voted for three months.
  - b. One Committee member voted for four months
  - c. One Committee member voted for five months
  - d. Zero Committee members voted for six months
5. Does the Committee support consultation calls organized by NHTTAC for states to engage with Committee members by topic in completing the survey?
  - a. The Committee unanimously supported the consultation calls.

### ***Technical Assistance Calls***

The Committee agreed that the technical assistance calls should be scheduled as soon as possible, regardless of whether or not the state self-assessment tool has been approved by OMB. Ms. Garrett confirmed that NHTTAC would start these at the beginning of the new calendar year, and the Committee could provide notice to the states that the recommendations are public and the state self-assessment tool is pending. Christine Raino suggested the option of a community forum or some resource where states can support one another. Ms. Chon identified the National Compendium for States and its potential to connect with existing state-to-state resources (child welfare collaboratives, National Governors Association, peer-to-peer support, judiciary, law enforcement).

### ***Public Engagement***

Ms. Chon flagged that public engagement materials were sent to the Committee members via email with the communication package (including video recordings and social media guidance). Kimberly Casey is coordinating this effort and confirmed that the Committee's LinkedIn account is live and the videos are available there as well.

Before breaking for the day, Ms. Kiefer reviewed the National Advisory Committee (NAC) Strategic Outreach Tracker with the Committee. Ms. Chon clarified for the Committee that the designated point of contact for the state self-assessment is the Governor's Office, but the Governor's office may delegate the completion of the survey. Members discussed strategies for coordinating across sectors.

### **Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 6 p.m. (Eastern).

### **Day 2: Wednesday, December 10, 2020 | 2–6 p.m. (Eastern)**

The Committee convened for the second day on December 10, 2020. NHTTAC provided technical support to Committee members and public participants through Zoom. Committee Chair Glen (J.R.) Ujifusa opened the meeting, held a roll call, and established a quorum.

### **Committee Members**

#### **Present**

Rebecca Bender, Rebecca Bender Initiative  
Justice Bobbe Bridge (Ret.), Center for Children & Youth Justice  
Marissa Castellanos, Catholic Charities of Louisville  
Kimberly Chang, M.D., M.P.H., Asian Health Services  
Captain Pi Downsborough, Massachusetts State Police  
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Kathy Sauve, Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota–Brainerd  
Staca Shehan, National Center for Missing & Exploited Children  
Glen (J.R.) Ujifusa, Jr., Senior Deputy District Attorney of Multnomah County, Oregon (Committee Chair)  
Yasmin Vafa, Rights4Girls  
John Vanek, San Jose Police Department (Ret.)  
Erin Williamson, L.C.S.W., M.P.A., Love146

**Not Present**

Joel Filmore, Ph.D.

Camille Naaktgeboren, Ph.D., University of Nevada, Las Vegas

**Other Attendees**

The list below is based on registration. Other participants may have participated virtually but did not register and are not listed below.

**Federal Participants**

Katherine Chon, Director, OTIP, ACF,HHS, Committee DFO

Lauren Devine, OTIP

Vera Kiefer, OTIP

Stacie Harris, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, DOJ

Kimberly Casey, OTIP

Elizabeth Pfenning, OTIP

**Public Participants**

Margaret Blankemeyer, NHTTAC

Mar Brettmann, Businesses Ending Slavery & Trafficking (BEST)

Jan Edwards

Ashley Garrett, NHTTAC

Bethany Gilot

Madeline Hehir

Sarah Ladd

Blanca Denise Lance

Hanni Stoklosa, HEAL Trafficking

Annabelle Thomson, NHTTAC

**Committee Business**

Mr. Ujifusa reviewed the agenda items for the second day of the public meeting. First, the Committee will hear external presentations about prevention of online exploitation, engagement with technology companies, and demand reduction and anti-demand partnership engagements with businesses. These presentations will be followed by a public comment period and a full Committee working session where members will discuss the presentations, challenges that states may face in addressing the recommendations, and the report and state self-assessment survey.

**External Presentations**

Committee DFO Katherine Chon stated that as a continuation from the first day, the Committee will hear presentations on various barriers that may impact states in their efforts to implement recommendations and some of the ways they are being addressed (see Appendix B for slides).

**Stacie Harris – Office of the Deputy Attorney General**

Stacie Harris, Associate Deputy Attorney General and National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction at DOJ , discussed the prevention of online exploitation and DOJ's engagement with technology companies. Online threats against children were high before COVID-19 and continue to increase with so many

children attending school virtually. Resources on how to keep kids safe online can be found at [www.justice.gov/coronavirus](http://www.justice.gov/coronavirus).

The U.S. is working with Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom to establish a set of voluntary principles for technology companies to counter online child sexual exploitation and abuse. These principles are intended to set a standard for international technology companies. Each company will determine what each principle looks like in implementation.

Dr. Kimberly Chang asked about a *New York Times* article on Pornhub. Ms. Harris said these articles are bringing attention to an issue that assists the public in understanding the impact and reach of human trafficking. Ultimately, applying financial leverage is the only way (beyond legislation) to make a significant impact on the sex trafficking of children and youth.

Mr. Ujifusa asked Ms. Harris to talk about the European Union ePrivacy Directive. The directive prohibits companies from proactively using tools to scan their websites to identify missing children and child abuse material that is uploaded, traded, and sold. Facebook uses this technology to make proactive reports to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). With the directive, Facebook will no longer be able to search its own platform in this way.

Ms. Harris also explained that protections were provided to technology companies in the 1990s to support their growth, but now the companies cannot be sued for civil and criminal action (with exceptions such as FOSTA-SESTA). Ms. Harris stated that DOJ was hoping similar exceptions would be made for child sexual abuse material. Ms. Chon noted that demand reduction continues to be a barrier for states in their efforts to address the sex trafficking of children and youth. Earlier this year, the Senior Policy Operating Group under the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons approved the establishment of an ad hoc working group on demand reduction. The establishment of this ad hoc working group is a provision of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention & Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018. In coordination with the U.S. Department of State and DOJ, OTIP serves as a co-chair of this working group and earlier this week hosted a listening session to hear from survivors of human trafficking on definitions of demand, needs and gaps in the field related to demand, and promising practices. The listening session will help inform future listening sessions and working group activities to address demand reduction both here in the U.S. and globally. Ms. Chon then introduced Mar Brettmann to present on the issue of demand reduction and anti-demand partnership engagements with businesses.

