



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**

### **May 28, 2019**

**May 28, 2019 | 9 am–4:30 p.m.**

The National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States (the Committee) convened for its fourth meeting on May 28, 2019 in Phoenix, AZ. The National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center (NHTTAC) ensured there were no technical difficulties and advised public participants observing the meeting through Adobe Connect about technical support. Committee Chair Glen (J.R.) Ujifusa, Senior Deputy District Attorney of Multnomah County, Oregon, opened the meeting, held a roll call, and established quorum.

## **Committee Members**

### **Present Virtually:**

- Yasmin Vafa, Rights4Girls

### **Present In Person:**

- Glen (J.R.) Ujifusa, Jr., Senior Deputy District Attorney of Multnomah County, Oregon (Committee Chair)
- 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
- Tim Roemer (serving as substitute for Governor Doug Ducey), Arizona
- Captain Pi Downsborough, Massachusetts State Police
- Jordan Greenbaum, M.D., International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
- Jodie Langs (serving as substitute for Stacey Katz, Psy.D.), WestCoast Children's Clinic
- 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
- Kathy Sauve, Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota–Brainerd
- Staca Shehan, National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
- Carol Smolenski, ECPAT-USA
- David Strauss, Prevent Child Abuse America, North Dakota chapter
- Erin Williamson, L.C.S.W., M.P.A., Love146

**Not Present:**

- John Vanek, San Jose Police Department (ret.)

**Other Attendees****Federal Participants:**

- Lynn Johnson, Assistant Secretary, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- Katherine Chon, Director, Office on Trafficking in Persons, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Committee Designated Federal Officer)
- Stacie Harris, National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention & Interdiction, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice
- Jaqueline O'Reilly, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice
- Kate Cooper, Office on Trafficking in Persons, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

**AZ Human Trafficking Council Representatives**

- Cindy H. McCain, The McCain Institute for International Leadership (Council Co-Chair)
- Gil Orrantia, Arizona Department of Homeland Security (Council Co-Chair)
- Sarah Beaumont, Phoenix Children's Hospital
- Nathaniel Brown, Navajo Nation Council
- Heather Carter, Arizona State Senate
- Cara Christ, Arizona Department of Health Services
- Jennifer Crawford, Tucson Police Department
- Maria Cristina Fuentes, Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family
- Jim Gallagher, Phoenix Police Department
- Debbie Johnson, Arizona Department of Tourism
- Joseph Kelroy, Administrative Office of the Courts
- Sarah Kent, One N Ten
- Lois Lucas, Catholic Charities
- Zora Manjencich, Arizona Attorney General's Office
- Gary McCarthy, Arizona Department of Transportation
- Greg McKay, Arizona Department of Child Safety
- Frank Milstead (sub: Ken Hunter), Arizona Department of Public Safety
- Rachel Mitchell, Maricopa County Attorney's Office
- Sheila Polk, Yavapai County Attorney
- Dominique Roe-Sepowitz, Arizona State University
- Brian Steele, Phoenix Dream Center
- Michael Traylor, Arizona Department of Economic Security
- Jim Waring, Phoenix City Council

### **Public Participants (in the room and virtual)**

- Cate Brennan, NAPNAP
- Bryana Carroll, National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center
- Caedryn Carter, City of Colorado Springs
- Cindy Carter, SAS
- Abdullah Culberson, Riteway Mitigation
- Ava Donald, National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center
- Eileen Forlenza, SAS
- Ashley Garrett, National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center
- Lisa Hansen, Sold No More
- Nicholas Oakley, Center for Child and Youth Justice
- John Patton, Sold No More
- Jessica Peck, NAPNAP
- Stephani Schlack, Sold No More
- Stephanie Vega, National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center
- Clara Ann Wagner, International Rescue Committee PHX

## **Opening Remarks**

### **Welcome**

Cindy McCain, Governor Doug Ducey, Katherine Chon, and Lynn Johnson welcomed the National Advisory Committee, the Arizona Human Trafficking Council, and members of the public to the meeting. Cindy McCain introduced a new collaboration between the McCain Institute and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to address prevention of human trafficking. Governor Ducey discussed Arizona's dedication to training community members in multiple sectors to (1) increase the ability to identify signs of trafficking, (2) provide better resources and support to victims, and (3) bring perpetrators of human trafficking to justice. Katherine Chon introduced Assistant Secretary Johnson, who encouraged HHS to think "big and bold" on prevention of human trafficking. Assistant Secretary Johnson thanked Arizona for their efforts and reiterated the McCain Institute and HHS prevention collaboration. She would like the federal government to collaborate with local and state providers to focus on successful anti-trafficking practices and help to expand them when possible—without getting in the way of the people doing the work on the ground.

