

## APPENDIX A

### CHAPTER 2009-95 Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 168

An act relating to human trafficking; creating within the Department of Children and Family Services the Florida Statewide Task Force on Human Trafficking; prescribing the membership of the task force; providing for members of the task force to serve without compensation or reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses; providing specific responsibilities and duties of the task force and its members; requiring that the task force prepare a final report by a specified date; providing duties of the Florida State University Center for the Advancement of Human Rights; abolishing the task force on a specified date; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Florida Statewide Task Force on Human Trafficking.—

(1) The Legislature declares that the purpose of this act is to create a public and private task force to examine and analyze the problem of human trafficking and to plan for a coordinated, humane response for victims of human trafficking through a review of existing programs, a clarification of existing options for such victims, and revised policy efforts to coordinate governmental and private efforts.

(2)(a) There is created within the Department of Children and Family Services the Florida Statewide Task Force on Human Trafficking, a task force as defined in s. 20.03, Florida Statutes. The task force is created for the express purpose of examining the problem of human trafficking and recommending strategies and actions for reducing or eliminating the unlawful trafficking of men, women, and children into this state.

(b) The task force shall consist of the following governmental members, or a designee:

1. The executive director of the Department of Law Enforcement, who shall serve as co-chair.
2. The Secretary of Children and Family Services, who shall serve as co-chair.
3. The Chief Financial Officer.
4. The Commissioner of Agriculture.
5. The Attorney General.
6. The State Surgeon General.
7. The statewide prosecutor.
8. The executive director of the Florida Commission on Human Relations.
9. The Secretary of Business and Professional Regulation.
10. A sheriff.
11. A police chief.

(c) The task force shall consist of the following nongovernmental members, or a designee:

1. The executive director of the Florida State University Center for the Advancement of Human Rights.
2. The executive director of the Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center.
3. The secretary of the Coalition of Immokalee Workers.
4. The executive director of the Florida Coalition Against Human Trafficking.
5. The executive director of the Florida Freedom Partnership.
6. The executive director of Gulf Coast Legal Services.
7. The executive director of the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence.
8. The executive director of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

(d) The Governor shall appoint the sheriff and police chief by July 1, 2009. The Governor may appoint ex officio members at any time.

(e) Members of the task force shall serve without compensation or reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses.

(3)(a) The task force shall receive the Statewide Strategic Plan currently being formulated by the Florida State University Center for the Advancement of Human Rights. The strategic plan shall be presented to the task force at the first meeting of the task force no later than November 1, 2009.

(b) The work of the task force is to receive, revise, and propose a plan of implementation of the strategic plan no later than October 1, 2010.

(4) The Florida State University Center for the Advancement of Human Rights shall:

(a) Collect and organize data concerning the nature and extent of trafficking of persons in Florida and measure and evaluate the progress in the state in preventing trafficking, protecting and providing assistance to victims of trafficking, and prosecuting persons engaged in trafficking activities;

(b) Identify available federal, state, and local programs in this state which provide services to victims of trafficking, including, but not limited to, health care and human services, housing services, education services, legal assistance, job training or preparation classes, interpreting services, English as a Second Language classes, and victim's compensation;

(c) Evaluate approaches to increase public awareness of trafficking, particularly the risks of becoming a trafficking victim; the common recruitment techniques; the use of debt bondage, blackmail, forced labor and services, prostitution, and other coercive tactics; the crime victims' rights; and the reporting of recruitment activities involved in trafficking;

(d) Analyze the current state, local, and federal criminal statutes for their adequacy in addressing trafficking and, if the analysis determines that those statutes are inadequate, recommend revisions to those statutes or the enactment of new statutes that specifically define and address trafficking; and

(e) Consult with governmental and nongovernmental organizations, especially those specializing in stopping trafficking or representing diverse communities disproportionately affected by trafficking, in developing recommendations to strengthen state and local efforts to prevent trafficking, protect and assist victims of trafficking, and prosecute traffickers.

(5) The task force is abolished July 1, 2011.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Approved by the Governor June 1, 2009.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 1, 2009.

## APPENDIX B

Florida Statutes – ss. 39.301, 772.104, 787.05 - .06, 796.035, 796.045, 895.02 and Chapter Law 2009-95.

### **39.301 Initiation of protective investigations.--**

(1) Upon receiving an oral or written report of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, or that a child is in need of supervision and care and has no parent, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative immediately known and available to provide supervision and care, the central abuse hotline shall determine if the report requires an immediate onsite protective investigation. For reports requiring an immediate onsite protective investigation, the central abuse hotline shall immediately notify the department's designated children and families district staff responsible for protective investigations to ensure that an onsite investigation is promptly initiated. For reports not requiring an immediate onsite protective investigation, the central abuse hotline shall notify the department's designated children and families district staff responsible for protective investigations in sufficient time to allow for an investigation. At the time of notification of district staff with respect to the report, the central abuse hotline shall also provide information on any previous report concerning a subject of the present report or any pertinent information relative to the present report or any noted earlier reports.

(2)(a) The department shall immediately forward allegations of criminal conduct to the municipal or county law enforcement agency of the municipality or county in which the alleged conduct has occurred.

(b) As used in this subsection, the term "criminal conduct" means:

1. A child is known or suspected to be the victim of child abuse, as defined in s. 827.03, or of neglect of a child, as defined in s. 827.03.