**Mar Brettmann – CEO and Executive Director, Businesses Ending Slavery & Trafficking (BEST)**

Mar Brettmann cited [a 2016 University of Texas, Austin study](#) that noted that approximately 169,000 men had purchased sex in Houston, Texas. To meet that demand, the report details that approximately 18,000 children and youth were sexually exploited. In order to decrease the supply and exploitation of minors, BEST prioritizes decreasing demand by providing employers with tools they need to decrease the demand from their employees.

The two biggest deterrents to reduce demand for commercial sex are consequences (e.g., arrest, loss of employment, dissolution of marriage) and healthy, intimate relationships. If employers can implement policies with their staff to support these efforts, then demand will decrease. To incentivize employers, BEST helps educate about the risks to employers when staff are involved in commercial sex, including reputational harm, civil and criminal liability, negative workplace culture, and federal contracts compliance. Ms. Brettmann provided resources for employers regarding policies, employee communications, and trainings (see Appendix B).

Dr. Greenbaum asked whether BEST also worked with Master of Business Administration programs to train future business owners, much like the public health field has started to train nurses and doctors as part of their formal education. Ms. Brettmann supports the idea but does not have funding or capacity to do so.

Kathy Sauve asked how BEST assists employers. BEST provides a list of blocked organizations and websites, but the websites are changing all the time. BEST is reliant on its law enforcement partners to know which websites to add to the list.

Mr. Ujifusa thanked Ms. Brettmann for her presentation and turned to the public comments period from the previous day about collecting information on the survey.

## **Public Comments**

Ms. Garrett read public comments submitted via the chat box into the record. No public comments were submitted before the meeting.

**Madeline Hehir:** Respectfully, I hear a lot of thoughts about what the NAC thinks the states need/would be motivated by to complete the survey, but I'm not sure those thoughts align with the experiences of the 38 states in the National CW-HT Collaborative. If there's an opportunity to have a conversation between states and the NAC on this subject that might help us be successful together. Perhaps this is already planned through the NHTTAC consultations, or a potential subcommittee?

**Blanca Denise Lance:** It is the most effective and streamlined approach to begin with Governor's Office, once key POC is identified - that POC would know which critical partners to include.

**Sarah Ladd:** I absolutely agree with the suggestions from Madeline and Blanca. It is really important to engage states as partners in this work, as we would very much like to leverage the recommendations in the work we are doing on the ground in our states. Particularly with child welfare, it is key to also recognize and consider whether the related federal compliance areas within the recommendations will be acted upon in a timely manner. Many of these relate to child welfare sector laws and policies, and the clarifications recommended by the NAC would make a big difference in our implementation. Sorry this is late!

**Bethany Gilot:** Echoing agreement with Sarah and Madeline

**Jan Edwards, Paving the Way Foundation:** The teams at NCOSE work very closely with many states AG's offices, you may want to consider reaching out to them for POC. Warm introductions are the best. :)

**Hanni Stoklosa – Executive Director, HEAL Trafficking:** Dr. Hanni Stoklosa congratulated the Members on the release of the recommendations. Dr. Stoklosa explained that HEAL's focus is on responding to trafficking from a public health lens and emphasized the intersectionality of labor and sex trafficking. She explained that in some cases, a labor trafficking situation may first be disclosed because of the stigma surrounding sex trafficking.

Dr. Stoklosa shared her appreciation to the Committee for including systemic racism in the Prevention section of their recommendations. She noted that states will be across a spectrum, where some will be well underway and others will be building the plane as they're flying it.

Dr. Stoklosa emphasized a do no harm approach, and urged consideration for potential harmful repercussions for victims and survivors of trafficking who may be deported or criminalized due to lack of training on the part of law enforcement. Dr. Stoklosa made four recommendations to the work of the Committee: integrate labor trafficking (data collection and legislative guidance), integrate an equity lens (from implementation to evaluation, survivor & children and youth), provide guidance for multidisciplinary referrals, and improve legislation so that kids aren't arrested or deported.

## **Committee Working Session**

### ***Extension of Committee***

The Committee is scheduled to end January 18, 2022. The Committee agreed that they would like to request to extend the Committee by two years (for a new end date of January 18, 2024). OTIP will work with the Office of Legislative Affairs to follow up on the request, and individual members are welcome to reach out to members of Congress for follow-up. Ms. Chon confirmed that the Committee should operate under the current timeline with the assumption that Congress does not grant an extension.

### ***Committee Consultation Calls***

Committee Consultation Calls will be completed by the end of April 2021, whether or not OMB approves the state self-assessment survey. Ms. Garrett asked for members to participate in the calls to provide further support to states on the Committee's insight related to the recommendations during the calls. Ms. Garrett also noted that NHTTAC has dedicated resources to support states that need help in implementing the recommendations for fiscal year (FY) 2021. The sooner the calls are scheduled, the sooner NHTTAC can provide assistance to states that request it.

The calls will be recorded and made available on the Committee's web pages, so that states and participants can view them if they're unable to participate in the calls. Captain Pi Downsborough noted that they want to make sure that everyone who should be on the calls has time to coordinate and participate. Marissa Castellanos added that the Committee should identify points of contact at the governor's offices in order to have them participate on the calls.

### ***Engaging States***

Committee members determined a primary and secondary contact for each state and territory and discussed how to respond to inquiries from states received via [NAC@nhttac.org](mailto:NAC@nhttac.org). All inquiries will be responded to within two weeks. Depending on the topic, the email will be forwarded to the subcommittee chair, who will coordinate a response within their subcommittee. They will have five business days to develop the response, after which it will then be shared with the full Committee. The Committee will have one to two business days to provide feedback before the response is sent to the inquiring party. All inquiries and responses will be saved as Frequently Asked Questions on the Committee's webpages.