### **Arizona Anti-Trafficking Program Presentations**

The Arizona Human Trafficking Council (AZHTC) hosted the National Advisory Committee in AZ, and conducted their meeting business before introducing various Arizona anti-trafficking programs to present their work and key information to the AZHTC and the NAC. Detailed agenda, minutes, and materials for the AZHTC meeting are available at:

<http://endsextrafficking.az.gov/human-trafficking/meeting/arizona-human-trafficking-council/2019/05/28>.

**The Collaborative**—Mark Doty, Phoenix Police Department

The presentation explored a collaborative process for preventing and treating youth who have experienced trafficking. Children who are recovered from living on the streets are screened and observed for signs of trafficking before being returned to the child welfare system. This collaboration includes a team for child safety and a placement center as well as the office of state courts administrator, Arizona police departments, and the Department of Child Safety (DCS). The children are recovered from living on the street and are provided with a place to stay and other services that they need, which allows them to feel safe and to not run away. The police officers assist with transportation, which deters the children from running and ensures that they get where they need to go. To avoid increasing the trauma of the child, the police officers dress in plain clothes and address the immediate needs of the child, often by buying them food or other resources to increase rapport and a sense of safety of the child. Once the child is at the placement center, they have access to onsite therapists and a peer mentor who is a survivor of trafficking. The center has multiple survivor mentors that work with the children. Children who need a higher level of care (as determined by a medical professional) are attended to by a behavioral health inpatient facility or a behavioral health residential facility that has programming to treat the child victim of sex trafficking. This program has greatly reduced the number of children running away from the child welfare system, and the collaboration between law enforcement and medical care has ensured greater childcare and safety. The program has a 94 percent retention rate.

**Strength Court**—Judge David Gass and Judge Pamela Svoboda, Maricopa County Superior Court

The presentation introduced Maricopa County Superior Court's trauma-informed approach to trafficking. Victims are identified through police and probation officers, and mental health providers and survivor mentors are brought in to assist. The Maricopa police departments provide (1) specific child sex trafficking training for their officers, (2) specially trained trauma therapists to work with these victims, and (3) residential providers with numerous programs to meet the child "where they are" in terms of need, including by providing mentors, specific services, and building rapport. Each child who comes into Strength Court has a distinct set of needs, and the court creates a defined but flexible list specifically tailored with care for each individual child. Some next steps include continuing to build a sustainable, best practices program by further developing partnerships for improved identification of child sex trafficking victims; delivering case management, services, and care to each victim; and measuring results through established metrics to establish an evidence-based approach that ensures children have the best opportunity for success.

**Training, Prevention, Data, and Research**—Dr. Dominique Roe-Sepowitz, Arizona State University

Arizona State University's (ASU) Sex Trafficking Intervention Research Department is doing work to increase the response to trafficking before and after it occurs. They are training members of the community, including probation officers and therapists, and collecting data from survivors, law enforcement, and social services about trafficking. Some ideas to expand prevention interventions include (1) talking about it in schools; (2) teaching children how to

identify the signs to share with their peers to keep each other safe; (3) increasing housing programs (people who are going through programming at jails and do not have a housing plan after coming out of victimization); (4) validating screening tools (especially for adults), (5) changing the social stigma of sex trafficking; and (6) collecting data by talking to survivors and engaging law enforcement and social service providers. Project Starfish (an ASU School of Social Work program) is a training targeted toward education professionals that enables them to integrate anti-trafficking training into their lessons. The training was developed by teachers, school social workers, and SexTraffickingHelp.com, which is dedicated to helping case workers and others find resources to assist individuals who have experienced trafficking. Next steps include creating a train the trainer program that has been certified by a task force, working with law enforcement to not arrest victims, piloting new programs, and encouraging law enforcement to work with researchers to inform their policies, procedures, and next steps.