2. A child is known or suspected to have died as a result of abuse or neglect.

3. A child is known or suspected to be the victim of aggravated child abuse, as defined in s. 827.03.

4. A child is known or suspected to be the victim of sexual battery, as defined in s. 827.071, or of sexual abuse, as defined in s. 39.01.

5. A child is known or suspected to be the victim of institutional child abuse or neglect, as defined in s. 39.01, and as provided for in s. 39.302(1).

6. A child is known or suspected to be a victim of human trafficking, as provided in s. 787.06.

**409.9531 Services to immigrant survivors of human trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes.**--The Department of Children and Family Services shall establish a structure by which the department shall:

(1) Provide services to immigrant survivors of human trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes, during the interim period between the time the survivor applies for a visa and receives such visa from the United States Department of Homeland Security or receives certification from the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

(2) Ensure that immigrant survivors of serious crimes are eligible to receive existing state and local benefits and services to the same extent that refugees receive those benefits and services.

(3) Ensure that immigrant survivors of serious crimes have access to state-funded services that are equivalent to the federal programs that provide cash, medical services, and social service for refugees.

(4) Provide survivors of serious crimes with medical care, mental health care, and basic assistance in order to help them secure housing, food, and supportive services.

(5) Create a state-funded component of the cash, medical, and social services programs for refugees for the purpose of serving immigrant survivors during the temporary period while they wait for federal processing to be completed.

(6) Provide that a sworn statement by a survivor is sufficient evidence for the purposes of determining eligibility if that statement is supported by at least one item of additional evidence, including, but not limited to:

(a) Police and court records;

(b) News articles;

(c) Documentation from a professional agency;

(d) Physical evidence; or

(e) A statement from an individual having knowledge of the circumstances providing the basis for the claim.

(7) Develop a public awareness program for employers and other organizations that may come into contact with immigrant survivors of human trafficking in order to provide education and raise awareness of the problem.

**772.104 Civil cause of action.--**

(1) Any person who proves by clear and convincing evidence that he or she has been injured by reason of any violation of the provisions of s. 772.103 shall have a cause of action for threefold the actual damages sustained and, in any such action, is entitled to minimum damages in the amount of \$200, and reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in the trial and appellate courts.

(2) As an alternative to recovery under subsection (1), any person who proves by clear and convincing evidence that he or she has been injured by reason of any violation of the provisions of s. 772.103 due to sex trafficking or human trafficking shall have a cause of action for threefold the amount gained from the sex trafficking or human trafficking and in any such action is entitled to minimum damages in the amount of \$200 and reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in the trial and appellate courts.

(3) In no event shall punitive damages be awarded under this section. The defendant shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and court costs in the trial and appellate courts upon a finding that the claimant raised a claim which was without substantial fact or legal support. In awarding attorney's fees and costs under this section, the court shall not consider the ability of the opposing party to pay such fees and costs. Nothing under this section shall be interpreted as limiting any right to recover attorney's fees or costs provided under other provisions of law.

**787.05 Unlawfully obtaining labor or services.--**Any person who knowingly obtains the labor or services of a person by:

(1) Causing or threatening to cause bodily injury to that person or another person;

(2) Restraining or threatening to restrain that person or another person without lawful authority and against her or his will; or

(3) Withholding that person's governmental records, identifying information, or other personal property,  
commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

**787.06 Human trafficking.--**

(1)(a) The Legislature finds that human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery. Victims of human trafficking are young children, teenagers, and adults. Thousands of victims are trafficked annually across international borders worldwide. Many of these victims are trafficked into this state. The Legislature finds that victims of human trafficking are subjected to force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor.

(b) The Legislature finds that while many victims of human trafficking are forced to work in prostitution or the sexual entertainment industry, trafficking also occurs in forms of labor exploitation, such as domestic servitude, restaurant work, janitorial work, sweatshop factory work, and migrant agricultural work.

(c) The Legislature finds that traffickers use various techniques to instill fear in victims and to keep them enslaved. Some traffickers keep their victims under lock and key. However, the most frequently used practices are less obvious techniques that include isolating victims from the public and family members; confiscating passports, visas, or other identification documents; using or threatening to use violence toward victims or their families; telling victims that they will be imprisoned or deported for immigration violations if they contact authorities; and controlling the victims' funds by holding the money ostensibly for safekeeping.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that the perpetrators of human trafficking be penalized for their illegal conduct and that the victims of trafficking be protected and assisted by this state and its agencies. In furtherance of this policy, it is the intent of the Legislature that the state Supreme Court, The Florida Bar, and relevant state agencies prepare and implement training programs in order that judges, attorneys, law enforcement personnel, investigators, and others are able to identify traffickers and victims of human trafficking and direct victims to appropriate agencies for assistance. It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Children and Family Services and other state agencies cooperate with other state and federal agencies to ensure that victims of human trafficking can access social services and benefits to alleviate their plight.

(2) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Financial harm" includes extortionate extension of credit, loan sharking as defined in s. 687.071, or employment contracts that violate the statute of frauds as provided in s. 725.01.

(b) "Forced labor or services" means labor or services obtained from a person by:

1. Using or threatening to use physical force against that person or another person;
2. Restraining, isolating, or confining or threatening to restrain, isolate, or confine that person or another person without lawful authority and against her or his will;
3. Using lending or other credit methods to establish a debt by that person or another person when labor or services are pledged as a security for the debt, if the value of the labor or services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt, the length and nature of the labor or services are not respectively limited and defined;
4. Destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, withholding, or possessing any actual or purported passport, visa, or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of that person or another person;

5. Causing or threatening to cause financial harm to any person; or
6. Fraud or coercion.

(c) "Human trafficking" means transporting, soliciting, recruiting, harboring, providing, or obtaining another person for transport.