### ***State Self-Assessment Survey***

Vera Kiefer showed the state self-assessment survey as originally developed and shared a modified option that responds to feedback from OMB. Ms. Chon reminded the Committee that OMB's concerns are about the survey's length and burden to the public. Ms. Kiefer explained how the technology will help to simplify the tool. For example, introductory language will be visible in hover-over boxes. Tier choices will remain the same, but two questions will be merged and the third will be deleted.

Dr. Greenbaum asked how the data would be aggregated. The system will support aggregation, but Ms. Kiefer noted that language should be shared on how the Committee plans to organize and publish the responses from states. The Committee approved the proposed changes to the survey, and OTIP confirmed that they will relay any new information that comes up in their meeting with OMB next week.

### ***Projected Work in 2021***

Ms. Chon clarified that the Committee is required to convene two times per calendar year, although they can meet more if determined necessary. The tentative schedule for 2021 is to hold Committee meetings in May and September. Committee members agreed that their priority will be more individualized outreach to their assigned

states and interfacing with various entities to help amplify the recommendations and encourage responses to the state self-assessment survey.

### **Next Steps**

The Committee will work with NHTTAC to facilitate 12 Committee consultation calls by topic.

### **Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. (Eastern).

# Appendix A: Day 1 External Presentation Slides

John Long (USIAHT), Ashley Garrett (NHTTAC), Cynthia Pappas (OVC)



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**  
Office on Trafficking in Persons

## National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States - Public Meeting

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS  
DECEMBER 9-10, 2020

## U.S. Institute Against Human Trafficking

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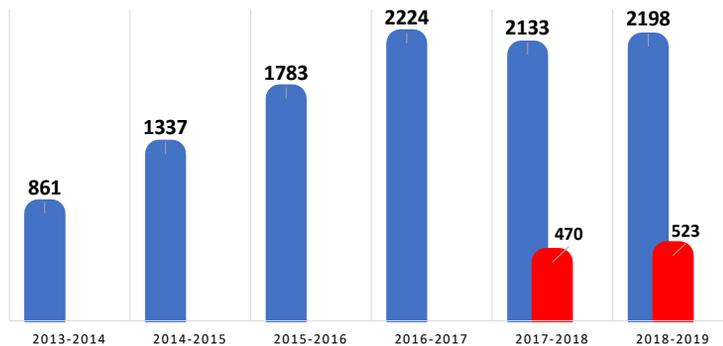
John Long  
Director of Programs

### Demand For Trauma Care For Victims of Sex Trafficking

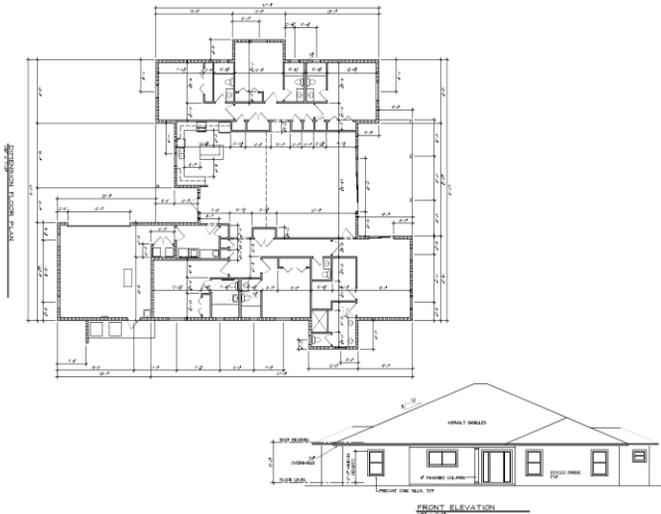
- The number of trauma care beds is unacceptably low for the 100,000 – 300,000 sex trafficking victims under 18 in the U.S.
- Nationally 33 residential programs found to be currently operational and exclusive to trafficking victims with a total of 682 beds.
- Twenty-eight states have no residential programs for victims of sex trafficking and no plans to open any.
- Polaris estimates over 800 minor victims of sex trafficking are identified and taken into custody per day in the U.S.
- The gap in services represents a nearly 20 percent shortage of available beds per day for each minor victim of trafficking.

### USIAHT Met The Demand For Trauma Informed Care For Florida Sex Trafficking Victims

FL. ABUSE HOTLINE REPORTS ALLEGING HUMAN TRAFFICKING



## USIAHT Florida Safe Home



- First safe home for boys in the United States
  - I. Serving biologically born males
  - II. Capacity to serve full gender and sexual orientation spectrum
  - III. Every youth has their own private bed and bath
- Intensive and Individualized Case Management for each youth
- Education
- Medical services
- Judicial services
- MOA with community partners for trauma therapy, equine therapy, and other activities
- Life Management skills including self-care, hygiene, home environment, and relationship development

### The Story of Mark

- USIAHT was contacted by the Missouri Department of Social Services Children's Division about a 9-year-old boy who was recently rescued from being sex trafficked.
- "Mark" had been trafficked since he was two-years old by his biological father.
- Mark and his mother are both survivors transported from state to state and regularly bought and sold for sex.
- Mark was referred to a safe home in Missouri, but there was no funding available to cover the cost of his care.
- USIAHT agreed to provide care but were rebuffed by the Florida Department of Child & Family Services Mark was not a Florida resident.
- In a sign of her desperation to get Mark the help he needed, his mother agreed to sign over parental to make him a Florida citizen, but once again his mother and USIAHT were rebuffed by Florida CFS.

