

Human Trafficking Coordinating Council 2016 Annual Report



To:
Honorable Jack A. Markell
Governor, State of Delaware

Chief Justice Leo E. Strine, Jr.
Supreme Court
State of Delaware

General Assembly

*Pursuant to 11 Del.C. § 787(3)(e)

Human Trafficking Coordinating Council

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STATUTORILY ESTABLISHED STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING COORDINATION COUNCIL

- (a) The Council shall establish a Human Trafficking Comprehensive Plan which shall set forth the goals of the Council for coordinating the response to Human Trafficking in order to meet the overriding purpose of reducing the incidence of Human Trafficking in the State of Delaware.

- (b) Upon adoption of goals by the Council, committee members and the agency or constituency which they represent shall analyze the issues pertinent to that agency's or constituency's response to Human Trafficking and to victims of Human Trafficking in light of the established goals and the statutory purposes of the Council and shall formulate a focused plan that provides a detailed response for attaining the established goals of the Council, as they relate to that agency or constituency.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING COORDINATING COUNCIL MEMBERS

Statutory Members:

Hon. Jan R. Jurden, President Judge, Superior Court

Hon. Mary McDonough, Commissioner, Court of Common Pleas

Hon. Loretta Young, Commissioner, Family Court (Vice Chair)

Hon. Michelle Jewell, Justice of the Peace Court

Periann Doko, Esq., Department of Justice

Lisa Schwind, Office of Defense Counsel

Christopher J. Counihan, Department of Safety and Homeland Security

Capt. John Evans, Delaware State Police

Tina Shockley, Department of Education

Alison McGonigal, Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families

Hon. Rita Landgraf, Secretary Department of Health and Social Services

Hon. Patrice Gilliam-Johnson, Secretary, Department of Labor

Dr. Stephen Lawless, Senior Vice President and Chief Clinical Officer of Nemours Children's Health System

Perry Allfather, Department of Corrections

Dawn Culp, RN, At-Large Member, Kent County

Yolanda Schlabach, Zoe Ministries, At-Large Member, Sussex County

*Abigail Layton, DOJ, resigned as chair in September 2016. The Council is actively recruiting candidates.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING COORDINATING COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Public Awareness and Outreach Committee

Chair: Mary McDonough, Commissioner

Law Enforcement Committee

Chair: Vacant. Committee Inactive

Victim Services Committee

Co-Chair: Sec. Rita Landgraf

Co-Chair: Yolanda Schlabach

Strategic Planning Committee

Chair: Vacant. Committee inactive

Juvenile Committee

Chair: Loretta Young, Commissioner

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE COUNCIL

On June 30, 2014, Governor Markell signed into law Senate Bill 197. This new and comprehensive legislation now codified at 11 Del.C. § 787 titled “Trafficking an Individual, Forced Labor and Sexual Servitude”, also created a Human Trafficking Coordinating Council. The Council was statutorily charged with developing a comprehensive state anti-trafficking plan, evaluating data, promoting public awareness, developing services for victims, collecting and evaluating data, and effectuating interagency cooperation.

It shall be the purpose of the Human Trafficking Coordinating Council (Council) to proactively further the purposes and goals set forth in 11 *Del. Code* §787. The Council shall adhere to the provisions of the statute as it relates to powers, duties, council composition, meetings, procedure, committees, reporting requirements and other related matters.

Human Trafficking Facts

There is no one, consistent face of a trafficking victim. Trafficked persons can be rich or poor, men or women, adults or children, US citizens and foreign nationals. Cases of human trafficking have been reported in all fifty states. The number of trafficking victims in the US and Delaware specific is largely unknown. Trafficking does not require, but may include, *physical* force, *physical* abuse or *physical* restraint, and the consent of the victim is considered irrelevant, as is payment. The new Federal crimes created by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 were intended to address “subtler” forms of coercion and to broaden previous standards that only considered bodily harm.

Potential Trafficking Indicators | Polaris Project

The following is a list of red flags to keep in mind when indicating a potential situation of or a victim of human trafficking. Taken individually, each indicator may not necessarily imply a trafficking situation. Furthermore, items on this list are not meant to be interpreted as present in all trafficking cases, nor is the list intended to be exhaustive. This list is intended to encompass transnational and domestic trafficking, as well as both sex and labor trafficking. Some indicators may be more strongly associated with one type of trafficking.

Common Work and Living Conditions:

The Individual(s) in Question...

- Is not free to leave or come and go as he/she wishes
- Is under 18 years of age and is providing commercial sex acts
- Is in the commercial sex industry and has a pimp/manager (regardless of age)
- Is unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- Works excessively long and/or unusual hours
- Is not allowed breaks or suffers under unusual restrictions at work
- Owes a large and/or increasing debt and is unable to pay it off
- Was recruited through false promises concerning the nature and conditions of his/her work
- Is living or working in a location with high security measures (e.g. opaque or boarded-up windows, bars on windows, barbed wire, security cameras, etc.)