(d) "Maintain," when used in relation to labor services, means to secure continued performance thereof, regardless of any initial agreement on the part of the victim to perform such type service.

(3) Any person who knowingly:

(a) Engages, or attempts to engage, in human trafficking with the intent or knowledge that the trafficked person will be subjected to forced labor or services; or

(b) Benefits financially by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture that has subjected a person to forced labor or services;

commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(4) The Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission shall establish standards for basic and advanced training programs for law enforcement officers in the subjects of investigating and preventing human trafficking crimes. After January 1, 2007, every basic skills course required for law enforcement officers to obtain initial certification must include training on human trafficking crime prevention and investigation.

(5) Each state attorney shall develop standards of instruction for prosecutors to receive training on the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking crimes and shall provide for periodic and timely instruction.

**[Only portions relevant to trafficked children included to show stricken language; s. 796.035 is shown below as it appears in law.]**

**ENROLLED**

**2008 Legislature CS for CS for CS for SB 1442, 1st Engrossed**

**CODING:** Words **stricken** are deletions; words **underlined** are additions.

An act relating to exploited children; ... amending s. 796.035, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the sale or transfer of minors into sex trafficking or prostitution;... providing an effective date.

Section 2. Section 796.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

796.035 Selling or buying of minors into sex trafficking or prostitution; penalties.--Any parent, legal guardian, or other person having custody or control of a minor who sells or otherwise transfers custody or control of such minor, or offers to sell or otherwise transfer custody of such minor, with knowledge that, as a consequence of the sale or transfer, ~~force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause~~ the minor will ~~to~~ engage in prostitution, perform naked for compensation, or otherwise participate in the trade of sex trafficking, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

**796.035 Selling or buying of minors into sex trafficking or prostitution; penalties.**--Any parent, legal guardian, or other person having custody or control of a minor who sells or otherwise transfers custody or control of such minor, or offers to sell or otherwise transfer custody of such minor, with knowledge that, as a consequence of the sale or transfer, force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause the minor to engage in prostitution or otherwise participate in the trade of sex trafficking, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

**796.045 Sex trafficking; penalties.**--Any person who knowingly recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means a person, knowing that force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause that person to engage in prostitution, commits the offense of sex trafficking, a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the offense of sex trafficking is committed against a person who is under the age of 14 or if such offense results in death.

**895.02 Definitions.**--As used in ss. 895.01-895.08, the term:

23. Chapter 787, relating to kidnapping or human trafficking.
25. Section 796.03, s. 796.035, s. 796.04, s. 796.045, s. 796.05, or s. 796.07, relating to prostitution and sex trafficking.
32. Section 827.071, relating to commercial sexual exploitation of children

## APPENDIX C

Florida enacted a law in 2004 to penalize human traffickers, protect their victims, and to ensure that relevant public entities are able to identify traffickers and victims. Additionally, the intent was to provide a means for victims to access services designed to help them integrate into our communities once identified. In 2009, the Florida Legislature further enhanced their commitment to this issue by creating a Statewide Task Force on Human Trafficking under the auspices of the Department of Children and Families. This task force is co-chaired with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. Its directive is to receive, revise and propose a plan of implementation of the strategic plan developed by the Florida State University Center of the Advancement of Human Rights. The Task Force will begin implementation plan development on October 1, 2010 and will issue its final Implementation Plan in January 2011. The Task Force will be abolished July 1, 2011. The law named nine governmental members to the Task Force. They, or their designees, served as follows:

Gerard Bailey, Executive Director of Florida Department of Law Enforcement (Co-Chair)

George H. Sheldon, Secretary, Department of Children and Families (Co-Chair)

Anne Gannon for Alex Sink, Chief Financial Officer

Lt. Charles Delgado for Charles Bronson, Commissioner of Agriculture

Emery Gainey for Bill McCollum, Attorney General

Jan Davis for Ana M. Viamonte Ros, State Surgeon General

William Shepherd, Statewide Prosecutor

Cornelius Brownlee for Derick Daniel, Executive Director of Florida Commission of Human Relations

John Powell for Charlie Liem, Interim Secretary of Business and Professional Regulation

The following sheriff and police chief were appointed by the Governor, as required under the law:

Gerald Monahan, Jr., Chief of Police of the City of Port Orange

Mike Scott, Sheriff of Lee County

The next eight non-governmental organization members were also required by statute to serve on the Task Force and they or their designees served as follows:

Terry Coonan, for the FSU Center for the Advancement of Human Rights

Ana Vallejo, for the Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center

Julia Perkins, for the Coalition of Immokalee Farm Workers

Luz Nagel, for the Florida Coalition against Human Trafficking

Suzy Cop, for the Florida Freedom Partnership

Kathlyn Mackovjak for Gulf Coast Legal Services

Jennifer Dritt, for the Florida Council against Sexual Violence

Nina Zollo, for the Florida Council against Domestic Violence

The Governor made the following five appointments ex officio per the legislation:

Michael McAuliffe, State Attorney, 15<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit

Walter A. McNeil, Secretary of Department of Corrections

Grace O'Donnell, Major of Special Victims' Bureau at Miami-Dade Police Department (retired)

Maria Lorts Sachs, State Representative, District 86

Floy Turner, AMBER Alert Liaison, Fox Valley Technical College

### **Task Force Meetings**

The Task Force met four times – two in person and two via conference calls. Each meeting was duly noticed and included public testimony and comment.