### **McCain Institute for International Leadership—Kristen Abrams**

The McCain Institute is a nonpartisan nonprofit using collaborative partnerships, research, and direct impact programs to end human trafficking. It provides training for prosecutors and partners with the Arizona Human Trafficking Council (AZHTC) and others to conduct research on sex and labor trafficking. One of the Institute's initiatives (the Buffett-McCain initiative) uses technology to address labor trafficking in the southwestern United States by using publicly available data sets from multiple sources. These data sets are layered on top of one another to better pinpoint high risk areas, and equip individuals to go into those areas with tablets (showing the data) to seek out individuals who may be experiencing trafficking. The Institute has also partnered with (1) the National Network for Youth to develop training for social service providers that serve runaway and homeless youth, (2) multiple universities by founding the Student Alliance Against Trafficking, (3) Amber Alert in Indian Country, and (4) as noted earlier, with HHS to create a more comprehensive prevention plan.

### **AZHTC Public Comment—Members of the public were invited to comment on the work of the AZHTC.**

Cate Brennan, National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners (NAPNAP)—NAPNAP collaborates with OTIP, Dignity Health, HEAL, and others. NAPNAP trains teachers, school administrators, and health care providers at federally qualified health centers and developed a continuing education tool for the nursing community. NAPNAP recognizes that generational issues in poverty go hand in hand with trafficking and discussed (1) how they are working at the grassroots level and teaming up with law enforcement and (2) the importance of health care and health care workers, especially nurses, in providing resources to individuals who have experienced trafficking.

Amber Cain, Navajo Nation Council Delegate—The Navajo Nation passed its first anti-trafficking legislation in their community, and they are on the way to their first indictment under this statute. They collaborated with law enforcement and the Casey Family Programs to pass this legislation. They are now drafting a white paper on human trafficking and creating a database with help of the AZHTC to understand what is happening to children/families in the Navajo Nation.

Emma Sherman, Lori Ford, David Romero, and Martin Lynch, Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS) Oversight Group—Multiple members of the DCS Oversight Group discussed a large number of children missing in the DCS system and lamented the lack of reporting on these cases. They indicated that when DCS removes children from their homes, money is paid to case workers, to court employees, and to other types of employees and said that this equated to trafficking within the DCS system. One member stated that the law where the DCS claims to have authority (USC 42) does not authorize them to remove children from the home, and multiple speakers indicated dissatisfaction with the lack of due process in these cases. One member also discussed the need to return juries to these types of cases.

Eileen Forlenza and Cindy Carter, SAS Institute members shared how their work in policy analysis and data analysis could help inform the work of the NAC. They discussed the importance of data collection and sharing to increase the ability of various organizations to be more effective in responding to and preventing human trafficking. They explained how SAS combined datasets and shared information about their multiple partnerships with public and private entities to combat the opioid epidemic in New Jersey. SAS's other partnerships with various state government officials pull data from multiple organizations and use it to increase collaboration in finding effective solutions to trafficking.

## **AZHTC adjourns, convenes with NAC into subcommittee groups**

### **NAC Public Meeting Resumes**

#### **Remarks from Stacie Harris, DOJ**

Stacie Harris, National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction Office of the Deputy Attorney General, discussed the desire to combat the sex trafficking of children and youth through a partnership between HHS and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). She also discussed the work that DOJ is doing to increase prosecutions of traffickers and increase training among law enforcement and explained that DOJ is in the process of publishing a new national strategy on child exploitation, which will include trafficking. DOJ is looking forward to incorporating the recommendations of the NAC as they become available.

### **Subcommittee Report Outs**

NAC subcommittees updated the Committee on the status of their work and asked for input where needed, including labor trafficking screening questions, since labor and sex trafficking can occur together.

#### **Subcommittee 1: Draft Recommendations on Screening and Identification, Service Provision, Caregivers, and Housing—Jordan Greenbaum, Subcommittee Chair**

##### **1. Screening and Identification**

- Administer a validated screening tool.

- The tool should be child friendly, careful about privacy, and thoughtful about the types and degrees of trauma the screened individual may have experienced.
- Use open-ended questions instead of yes/no questions.
- Before screening, emphasize culturally and linguistically appropriate services, and pay attention to mental health issues.
  - Assess needs and risks; attend to physical needs first.
- Focus on why individuals are seeking assistance and the potential for trafficking rather than on obtaining disclosure or some other conclusive finding.
  - Include trafficking screening with domestic violence and intimate partner violence screenings.
- To enable standardization, collect statewide data on types of screening tools used.
  - The first step is collecting data from organizations that already use screening tools, including who is using them, how often, and what outcomes occur.
  - Ideally, data collection would lead to a statewide database.
- Create policy that establishes written procedures, reporting and response protocols.
  - Prioritize sectors likely to encounter child sex trafficking, including health care, child welfare, public health, and so on.
  - Standardize response protocols for more effective sharing and collaboration.
  - Use multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) to increase collaboration across sectors.
  - Articulate a response to all screening results such as at risk, not at risk, confirmed, unsure.