## The Result

- Mark's mother once again attempted to get her son help and underwent family counseling.
- In a fit of rage now 10-year-old Mark lashed out at his counselor and was sentenced to nearly one year in Missouri Juvenile Detention facility.
- To this day Mark remains behind bars and has yet to receive care for the unspeakable sexual trauma he experienced since age two.
- Mark is one survivor of sex trafficking among thousands who are not receiving the specialized care they need because of a lack of cooperation between states.

[usiaht.org](http://usiaht.org)

## The Solution To Ensure There Are No More Stories Like Mark

As hundreds of victims of sex trafficking await placement in safe homes, there is no agreement among states or the federal government to provide safe-haven for survivors of sex trafficking across state lines.

In stark contrast, the Interstate Commission For Juveniles (ICJ) includes all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the US Virgin Islands, and regulates interstate movement of juveniles who are under court supervision or have run away.

ICJ data show that there are nearly 2,000 facilities nationwide with the ability to hold 58,000 youth daily.

The U.S. Institute Against Human Trafficking recommends new language and funding mechanisms be added to the Interstate Compact On The Placement of Children (ICPC) to ensure that minor victims of sex trafficking receive the specialized care and housing they require across state lines if necessary.

[usiaht.org](http://usiaht.org)

## The Solution

The new ICPC would provide requirements for housing and treatment for victims of sex trafficking under the age of 18 who:

1. have been identified as a victim of sex trafficking by officials in their state of residence;
2. and where no beds are currently available in which to house victims within their state of residence;
3. would allow victims of sex trafficking in one state to receive housing and specialized care in states where beds are readily available;
4. and provide a funding agreement for housing victims from member states where current beds are not available.

[usiaht.org](http://usiaht.org)

## National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center

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**NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
TRAINING AND TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE CENTER**

Ashley Garrett

Director

## Commitments

Reduce the vulnerabilities of those most at risk of human trafficking.

Increase victim identification and access to trauma-informed services for all survivors.

Strengthen short-, medium-, and long-term health and well-being of survivors of human trafficking.



**NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING  
TRAINING AND TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE CENTER**



The National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center (NHTTAC) delivers training and technical assistance to inform and enhance the public health response to human trafficking.

## Foundational Principles

Inclusive of *All* Types of Human Trafficking

Trauma and Survivor-Informed

Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate

Multidisciplinary Based

Results Driven



# National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center

## Survivor Involvement

Offers professional development opportunities for survivors through fellowships and scholarships.

Collaborates with a diverse group of survivor leaders to develop and implement materials, training, and technical assistance that build agency capacity to address trafficking using trauma-informed principles and survivor-informed practices.

## SOAR

Accredited trainings are available for anyone interested in learning how to recognize and respond to human trafficking in health care or social service trainings.

Target audiences for trainings are health care providers, social workers, public health professionals, and behavioral health care professionals.

## Technical Assistance

NHTTAC can provide skilled trainers and specific subject matter expertise for your training event or speakers for your conferences.

*NHTTAC services are free and delivered based on need.*



# NHTTAC 2019 - Short Term Outcomes

**93.8%** of participants had high or very high confidence in their ability to identify and respond to human trafficking after receiving SOAR Health and Wellness training.

### Increase Knowledge and Skills

**95.3%**

of participants agreed the trainings increased their knowledge related to the topics

**94.3%**

of participants agreed the trainings increased their practical skills related to the topics

### Change Informed Attitudes When Responding to Individuals Who Have Experienced Trafficking Using a Trauma-Informed, Survivor-Centered Approach

**96.9%**

of participants agreed the trainings were **survivor informed**

**97.3%**

of participants agreed the trainings were **trauma informed**



# Survivor Involvement

A survivor-informed practice acknowledges the unique perspectives of survivors with relevant expertise based on knowledge of their trafficking experiences and challenges they have faced in their efforts to regain and rebuild their lives. A survivor-informed practice includes meaningful input from a diverse community of survivors at all stages of a program or project, including development, implementation, and evaluation.

*Human Trafficking Leadership Academy, 2017*



Members of the Office on Trafficking in Persons, the Office on Women's Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center standing with Coro and fellows of the Human Trafficking Leadership Academy



# SOAR to Health and Wellness



# Technical Assistance

- Customized TA
- Toolkits
- Literature Reviews
- Peer Reviews
- Convenings
- Listening Sessions
- Webinars



**Adapting Peer Support Models for Survivors at the Intersection of Trafficking and Substance Use**  
August 2019

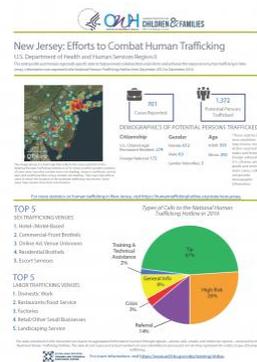
**Adult Human Trafficking Screening Tool and Guide**  
A Guide for Training Public Health, Behavioral Health, Health Care, and Social Work Professionals who work in long-term care and senior assisted facilities to assess and identify and prevent for human trafficking vulnerability or risk of potential trafficking victimization.  
January 2019

**Emerging Issues Webinar Series: Labor Trafficking**

Presenters: Gonzalo Martinez de Ujereda, Program Manager, Buffett-McCain Institute  
Makini Chisolm-Straker, M.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Emergency Medicine, The Icahn School of Medicine  
Juliana Ponce, Survivor and Case Manager, U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants

Moderator: Jenna Novak, Deputy Director, National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center

Date: April 1, 2020, 1-2:30 p.m. (eastern)