The first Task Force meeting was held on October 31, 2009 in conjunction with Florida's first Victims of Trafficking Summit held in Miami, Florida.

After this meeting the following six sub- committees were formed and were charged as described below.

#### **Criminal Justice Committee**

- Identify existing training, the requirements for participation, and the availability.
- Develop recommendations for content and frequency of training for local and state law enforcement agencies.
- Develop recommendations for content and frequency of training for judges and prosecutors.

#### **Law and Public Policy Committee**

- Identify legislation being developed, such as Florida Safe Harbor Act
- Develop plan for creation of Statewide Trafficking database

#### **Resource Committee**

- Identify existing training resources, coalitions, workgroups and task forces as well as social services programs dealing with human trafficking or providing services to victims.
- Identify gaps in services and programs.
- Create an electronic directory of resources that can be shared and put on the website.

#### **Education, Training and Public Awareness Committee**

- Create a strategy for a statewide human trafficking education and awareness

campaign.

- Develop list of resource people or groups to assist with the campaign.
- Develop budget needed for implementation.

#### **Special Populations Committee**

- Identify gaps in service and education pertaining to special populations such as minors, runaways, disabled, non-English speaking, and immigrants.
- Identify services to refugee population already in place.

#### **Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee**

- Address the creation of a system of care for these victims.
- Specifically focus on: definitions, legal status, treatment models, assessment Procedures, services, licensing of facilities and providers, safety and Security requirements, reporting requirements and funding.

A full report with recommendations from the committee is due no later than January 1, 2011.

The second meeting was held via conference call on January 25, 2010. Seventeen members called in to the meeting.

The members met in St. Petersburg on May 6, 2010 and eighteen members were present.

A second conference call was held on July 21<sup>st</sup>, 2010. Seven video-conferencing sites were set up around the state for easy accessibility by the members and the public.

## APPENDIX D

### Special Population Committee<sup>1</sup> Human Trafficking Analysis of Needs and Gaps

#### Domestic Adult

#### Medical Services

##### Needs:

- Pro-bono care until Medicaid is received
- Treatment may include, but is not limited to testing for communicable and reproductive health issues, substance abuse, and the victims overall physical and psychological well-being
- HIV/AIDS/STD testing, treatment and prevention education
- Trafficking victims may meet the requirements for Crime Victim Compensation funding under Florida Statute 960 that states injuries received because of the crime are reimbursed after law enforcement completes an accurate report or a supplemental report (if crime is later identified, example victim arrested for prostitution and then identified as victim of commercial sexual exploitation). Both physical and mental health services are available, mental health counseling and physical injuries are included, if those injuries are a result of the crime
- Trafficking victims with Certification letter are eligible for medical assistance. The time frame may be as long as eight months, during delay could receive refugee medical assistance
- Domestic victims can apply as regular US citizens for Medicaid benefits. The time frame to receive benefits varies from several days to months

##### Gaps:

- Medicaid may take a few weeks to be approved
- There is a need for more emergency Medicare providers
- Medical service providers listed under Medicaid may have a long waiting list to see new patients
- There may be fewer medical providers in rural areas

#### Dental Services

##### Needs:

- Pro-bono care not limited to providing general prophylaxis, x-rays, fillings for cavities, crowns, bridges, treatment for periodontal disease, extractions etc.

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<sup>1</sup> This descriptive matrix was developed by the Special Populations Committee of the Statewide Task Force on Human Trafficking and is included here to provide further information regarding needs and gaps faced by victims of trafficking in Florida.

Gaps:

- Medicaid does not cover all the dental care services that may be needed
- There may be fewer dental providers in rural areas
- Urgent dental care

### **Mental Health Services**

Needs:

- Pro-bono care
- Crisis intervention expertise
- Recognition and treatment of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Gaps:

- If victim is a male, victim identification to dismiss the stigma is needed; training on human trafficking for counselors

### **Case Management**

Needs:

- Effective case management; proper referrals, victim centered approach

Gaps:

- Funding to ensure that victims are recovered, victims need to feel in charge and there needs to be an awareness of the language barrier that can possibly exist with some victims, especially victims with disabilities

### **Housing Assistance**

Needs:

- Housing with proper therapy, safe and relaxing environment, activities for guests so they are not confined to a room

Gaps:

- Many treatment programs are lacking; shelters are short-staffed and there needs to be more training for staff; difficult to find long term affordable housing

### **Legal Assistance**

Needs:

- Training for prosecutors, an increase in human trafficking investigations and prosecutions; pro-bono representation on civil cases
- Protection from trafficker

Gaps:

- Cases initiated by law enforcement, yet are not acted upon by attorneys
- Funding needed for attorneys to take these cases to court; untapped legal resources
- There needs to be a greater awareness of human trafficking
- Training for state agencies

## **Job Placement**

### Needs:

- Job training (filling out applications and proper interview techniques)
- Interpreter or availability to learn a new language to meet job requirements
- Childcare needs if becomes employed
- Life skills

### Gaps:

- They may not have had any special training on jobs
- Many victims lack employment skills
- Many victims have educational deficits/example no General Education Development (GED)
- Availability to English as Second Language (EASL) and GED classes