## 2. Service Provision

- Policy and Procedure
  - Modify child abuse statutes so that it's impossible for third-party traffickers to become legal guardians of child victims.
  - Ensure all children have access to services without barriers, including documentation status, gender, etc.
  - Maintain a directory of national and state resources.
- Implementation
  - Use MDTs for coordinated case management.
  - Develop a response with local resources and multiple stakeholders.
  - Establish standards of care that ensure all victims receive needed care.
- Data and Evaluation
  - Establish dedicated state funds to ensure data collection resources.
- Training
  - The training content should ensure a full understanding among all caregivers of the effects of trauma and should include:
    - Dynamics of sex trafficking, risk factors and indicators, and impact of trauma
    - 2-generation approach/family-centered models
    - Culture/gender sensitivity

- Child rights
- Periodic and supplemental training should enable ongoing access to resources (not just once a year training).
- Train both staff and youth in-group homes, create a systemized way to address child rights, and ensure zero tolerance for bias/discrimination.

### 3. Housing

- Policy and Procedure
  - Review state policies by individuals who have experienced trafficking.
  - Examine how to address fundamental drivers for inaccessible housing.
  - Look at different housing options for individuals with different struggles (substance use, domestic violence, male, female, foreign national, U.S. citizen, etc.).
- Implementation
  - Leverage Head Start centers and other community hubs.
    - Head Start families experiencing homelessness would be a good starting point.
  - Study how communities are engaging caregivers.
  - Create a state-led group to establish a strategic housing plan that includes survivor voices.
    - Require federally funded programs to coordinate with and gather input about needs from local anti-trafficking organizations.

### 4. Child Welfare

- Add child welfare section to the report: recognize that a federal mandate (Family First/Prevention Strengthening Act) expects the child welfare system to pay for child victims of trafficking to obtain needed resources and yet does not provide additional funding to states to cover these costs and makes it difficult for the child welfare system to take on new children. Include recommendations to:
  - Provide additional funding to child welfare to cover trafficking
  - Clarify Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act state requirements
  - Accept all children who need help and resources and not to allow the case to be closed unless the child has the care they need

## **Subcommittee 2: Draft Recommendations on Law Enforcement and Prosecution, Judiciary, and Demand Reduction—Pi Downsborough, Subcommittee Chair**

### 1. Law Enforcement and Prosecution

- Training
  - Develop sustainable, ongoing training within academies and on the job with a minimum number of hours.
    - Ensure training includes various roles within law enforcement such as jails, police officers, fire departments, emergency services, certain task forces, administration positions, leadership roles, and others.
    - Include correctional staff to ensure screening of inmates for potential victimization.
  - Deliver both foundational and advanced training.



- Reach out to the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, the Child Exploitation and Obscenities Section (DOJ), or the local attorney general to provide additional training when a community is working on its first human trafficking case.
- Increase investment from local and state law enforcement leadership with training, including funding, resources, personnel, and buy-in.
- Teach how to build a case if a victim cannot or will not testify in court.
- Policy and Procedure
  - Include cross-collaboration with victim services coordinators and/or child advocacy organizations.
  - Provide specific guidance for police officers, especially multijurisdictional officers.
    - Consider addressing the need for federal resources.
  - Develop specialized units and regional task forces dedicated to prosecution, investigation, and training to frontload trafficking investigations and build cases.
    - Include ways to determine jurisdiction (e.g., when trafficking occurs in multiple jurisdictions).
    - Require 24-hour law enforcement response to trafficking and advocate for active information sharing.
- Data
  - Validate the difficulty of defining success.
  - Highlight the importance of education and leadership buy-in.
  - Assess current systems and address existing gaps:
    - Call out inconsistent standards of data collection and understanding of requirements that create difficulty in reconciling data (e.g., force, fraud, and coercion requirements differ across states).
- Funding Sustainability
  - Include new ideas on how to increase law enforcement funding, such as:
    - Grant writing
    - Public/private partnership exploration (public wants to engage)
    - Seized assets and grants to leverage more resources
  - Add fees to traffic tickets to benefit survivors.
    - Similar programs exist; for example, civil employees get funding for on-the-job injury through traffic ticket fees.
  - Consider recommendation about states adopting restitution policies in order to increase restitution.
    - Federal law mandates collection of restitution in all human trafficking cases, but it rarely happens in practice.
    - Judges also rarely award it.
    - It can be awarded without victim needing to testify.
    - Special assessment of human trafficking costs a defendant \$5,000 (if defendant is nonindigent).
      - Judge has discretion to include resources of defendant; if defendant cannot afford the assessment, it is not conducted (defendants are often declared indigent).