## Why Does this Matter?

### Our Long Term Impacts

#### Increase Identification and Services

**68.2%** improved identification and reporting methods for trafficking

**61.1%** expanded services or types of services

**91.7%** integrated victim-centered, survivor-informed strategies

**82.1%** raised public awareness/advocacy/outreach activities offered to victims

#### Increase Skills and Knowledge



**89.3%** further developed skills and knowledge about serving victims of trafficking

**92.3%** shared materials with colleagues

**85.7%** trained/educated others in content/skills learned

#### Replicate and Sustain Changes in Behaviors, Knowledge, and Practice to Address Human Trafficking



**75.0%** changed their management/leadership or interpersonal communication style

**81.8%** advocated or met with leadership of their organization to develop/enhance vision, mission, or strategic plan

**81.8%** advocated or met with leadership of their organization to develop/enact policy changes at their organization

**91.3%** improved programs and practices



## How We Can Help

### National Advisory Committee Recommendations

12 areas

127 recommendations

1. **Multidisciplinary Response**
2. **Screening and Identification**
3. **Child Welfare**
4. **Service Provision**
5. **Housing**
6. Law Enforcement and Prosecution
7. Judiciary
8. **Demand Reduction**
9. **Prevention**
10. **Legislation and Regulation**
11. **Research and Data**
12. **Funding and Sustainability**



## Contact Us

Visit: [www.https://nhttac.acf.hhs.gov/](https://nhttac.acf.hhs.gov/)

Email: [NAC@nhttac.org](mailto:NAC@nhttac.org)

Phone: 844-648-8822

NHTTAC Customer Support Center Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. (eastern) Monday–Friday



# Office for Victims of Crime

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Cynthia Pappas

Senior Policy Advisor & Juvenile Justice Coordinator



## About OVC

- Enhances the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and provides leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.
- Oversees the largest amount of federal funding for anti-trafficking programs in the United States.
- Manages more than 400 OVC HT awards, totaling over \$270 million; there are currently OVC HT awards in 47 states, one territory, and the District of Columbia.
- The majority of OVC HT funds support direct services to victims, as well as multidisciplinary teams, statewide responses to child and youth trafficking, and training and technical assistance.



## OVC-funded Human Trafficking TTA Providers Provide:



Training and Technical Assistance for OVC grantees

Best practice considerations for grantee organizations



Expertise on topics



## Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth - OVC TTA

Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVCTTAC) (<https://www.ovcttac.gov/>) - training and technical assistance for victim service providers and allied professionals who serve crime victims

The ***Understanding Human Trafficking*** training (<https://ovc.ojp.gov/subscribe/news-from-ovc>) is a free, series of five interactive online modules that offer foundational learning on trauma-informed and victim-centered approaches to human trafficking. This training is unique in equipping participants to think critically about human trafficking using reliable resources, both locally and from across the United States. Some of the skills offered include—

- Implementing trauma-informed approaches
- Assessing victims for comprehensive service needs
- Employing a collaborative victim service delivery model
- Identifying accurate data and research on human trafficking
- New strategies for researching and analyzing laws and policies that impact human trafficking.



# Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth - OVC TTA

- **Human Trafficking Capacity Building Center (The Center)**

<https://htcbc.ovc.ojp.gov/>



- **Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST)**

<https://casttta.nationbuilder.com/>



- **Freedom Network Training Institute**

<https://freedomnetworkusa.org/training/housing-project/>



Freedom Network USA



# Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth - OVC TTA

- **International Rescue Committee (Framework)**

<https://frameworkta.org/>



- **Futures Without Violence**

<https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/human-trafficking/promoting-employment-opportunities-survivors-trafficking/>



- **MOSAICS, American University**

<https://www.american.edu/spa/jpo/mosaics/>



- **U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI), Project Trust** <https://www.projecttrust.org/trainingandtechnicalassistance>



# Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth - OVC TTA

## Enhanced Collaborative Model (ECM) to Combat Human Trafficking

- **International Association of Chiefs of Police**  
<https://www.theiacp.org/projects/anti-human-trafficking-training-and-technical-assistance>



- **National White Collar Crime Center** <https://www.nw3c.org/>



## Thank you!

Connect with resources in your state or local community by:

- Visiting the [services and task forces map](#), which offers information about OVC-funded human trafficking programs and OVC/Bureau of Justice Assistance-funded task forces with whom you can network.
- Calling the [National Human Trafficking Hotline](#), a multilingual, toll free, 24-hour anti-trafficking hotline, at 888-373-7888 to connect with anti-trafficking services in your area.
- Searching [OVC's Online Directory of Crime Victim Services](#), an online database designed to help service providers and individuals locate victim services in the United States and other countries.

Subscribe to receive News From OVC for updates on new funding opportunities and other OVC announcements at <https://ovc.ojp.gov/subscribe/news-from-ovc>



# Appendix B: Day 2 External Presentation Slides

*Stacie Harris (DOJ), Mar Brettmann (BEST)*



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**  
Office on Trafficking in Persons

## National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States - Public Meeting

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
OFFICE ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS  
DECEMBER 9-10, 2020

## Office of the Deputy Attorney General

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Stacie B. Harris

Associate Deputy Attorney General &  
National Coordinator for Child  
Exploitation Prevention & Interdiction

# OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL



## Stacie B. Harris

Associate Deputy Attorney General &  
National Coordinator for Child Exploitation  
Prevention & Interdiction



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES

### Voluntary Principles to Counter Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse



#### Prevent child sexual abuse material

1. Companies seek to prevent **known** child sexual abuse material from being made available to users or accessible on their platforms and services, take appropriate action under their terms of service, and report to appropriate authorities.
2. Companies seek to identify and combat the dissemination of **new** child sexual abuse material via their platforms and services, take appropriate action under their terms of service, and report to appropriate authorities.



#### Target online grooming and preparatory behaviour

3. Companies seek to identify and combat preparatory child sexual exploitation and abuse activity (such as online grooming for child sexual abuse), take appropriate action under their terms of service, and report to appropriate authorities.
4. Companies seek to identify and combat advertising, recruiting, soliciting, or procuring a child for sexual exploitation or abuse, or organising to do so, take appropriate action under their terms of service, and report to appropriate authorities.



#### Target livestreaming

5. Companies seek to identify and combat the use of livestreaming services for the purpose of child sexual exploitation and abuse, take appropriate action under their terms of service, and report to appropriate authorities.



#### Search

6. Companies seek to prevent search results from surfacing child sexual exploitation and abuse, and seek to prevent automatic suggestions for such activity and material.