## **Transportation**

### Needs:

- Safe transportation

### Gaps:

- Public transportation is not as reliable in certain areas of the state. For example, buses do not run to some areas and on the weekends may be very limited
- Lack of public transportation in rural areas

## **Food/Clothing**

### Needs:

- Age and trend appropriate clothing
- Money to purchase food

### Gaps:

- Many second hand stores provide vouchers for clothing; however many of them lack more specific items such as under garments

## **Education and Training**

### Needs:

- Facilitating the registration for adult education classes when needed; job training
- Training so that instructors can develop a more individualized plan for students

### Gaps:

- Transportation to classes

### Medical Services

#### Needs:

- Pro-bono care until Medicaid takes place, including regular gynecological exams, birth control and pregnancy counseling and services
- These youth, if not enrolled in state custody services, may be estranged from their legal guardians or a victim of exploitation by their legal guardian. During the initial assessment phase, prior to determining custody, it is difficult to establish coverage for medical services
- Age appropriate HIV/AIDS/STD testing, treatment and prevention education
- Flexibility in choosing providers that best suit comfort level of youth, taking into special consideration the gender of youth and prior sexual trauma

#### Gaps:

- Medicaid may take a few weeks to be approved; medical service providers listed under Medicaid may have a long waiting list to see new patients
- Youth often end up in clinics or with health care plans that give them no choice in provider. Sexual trauma may make them more reluctant to be examined by men, for example, which causes them to avoid treatment. Consistency of care from a single provider who they feel comfortable with is essential to proper care

### Dental Services

#### Needs:

- Pro-bono care not limited to providing general prophylaxis, x-rays, fillings for cavities, crowns, bridges, treatment for periodontal disease, extractions (wisdom teeth) etc

#### Gaps:

- Services need to recognize and assist trafficked victims; not all dental procedures are covered by Medicaid

### Mental Health Services

#### Needs:

- Pro-bono care
- Specialized therapist dealing with youth, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and addictions
- Consistent care with one therapist that the youth connects with who follows the child through every agency / institution regardless of “billing issues”

#### Gaps:

- Services need to recognize and assist trafficked victims; assistance to overcome addiction problems when needed
- Services are often changed and cases closed when youth runaway or are transferred between agencies / institutions. Continuity of care is essential to building good rapport between therapist and youth in order to make substantial progress

### **Case Management**

#### Needs:

- The needs of youth victimized by trafficking and exploitation require a coordinated case staffing approach facilitated by a designated victim advocate or other specialist with trauma-based care training. In locations where there are specialized anti-trafficking programs, specialists from the program should be given a primary role in case management or consultation with foster care agencies regarding victims
- Victim centered approach
- Training in motivational interviewing techniques for all providers providing services
- In dependency cases, specific community based care agencies should be trained and designated to take these cases as transfer cases once they are discovered
- Diligent search specialists located Community Based Care (CBCs) agencies should take special care in locating biological parents of youth or the father of the youth's baby and in disclosing the youth's city of residence as they may be traffickers

#### Gaps:

- Funding to ensure that victims are recovered, victims need to feel in charge; case managers need to be aware of any disabilities
- Need for triage
- Youth need primary support person to develop a POSITIVE rapport with immediately upon discovery that will provide consistent support over the medium and long term and advocate for the youth's needs to other providers

### **Housing Assistance**

#### Needs:

- Specialized foster homes trained to meet the needs of trafficking victims
- Housing only that resides survivors together and facilitates a peer-support model, taking care not to integrate "at-risk" youth or youth that are recruiters, to increase safety for all youth
- Lack of long-term housing available for prior 18-year-old foster care youth who are now runaways
- The populations of youth between the ages of 18-21 are not legally minors but are often provided youth-based services, because they do not integrate culturally with adult services and do not feel safe in adult service facilities

- Residential options like the federal transitional living program, or state-based independent living program must be supported and expanded to provide successful services, supports, and opportunities for this critical “in transition” population, whether or not they are in dependency at the time they turn 18 years old
- Housing with proper therapy, safe and relaxing environment, activities for guests so they are not confined to a room
- Shelter staff may be the first to discover that a person has been a trafficking victim and need to be trained to identify and provide an immediate and intensive support role in order to facilitate appropriate service delivery and prevent youth from running away
- Training to be aware that individuals, who are placed for other issues such as truancy could be human trafficking victims
- Living stipends for aging out youth that have more flexible requirements

Gaps:

- Specialized emergency shelter and mid-long term residential facilities that are safe, and survivor and gender specific with 24-hour crisis counseling and support
- Individualized interventions that take into consideration positive relationships that youth are building with supportive adults. Priority should be given to any supportive relationships to provide consistency and stability for youth that may be running away. That may mean returning to positive foster homes after running away and “losing the bed” or being transferred between different agencies or “levels of care”
- There are no specialized homes designated for trafficking victims, although, victims will often identify those foster homes whose parents are positive and supportive. These homes can be recruited and specialized through training, much as they are for the URM program
- Many treatment programs are lacking; shelters are short-staffed and there needs to be more training for staff; difficult to find long term affordable housing
- Training to recognize that runaways might be a victim of trafficking or physical, mental and/or sexual abuse
- Lack of mental health support system
- Rural shelters do not have the referral network as in metropolitan areas
- Runaway shelters are not funded for initial intervention
- Transitional shelter and housing for community and dependency youth who age-out

**Legal Assistance**

Needs:

- Pro-bono legal services that will cross-over all courts to successfully provide continuity and advocate for youth in dependency, juvenile, family, and/or criminal and when the youth is the victim witness in federal or state cases against their traffickers

- Privacy. Ability to clear the court room or approach judge in chambers when discussing details of the sex trafficking
- Training for prosecutors; guardian ad-litem; public defenders, dependency court
- Domestic victims need a robust system of referrals for free, subsidized legal advice that supports the rule of law stating that no youth can legally consent to provide sex for services
- Despite the lack of need for evidence of force, fraud, or coercion, these youth are treated as criminals due to ancillary charges or lack of training for Law Enforcement Organizations (LEOs)
- Pro-bono legal services to assist in expunging records and cleaning up prior legal issues specifically related to the trafficking, including child custody when a biological parent is the trafficker

Gaps:

- Cases are made by local police yet are not acted upon by attorneys, needs to be a motivation to take these cases to court
- Untapped legal resources, training for state agencies
- Needs to also be a greater awareness of human trafficking
- Lack of continuity in legal advocacy with some issues not getting addressed due to complexity, lack of priority or lack of mandate

### **Job Placement**

Needs:

- Teenagers may want to work; proper job training and placement

Gaps:

- Lack of skill set and training for job placement
- Lack of available job options

### **Transportation**

Needs:

- Safe, accessible transportation at any hour, but particularly in the evenings for participation in after-school programs
- Runaway youth may need to be picked up late at night

Gaps:

- Public transportation is not as reliable in certain areas of the state. For example, buses do not run to some areas and on the weekends may be very limited
- Lack of public transportation in rural areas
- Runaways are not always permitted to take public transportation alone
- Case managers, foster parents and Community Based Care (CBCs) agencies don't have sufficient resources or time to provide transportation

- Transportation often only provided through agencies up to the end of business hours, requiring youth to miss school in order to attend therapy and other programs

### **Food/Clothing**

#### Needs:

- Age, body type and trend appropriate

#### Gaps:

- Many second hand stores provide vouchers for clothing; however many of them lack more specific items such as under garments, maternity and plus size clothing

### **Education and Training**

#### Needs:

- Available services/PACE Center for Girls; training on life skills for minors, and focus on the individual
- If available, school program that is linked with the specialized residential facility
- Flexible educational program that is individualized according to the ability of the victim to participate. For example, flexible hours, classes with other survivors, gender-specific classes, online classes
- Trained trust/guidance counselors that provide more intensive counseling and monitoring of school progress
- Increased school security to ensure at-risk youth do not get recruited/trafficked during school hours
- Proper psycho-educational assessments to determine learning disabilities

#### Gaps:

- Educational institutions where they can receive the proper and individualized assistance; training on trafficking for the educational center staff; centers where male victims can also receive support
- Adequate safety within public schools
- Lack of identification and specialized care for learning disabilities
- Trust counselors are being laid off due to budget cuts, but monitoring and care of emotional health of trafficking victims during school hours and having proper support is imperative to ensure educational success

## **Foreign Born Certified Adult**

### **Medical Services**

#### Needs:

- Medical evaluation and immunizations funded by Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA)

- Pro-bono care for an extended period of time

Gaps:

- Medicaid/RMA providers may not be available in all areas of the state
- Services need to recognize and assist trafficked victims, mobile medical units including vision, dental and gynecology; victims of trafficking may need assistance for a longer period of time (longer than the 8-10 month period allowed for certified victims)
- Culturally appropriate medical services, including HIV/AIDS/STD testing, treatment and prevention education

### **Dental Services**

Needs:

- Pro-bono care not limited to providing general prophylaxis, x-rays, fillings for cavities, crowns, bridges, treatment for periodontal disease, extractions etc

Gaps:

- Not all the dental needs are covered by Medicaid, e.g. Medicaid only covers extractions for adults

### **Mental Health Services**

Needs:

- Victims may need counseling for extended period of time.
- Interpreters
- Mentorship

Gaps:

- Culturally competent and linguistically appropriate Medicaid/RMA mental health providers are not available in all areas of the state
- Better training for service staff, long term counseling; victim compensation (Florida Attorney General) is offered by a certain time frame; victims may not be ready for counseling immediately after they are rescued; some victims may not be ready for counseling until a few years after the trafficking has taken place and at that point the Attorney General's Office may not be able to pay for these services anymore

### **Case Management**

Needs:

- Clients need to have control of their lives as their freedom has been taken away before; they need to make their own choices
- Adult case management services (e.g. assistance with accessing services, referrals, etc.)

- Cultural competency training will be necessary to be able to understand the needs of victims and direct them to resources

Gaps:

- Staff needs to be aware and have proper training, in addition provide sufficient services; provide referrals for different services available
- Funding for case managers may not be available

### **Housing Assistance**

Needs:

- Housing with proper therapy, safe and relaxing environment, activities for guests so they are not confined to a room

Gaps:

- Housing with treatment sometimes re-victimizes the individual and the therapy does not cater to trafficked victims rather those with drug problems; shelters are short-staffed; difficult to find long term affordable housing
- Public housing units or appropriate housing may not be available in all areas of the state

### **Legal Assistance**

Needs:

- Training for prosecutors, an increase in human trafficking investigations and prosecutions; immigration and civil legal representation
- Coordination of local, state, and federal law enforcement authorities

Gaps:

- Cases are made by local police yet are not acted upon by attorneys, needs to be a motivation to take these cases to court; untapped legal resources; training for state agencies
- There needs to be a greater awareness of human trafficking
- Increase in funding and awareness on behalf of the staff
- Translations and interpreters must be available and already trained on human trafficking

### **Job Placement**

Needs:

- Job training as well as interviewing training and workplace behavior
- English class for those with insufficient English skills
- Short term trade skills jobs that are in need in the area (example: landscaping, services repair, welder, truckers, etc.)