- If the defendant is not declared indigent, the assessment remains secondary to paying restitution to the victim (so restitution often is not made).
- Additional Considerations
  - Add T visas to law enforcement training section as a tool to protect victims.
  - If a victim meets requirements of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, DOJ considers them a victim of human trafficking—even if the defendant is charged with other crimes. Consider state statute implications.
  - When interviewing children, be thoughtful without getting too focused (currently this is a brief discussion point in the report).
  - Ensure postconviction relief for victims convicted of a crime as part of their trafficking exploitation relief.
    - Relief varies among states (expungement versus vacature processes and qualifications).
      - The vacature law in Arizona is 99 years; in Nevada, the law is 3 years and some fees.
      - Polaris and the American Bar Association have done analyses on vacature and expungement laws of each state.

## 2. Demand

- Develop laws that hold buyers accountable.
  - Require sex offender registration.
  - Get public involved in identifying buyers through apps and chatbots.
  - Use programs such as Cease Network and Epic.
- Encourage businesses to get involved and educate their employees.
  - Hold technology companies more accountable and require them to protect kids.
    - Create default settings for children who access their platform to protect them from predators.
    - Be mindful of the many apps and websites that allow traffickers to pay attention to and exchange contact information with minors.
- Increase community-based awareness and messaging.
  - Roll out robust public service announcements at airports and points of entry and on public transit, billboards, and trains.
  - Create interrupter mechanisms for certain websites; for example, “Before you go any further, this law says XYZ.”
  - Frame trafficking as both a public health issue and a criminal issue.

## 3. Judiciary

- Training
  - Increase training for judges and court staff to recognize youth who may be experiencing trafficking, especially when committing crimes.
  - Encourage larger jurisdictions to set up an anti-trafficking court.
  - Train more than one judicial officer in rural areas so that a backup judge is available in case of disqualification.
    - Rural areas may not have resources to acquire deep understanding or ability to provide additional judicial help, but training can increase

awareness that not all individuals who have experienced trafficking fit a certain stereotype (not all women, not all minorities, etc.).

- Policy and Procedure
  - Ensure efforts in the judiciary system are collaborative and involve multiple stakeholders, including prosecutors, child welfare workers, guardians, judges, police, and so on.
  - Reduce trauma to child witnesses required to testify against traffickers.
    - Ensure trained professionals care for child.
    - Use CCTV instead of requiring the child to be in the same room as their trafficker.
    - Use other creative means to ensure child protection.
    - Use fewer people in the courtroom (some courts use one judge and one child in the room to increase youth level of comfort).
- Implementation
  - Increase emphasis on community response to trafficking, and encourage judges to use their community influence to call meetings with multiple community stakeholders.
    - Encourage judges to create anti-trafficking task forces.
  - Pay attention to tribal jurisdiction considerations.
    - Many tribal survivors come from the child welfare system, are placed with non-Native families, and often run away—perpetuating the cycle.
    - Address the needs of tribal victims to better understand tribal courts and procedures.
    - Use community resources and identify legislative support to reduce the challenge of paying for these changes.

#### **4. Additional Considerations**

- Add identification of traffickers to the law enforcement section.
- Reduce vicarious trauma, burnout, and turnover for law enforcement, judges, and prosecutors.
  - Provide guidance on wellness, posttraumatic stress disorder, and the impact of trauma and vicarious trauma.
  - Studies show that breathing practice can decrease stress and anxiety and increase job retention.