#### A specialised approach for children

7. Companies seek to adopt enhanced safety measures with the aim of protecting children, in particular from peers or adults seeking to engage in harmful sexual activity with children, such measures may include considering whether users are children.



#### Victim/survivor consideration

8. Companies seek to take appropriate action, including providing reporting options, on material that may not be illegal on its face, but with appropriate context and confirmation may be connected to child sexual exploitation and abuse.



#### Collaborate & respond to evolving threat

9. Companies seek to take an informed global approach to combating online child sexual exploitation and abuse and to take into account the evolving threat landscape as part of their design and development processes.
10. Companies support opportunities to share relevant expertise, helpful practices, data and tools where appropriate and feasible.
11. Companies seek to regularly publish or share meaningful data and insights on their efforts to combat child sexual exploitation and abuse.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR CHILD EXPLOITATION PREVENTION AND INTERDICTION

- The PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008
- Report to Congress
  - Outward facing/ public document
- Threat Assessment
- Long-range goals for reducing child exploitation
- Budget priorities
- A comprehensive review of child exploitation policies
- Coordination efforts between international, federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement
- A review of cooperation/coordination between the private sector and Federal, state, local and tribal government agencies



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



United States Department of Justice  
<https://www.justice.gov/coronavirus>

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
<https://www.fbi.gov/coronavirus>

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children  
<https://www.missingkids.org/netsmartz/home>

End Violence Against Children  
<https://www.end-violence.org/protecting-children-during-covid-19-outbreak>

## KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE ONLINE DURING COVID-19

Due to school closings and stay-at-home orders resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, children's increased online presence may put them at greater risk of child exploitation. Parents, guardians, caregivers and teachers can take the following measures to help protect children from becoming victims of online child predators:

- **DISCUSS INTERNET SAFETY AND DEVELOP AN ONLINE SAFETY PLAN** with children before they engage in online activity. Establish clear guidelines, teach children to spot red flags, and encourage children to have open communication with you.
- **SUPERVISE YOUNG CHILDREN'S USE OF THE INTERNET**, including periodically checking their profiles and posts. Keep electronic devices in open, common areas of the home and consider setting time limits for their use.
- **REVIEW GAMES, APPS, AND SOCIAL MEDIA SITES** before they are downloaded or used by children. Pay particular attention to apps and sites that feature end-to-end encryption, direct messaging, video chats, file uploads, and user anonymity, which are frequently relied upon by online child predators.
- **ADJUST PRIVACY SETTINGS AND USE PARENTAL CONTROLS** for online games, apps, social media sites, and electronic devices.
- **TELL CHILDREN TO AVOID SHARING PERSONAL INFORMATION, PHOTOS, AND VIDEOS ONLINE** in public forums or with people they do not know in real life. Explain to your children that images posted online will be permanently on the internet.
- **TEACH CHILDREN ABOUT BODY SAFETY AND BOUNDARIES**, including the importance of saying 'no' to inappropriate requests both in the physical world and the virtual world.
- **BE ALERT TO POTENTIAL SIGNS OF ABUSE**, including changes in children's use of electronic devices, attempts to conceal online activity, withdrawn behavior, angry outbursts, anxiety, and depression.
- **ENCOURAGE CHILDREN TO TELL A PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR OTHER TRUSTED ADULT** if anyone asks them to engage in sexual activity or other inappropriate behavior.
- **IMMEDIATELY REPORT SUSPECTED ONLINE ENTICEMENT OR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF A CHILD** by calling 911, contacting the FBI at <https://fbi.gov>, or filing a report with the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) at 1-800-843-5678 or [report.cybertip.org](https://report.cybertip.org).

For additional resources on online child safety, visit NCMEC's website at [missingkids.org/netsmartz/home](https://missingkids.org/netsmartz/home). For more information about the Department of Justice's response to COVID-19, visit [justice.gov/coronavirus](https://www.justice.gov/coronavirus).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Child Protection in a Digital World



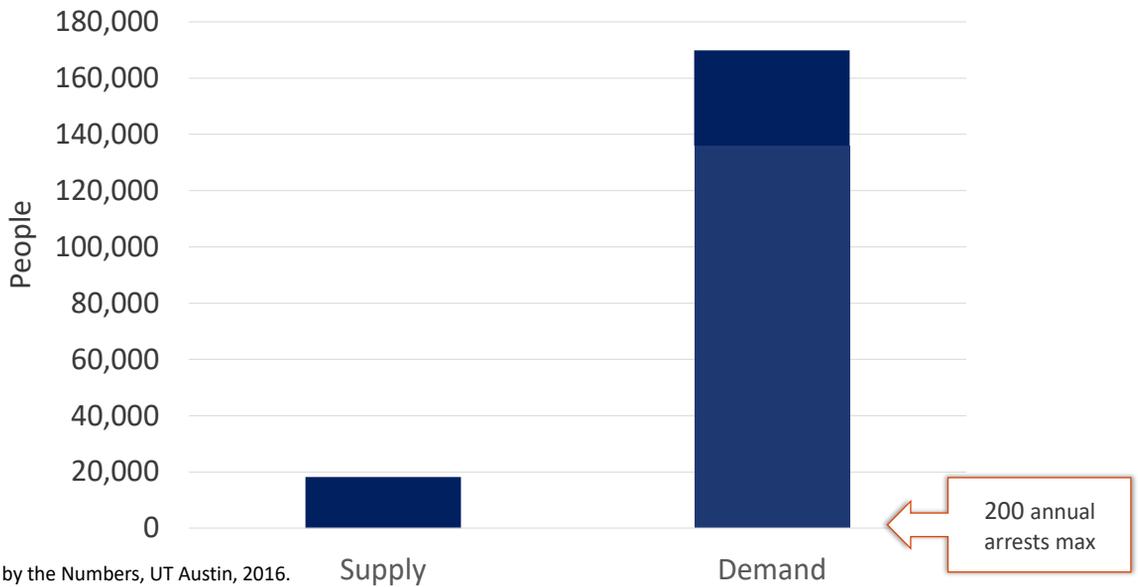
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## Businesses Ending Slavery & Trafficking