Gaps:

- Many of the victims lack the skills to search for jobs; many jobs require on-line usage and they do not have the necessary computer skills to even apply for these jobs
- Many of the victims do not know English or their knowledge is very limited
- Matching grant job counseling and placement may not be available in all areas. Job Corps and One-Stop Career Centers may not be available in all areas

### **Transportation**

Needs:

- Safe transportation to work, different appointments and events (churches, social events)
- Program that will allow victims to obtain a drivers license faster so they are more independent.
- Training on how to use public transportation

Gaps:

- Public transportation is not as reliable in certain areas of the state. For example, buses do not run to some areas and on the weekends may be very limited
- Lack of public transportation in rural areas

### **Food/Clothing**

Needs:

- Age and trend appropriate
- Money for food

Gaps:

- Many second hand stores provide vouchers for clothing; however many of them lack more specific items such as under garments
- Lack of knowledge on where food assistance programs are available
- Refugee cash assistance does not cover all the needs

### **Education and Training**

Needs:

- English classes; driving lessons; assistance with studying for driver's license test
- More opportunities for training (trade skills jobs)

Gaps:

- Not enough centers for training
- Trainings schedule must be in more flexible hours
- Trainings should be tailored for quick placement of victims in the workforce

## **Language/Interpretation**

Needs:

- Cultural specific information
- Culturally appropriate interpretation and translation services
- Language translation to different appointments and interviews

Gaps:

- Language capacity among all service providers
- Trained interpreters and translators are not available for all languages and in all areas

## **Foreign Born Certified Minor**

### **Medical Services**

Needs:

- Medical evaluation and immunizations funded by Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA)
- Pro-bono care for extended period of time
- Clear communication from state custody services and federal agencies that the youth qualifies for all services under state law or federal act such as the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA)
- Culturally and age appropriate medical service, including HIV/AIDS/STD testing, treatment and prevention education

Gaps:

- Medicaid/RMA provider may not be available in all areas of the state
- Services need to recognize and assist trafficked victims, mobile medical units including vision, dental and gynecology; victims of trafficking may need assistance for a longer period of time (longer than the 8-10 month period allowed for certified victims)

### **Dental Services**

Needs:

- Pro-bono care not limited to providing general prophylaxis, x-rays, fillings for cavities, crowns, bridges, treatment for periodontal disease, extractions etc

Gaps:

- Not all the dental needs are covered by Medicaid

### **Mental Health Services**

Needs:

- Victims may need counseling for extended period of time

Gaps:

- Better training for service staff, long term counseling
- Culturally competent and linguistically appropriate Medicaid/RMA mental health providers are not available in all areas of the state

### **Case Management**

Needs:

- Victim centered approach

Gaps:

- Staff needs to be aware and have proper training, in addition provide sufficient services; provide referrals for different services available
- Funding for case managers may not be available

### **Housing Assistance**

Needs:

- Culturally competent, safe, long-term housing option with a continuum of care that allows for a balance of supervision and independence
- Housing with proper therapy, safe and relaxing environment, activities for guests

Gaps:

- Treatment programs are lacking, housing with treatment often re-victimizes the individual and the therapy does not cater to trafficked victims rather those with drug problems. Shelters are short-staffed; difficult to find long term affordable housing
- Appropriate housing may not be available in all areas of the state

### **Legal Assistance**

Needs:

- Pre-negotiated referral system from public agency to private or public legal representation.
- Training for prosecutors, an increase in human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. In addition there needs to be a family re-unification plan in which victims do not wait a long periods of time to be with their family members again
- Coordination of local, state, and federal law enforcement authorities

Gaps:

- Cases are made by local police yet are not acted upon by attorneys, needs to be a motivation to take these cases to court; untapped legal resources; training for state agencies. There needs to also be a greater awareness of human trafficking. Increase in funding and awareness on behalf of the staff

## **Job Placement**

### Needs:

- Many minors feel the need to work and they feel an obligation to work to assist their family members in the home countries; many of them have been working for years and therefore find themselves in awkward situations when they are told that they cannot work

### Gaps:

- Finding the right placement to attend school and also find a part-time job to assist their family members

## **Transportation**

### Needs:

- Safe transportation
- Training on how to use public transportation

### Gaps:

- Public transportation is not as reliable in certain areas of the state. For example, buses do not run to some areas and on the weekends may be very limited

## **Food/Clothing**

### Needs:

- Age and trend appropriate

### Gaps:

- Many second hand stores provide vouchers for clothing; however many of them lack more specific items such as under garments
- Refugee cash assistance does not cover all the needs

## **Education and Training**

### Needs:

- Available services/PACE Center for Girls; English classes
- After school programs for the younger population

### Gaps:

- Educational institutions where they can receive the proper assistance; training on trafficking for the educational center staff; centers where male victims can also receive mental or psychological support
- Language and cultural barriers

## **Language/Interpretation**

### Needs:

- Cultural and age appropriate interpretation and translation services
- Access to on-site or online interpreter 24-7, 365. Participation in ESOL courses subsidized by state or federal funds under the McKinney Act