### **Subcommittee 3: Draft Recommendations on Multidisciplinary Teams, Prevention, Legislation and Regulations, and Data—Tim Roemer, Subcommittee Chair**

#### **1. Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs)**

- Ensure that researchers, survivors, juvenile justice professionals, and criminal justice professionals are included on MDTs.
  - Create a specific state-funded position to serve as a county coordinator/contact point and to create statewide plans to address trafficking, including workshops, trainings, and annual meetings.
- Break down silos between jurisdictions (city, state, tribal, federal, etc.) by including all members of one MDT, if applicable.

- Use various types of funding:
  - Grants
  - Victims of Crime Act funding
- Use the Federal Register Notice to collect information on other state MDT models.

## 2. Prevention

- Emphasize technology and social media roles in recruitment and victimization.
- Increase resources for youth, parents, and community about social media, Internet safety, seeking help, and developing healthy relationships.
- Increase Awareness
  - Train first responders to increase their awareness about various forms of prevention.
  - Ensure prevention curriculum reaches impacted communities.
  - Create child-responsive training and community response to increase protection of youth; implement this in child welfare agencies.
  - Include demand reduction in state laws and policies.
  - Develop demand-prevention plans.
- Implementation
  - Use untapped resources to assist in human trafficking education.
  - Schools could be useful for prevention education.
  - Challenges to implementing prevention education programs include:
    - Schools and parents are not currently requiring or demanding it.
    - Parents are repelled by the idea.
    - Programs are expensive to implement.
  - Head Start can provide some education to parents and older kids in the household.
- Use National Human Trafficking Prevention Action Plan as a resource.
  - Lay foundations for primary, secondary, and tertiary models of prevention.
  - Ensure focus on prevention is tied to a public health approach.
    - Include additional contexts such as increasing parental engagement, natural disasters, and so on.
  - Create opportunities to engage multiple stakeholders such as judiciary, law enforcement, juvenile justice, peer mentoring models, grantee programs, and bureau of prisons.
  - Conduct screenings in prison to determine if parents are reentering the system (which could lead to trauma, for example).

## 3. Data

- Focus prevention efforts on high-risk populations.
  - Gather data through targeted prevention.
  - Monitor prevention efforts.
- Increase interoperability of data collection systems.
  - Establish state and local government data collection.
  - Develop partnerships with think tanks and academic institutions with data collection and analysis programs.

- Use private sector data and resources (including universities) if government doesn't have the resources to help.

#### **4. Funding and Sustainability**

- Tie trafficking prevention efforts to violence prevention as a whole to create additional funding sources.
- Emphasize health care system for children and families to increase sustainability.
  - Some states have started emphasizing children in health care and prevention:
    - Georgia, Texas, and North Carolina
- HHS has open public comment until the end of July on prevention programming.

#### **Report Structure and Additional Information Gathering Discussion**

Throughout the subcommittee report outs, the Committee also discussed the structure, overarching considerations for drafting the report and ways to collect additional information to inform the report and the subsequent monitoring of the implementation of recommendations by States. Below is bulleted list of those items that were interspersed throughout the afternoon.

##### **1. Report Format and Content:**

- Create an index in the introduction of the report to point stakeholders in the direction of the most meaningful sections of the report so that different stakeholder groups can easily view which recommendations of the report pertain to them.
- Draft summaries for each section for clarity.
- Add federal government recommendations, as applicable.
- Explore creating umbrella training and data and evaluation sections (instead of separating them by topic in the report).
- Ensure consistent format for citations, including ones for legal citations and public comments.
- Create examples, but clearly indicate that the list is not exhaustive, references are cited at the time of the writing of this document (which is not predictive of future status of these references), and that no specific organization or program is being endorsed either by this Committee or by the federal government.
- Include labor trafficking content.
  - Acknowledge other types of exploitation and violence, as well as underserved populations, without losing focus of the mandate of the Committee.
    - Some of these populations include individuals who have experienced labor trafficking and foreign nationals.

##### **2. Information Gathering:**

- Any questions or surveys need to go through OMB approval.
  - 6–12-month process
- Committee can ask general questions through public comment.
- Committee will reach out to the National Governor's Association to educate new staff about trafficking and the purpose of the Committee.
  - 50 percent turnover in governorships in 2018

## **Close of Meeting**

The Committee discussed next steps, including information gathering by using the Federal Register Notice and what types information gathering may require Office of Management and Budget approval. The Committee also decided to reach out to the National Governor's Association to educate new staff on the work of the Committee. The Committee decided that the fifth NAC meeting will take place in Washington, DC, on or around October 3, 2019.