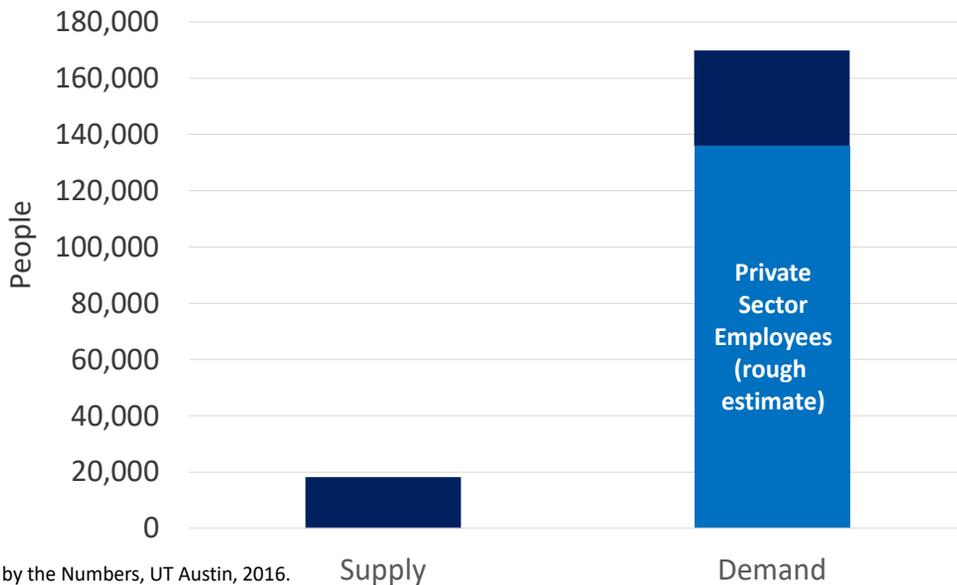
Mar Brettmann  
CEO and Executive Director

## Demand Drives the Houston Market



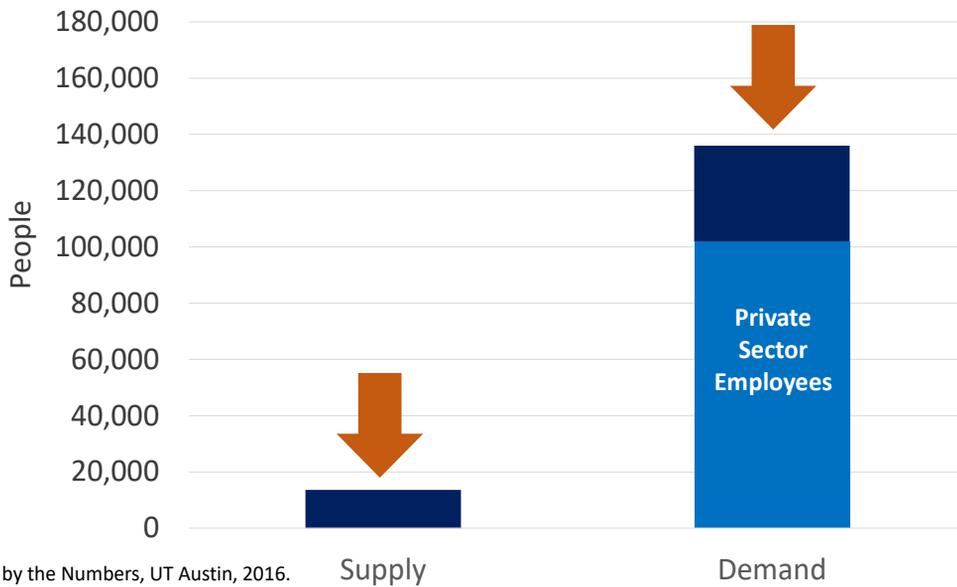
Studies: HT by the Numbers, UT Austin, 2016.  
Invisible Offenders, ASU, 2013.

## Demand Drives the Houston Market



Studies: HT by the Numbers, UT Austin, 2016.  
Invisible Offenders, ASU, 2013.

## Demand Drives the Houston Market



Studies: HT by the Numbers, UT Austin, 2016.  
Invisible Offenders, ASU, 2013.



If we can reduce demand by 25%, we might PREVENT up to **4500 youth** in Houston from being trafficked.

# What does deter sex buying?

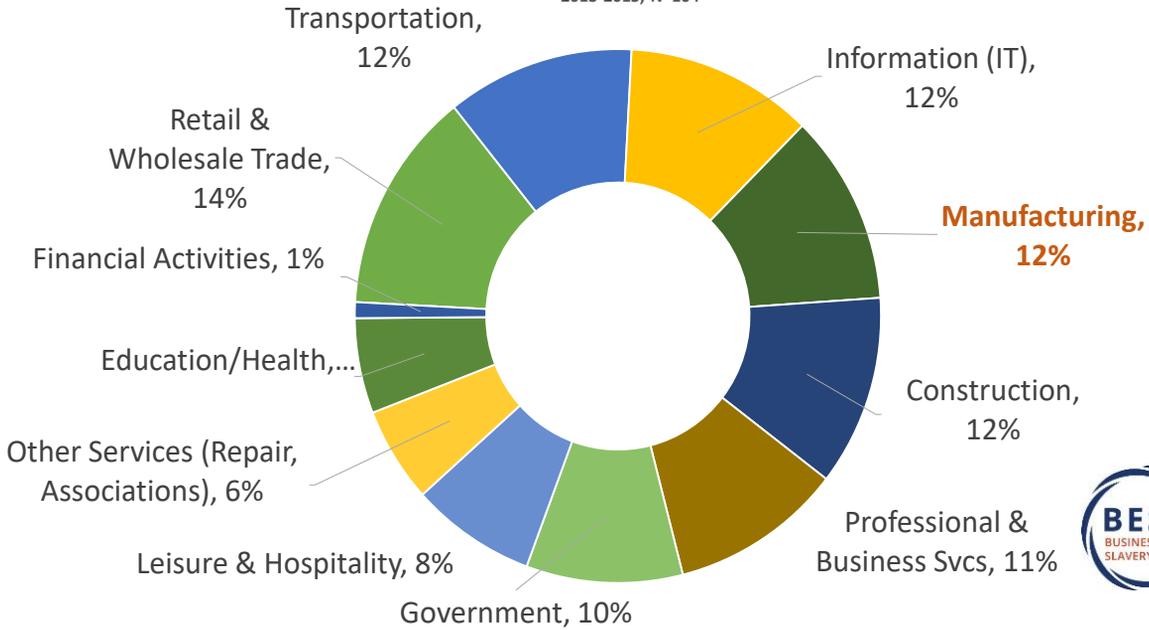
- CONSEQUENCES
  - Arrest
  - Employment
  - Marriage
- HEALTHY, INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS with women and men