Gaps:

- Language capacity among all service providers
- Trained interpreters and translators are not available for all languages and in all areas

## Foreign Born Pre-Certified Adult

### Medical Services

Needs:

- Pro-bono care, access to medical care until certification

Gaps:

- Services need to recognize and assist trafficked victims, mobile medical units including vision, dental and gynecology
- Culturally appropriate HIV/AIDS/STD testing, treatment and prevention education

### Dental Services

Needs:

- Pro-bono care not limited to providing general prophylaxis, x-rays, fillings for cavities, crowns, bridges, treatment for periodontal disease, extractions etc

Gaps:

- Not all the dental needs are covered by Medicaid
- Emergency Medicaid is not available for acute dental needs

### Mental Health Services

Needs:

- Staff needs to recognize and assist trafficked victims, access mental care
- Continued counseling that is specialized for sexual abuse, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Cultural Competency Training

Gaps:

- Better training for service staff, long term counseling
- Bilingual staff

### Case Management

Needs:

- Victim centered approach but at the same time guidance to different procedures to seek services

Gaps:

- Staff needs to be aware and have proper training

## **Housing Assistance**

Needs:

- Housing with proper therapy, safe and relaxing environment, activities for guests

Gaps:

- Housing with treatment often re-victimizes the individual and the therapy does not cater to trafficked victims rather those with drug problems. Shelters are short-staffed; difficult to find long term affordable housing
- Training for the home/shelter staff

## **Legal Assistance**

Needs:

- Training for prosecutors, an increase in human trafficking investigations and prosecutions; immigration and civil legal representation

Gaps:

- Cases are made by local police yet are not acted upon by attorneys, needs to be a motivation to take these cases to court; untapped legal resources, training for state agencies. There needs to also be a greater awareness of human trafficking. Increase in funding and awareness on behalf of the staff

## **Job Placement**

Needs:

- Victims of trafficking express the need to work even before they receive a work authorization based on continued presence because their families depend on what they need for daily survival

Gaps:

- Job seeking skills training
- Not enough centers for training
- Trainings schedule must have flexible hours
- Trainings should be tailored to be able to quickly place victims in the workforce

## **Transportation**

Needs:

- Safe transportation

Gaps:

- Public transportation is not as reliable in certain areas of the state. For example, buses do not run to some areas and on the weekends may be very limited
- Access to a driver license and insurance so they can become more independent

## **Food/Clothing**

Needs:

- Age and trend appropriate

Gaps:

- Many second hand stores provide vouchers for clothing; however many of them lack more specific items such as under garments

## **Education and Training**

Needs:

- English classes; job training

Gaps:

- Need more training centers and more flexible schedule
- Classes and training have to adapt to the population in need

## **Language/Interpretation**

Needs:

- Language translation to seek different services

Gaps:

- Language capacity among all service providers

## **Foreign Born Pre-Certified Minor**

### **Medical Services**

Needs:

- Pro-bono care, access to medical care until certification

Gaps:

- Services need to recognize and assist trafficked victims, mobile medical units including vision, dental and gynecology
- Culturally and age appropriate HIV/AIDS/STD testing, treatment and prevention education

### **Dental Services**

Needs:

- Pro-bono care not limited to providing general prophylaxis, x-rays, fillings for cavities, crowns, bridges, treatment for periodontal disease, extractions etc

Gaps:

- Not all dental services are covered by Medicaid

### **Mental Health Services**

Needs:

- Victims may need counseling for extended period of time

Gaps:

- Better training for service staff, long term counseling

### **Case Management**

Needs:

- Victim centered approach

Gaps:

- Staff needs to be aware and have proper training, in addition provide sufficient services, and higher funding

### **Housing Assistance**

Needs:

- Housing with proper therapy, safe and relaxing environment, activities for guests

Gaps:

- Treatment programs are lacking, housing with treatment often re-victimizes the individual and the therapy does not cater to trafficked victims rather those with drug problems. Shelters are short-staffed; difficult to find long term affordable housing

### **Legal Assistance**

Needs:

- Training for prosecutors, an increase in human trafficking investigations and prosecutions; immigration and civil representation

Gaps:

- Cases are made by local police yet are not acted upon by attorneys, needs to be a motivation to take these cases to court; untapped legal resources, training for state agencies. There needs to be a greater awareness of human trafficking. Increase in funding and awareness on behalf of the staff. Resources for immigration representation are limited

### **Job Placement**

Needs:

- Many minors feel the need to work and they feel an obligation to work to assist their family members in the home countries; many of them have been working for years and therefore find themselves in awkward situations when they are told that they cannot work

Gaps:

- Finding the right placement to attend school and also find a part time job to assist themselves and their family members

## **Transportation**

Needs:

- Safe transportation

Gaps:

- Public transportation is not as reliable in certain areas of the state. For example, buses do not run to some areas and on the weekends may be very limited

## **Food/Clothing**

Needs:

- Age and trend appropriate clothing
- Money to buy food

Gaps:

- Many second hand stores provide vouchers for clothing; however many of them lack more specific items such as under garments

## **Education and Training**

Needs:

- Available services/PACE Center for Girls; English classes

Gaps:

- Educational institutions where they can receive the proper assistance; training on trafficking for the educational center staff; centers where male victims can also receive support

## **Language/Interpretation**

Needs:

- Language translation

Gaps:

- Language capacity among all service providers