## Demand and Employers



## BUYERS CHARGED FOR SOLICITING MINORS

IN KING COUNTY, BY SECTOR  
2013-2015, N=104



An estimated 21.4% of Houston males are buying sex online.

2000 employees = about 214 buyers

2:00 pm



## Risks to Employers

Reputation

Civil  
Liability

Criminal  
Liability

Workplace  
Culture

Federal  
contracts  
compliance

*“Then the CEO switched topics.  
To sex workers...”*

Ellen Pao



Jared Fogle sentenced to 15 years, says it's all Subway's fault

JARED FOGLE  
**EX-WIFE SUES SUBWAY**  
They Knew He Was a Pedophile



Franchisee: Subway execs knew about Jared Fogle's interest in children

**\$400 MILLION**

Technology

**Ex-Microsoft, Amazon employees face sentencing on prostitution charges**

**Inside the fight to take down online prostitution review boards**

By JUJU CHANG and JACKIE JESKO · Jun 27, 2017, 6:05 PM ET

[Share with Facebook](#)

[Share with Twitter](#)

“These are the [expletive] we are supposed to work with to further our careers.”

-- female tech worker

## Morgan Stanley Settles Claims of Gender Bias for \$54 Million

July 13, 2004 | From Associated Press

Lead plaintiff, “Schieffelin said Morgan Stanley condoned a hostile workplace where men made sexist comments and organized trips to topless bars and strip clubs.”



News › Business › Business News

### Morgan Stanley fires strip club bankers

By Katherine Griffiths in New York | Friday 6 January 2006 00:00 GMT | [0](#) comments

## Neurosurgeon gets \$17.5 million award after Swedish Health firing

Originally published September 15, 2017 at 6:00 am | Updated September 18, 2017 at 9:00 am



Dr. David Newell won a \$17.5 million decision after arguing Swedish Health fired him in retaliation for questioning the practices of another top surgeon. Swedish says Newell was fired because he failed to notify the organization that he had been arrested in a prostitution sting.

# BEST Practices for Employers

## Policies:

<http://www.bestalliance.org/adopt-policies.html>

- Organization-Wide Policy, Value, or Code
- Travel Policy
- Business Expense Policy
- Work Time Policy
- Work Properties Policy
- Reporting Policy & Procedures
- Disciplinary Policy & Procedures

### **Example: Carlson**

*“The Company and its employees shall strictly comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding the prevention of the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including the prevention of the use of its premises for such exploitation.”*

# Employee Communications

<http://www.bestalliance.org/educate-employees.html>

- Memo from an executive  
[Examples](#)
- Communications from managers
- Brochure for employees
- Posters or pamphlets

Content: positive, inspiring, and norm-setting

“We’re fortunate to have a talented workforce dedicated to making King County a more just, more equitable community – a place where people’s rights are protected and everyone has the opportunity to achieve his or her full potential in life. . . .”

– King County Executive Dow Constantine



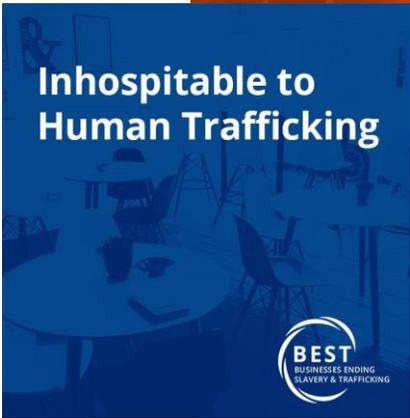
**BEST  
Basics**

The cover features a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard against a dark orange background.



**Flights to  
Freedom**

The cover features a bright orange background with a faint image of an airplane.



**Inhospitable to  
Human Trafficking**

The cover features a dark blue background with silhouettes of people sitting at a table.



**Ports to  
Freedom**

The cover features a teal background with a faint image of a ship.

Online Employee Training  
Courses at

[www.best-training.org](http://www.best-training.org)



## Continuing Legal Education

Jared Fogle was the brand ambassador for Subway Restaurants when he was caught exploiting underage girls for commercial sex. The negative press launched Subway toward a 25% decrease of customer traffic over the past five years. Thousands of locations have been shuttered and the company has battled several related lawsuits.

Subway is not alone. With 6% of US men buying sex every year and 2:00 PM being a peak time to solicit sex online, sex buying poses a risk to far more employers—recent cases involving Robert Kraft and Harvey Weinstein are examples.

This FREE 60-minute Continuing Legal Education course will assist employment attorneys, in-house counsel, plaintiff attorneys, prosecuting attorneys, and all attorneys who work with corporate clients to gain awareness and resources to protect their clients from the risks that sex trafficking poses to businesses.

**You will gain:**

- 1 CLE credit (including 0.5 Ethics credit)



### Next Steps

[Apply for CLE Credit](#)

[Adopt a Sexual Exploitation Policy](#)

[Train your Employees](#)

[Join the Movement](#)



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