Poor Mental Health or Abnormal Behavior:

The Individual(s) in Question...

- Exhibits unusually fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous/paranoid behavior
- Reacts with unusually fearful or anxious behavior at any reference to “law enforcement”
- Avoids eye contact
- Exhibits a flat affect

Poor Physical Health:

The Individual(s) in Question...

- Exhibits unexplained injuries or signs of prolonged/untreated illness or disease
- Appears malnourished
- Shows signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture

Lack of Control:

The Individual(s) in Question...

- Has few or no personal possessions
- Is not in control of his/her own money, and/or has no financial records, or bank account
- Is not in control of his/her own identification documents (e.g. ID, passport, or visa)
- Is not allowed or able to speak for him/herself (e.g., a third party may insist on being present and/or interpreting)
- Has an attorney that he/she doesn't seem to know or to have agreed to receive representation services from

Other:

The Individual(s) in Question...

- Has been “branded” by a trafficker (e.g. a tattoo of the trafficker's name)
- Claims to be “just visiting” and is unable to clarify where he/she is staying or to provide an address
- Exhibits a lack of knowledge of whereabouts and/or does not know what city he/she is in

- Exhibits a loss of a sense of time
- Has numerous inconsistencies in his/her story

Polis Project works to empower and mobilize people from diverse backgrounds and of all ages to take meaningful action against human trafficking. Register with www.polarisproject.org/signup to receive regular updates on human trafficking in the United States.

Polaris Project | National Human Trafficking Resource Center | 1-888-3737-888 | NHTRC@PolarisProject.org www.PolarisProject.org © Copyright Polaris Project, 2010. All Rights Reserved.

Polaris Project information supplied by Hon. Rita Landgraf

Committee Reports

HUMAN TRAFFICKING COORDINATING COUNCIL VICTIM SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORT September, 2016

Victim Services Committee Members:

DHSS Secretary Rita Landgraf (Co-Chair)
Yolanda Schlabach, Zoe Ministries (Co-Chair)
Mary McDonough, Commissioner, Court of Common Pleas
Judge Michelle Jewell, Justice of Peace Court
Susan Alfree, FBI Victim Services
Angel Rivera
Charito Calvachi-Mateyko
Vanessa Phillips
Courtney Cochran
Amy Kevis
Elisa Lehman, FBI Victim Services
Leslie Brower
Stephanie Hamilton
Dawn Culp, RN
Valerie Marek
Cherelyn Homlish
Daniel Hicks
Debra Reed, DSP Victim Services
Erica Davis
Staff: Jill Fredel

The Human Trafficking Coordinating Council's Committee on Victim Services was established during the first meeting of the Council in March 2015. The committee's charge is similar to the council's charge relative to the development of a comprehensive state plan that focuses on providing essential protections for human trafficking victims, including the development and/or oversight of coordinated victim services, collection and evaluation of data, public awareness about the services available to assist victims and to ensure that the victim's perspective is reflected in training on prevention and services.

To date, the Victim Services Committee has been focused on the identification of Delaware-based services that provide specialized care and support to victims of human trafficking and/or have an interest in specializing current services to victims of trafficking.

Trafficked victims have been through extensive personal hardships that may include isolation from family members and severed relationships from their home community, while having suffered from physical, mental and/or emotional abuse. They may also be challenged by multiple physical and behavioral health conditions as a result of months or years in servitude. Since trafficking is a crime of servitude, the level of abuse and dehumanization will need to be addressed in order to support the health and wellness of the victim.

A victim's road to recovery is generally intense and requires considerable aftercare on several levels. The level of trauma an individual experiences does not dissipate when the trafficking is disrupted. On some level, the impact of that trauma may be more prominent as individuals come into care.

Therefore, it is critically important that all sectors, inclusive of the human service delivery system, medical community, legal, law enforcement, judiciary and criminal justice, housing, education and employment, etc. be trauma-informed and wherever possible to streamline intake and assessment policies, procedures and practices. The goal of this work is to develop coordinated protocols for addressing these cases, which needs to involve law enforcement, at the various levels of government. A direct connection between law enforcement and victim supports can facilitate a potential arrest. With every victim comes a perpetrator and can lead to several other victims as well as perpetrators. Effective partnerships across the sectors are essential to strengthening the fight against this crime and supporting the victims. This multidisciplinary engagement model is promoted by the USDOJ and is highlighted as a best practice in responding to human trafficking.

Along with the focus on advancing trauma-informed systems and universal practices, it is of vital importance that victim services are highly specialized and comprehensive. It is important to note this committee is focused on the adult population and the Juvenile Committee, also established by the Human Trafficking Coordinating Council, is focused on issues impacting children and juveniles.

Since its inception, the Victim Services Committee has been actively gathering information and seeking guidance from a broad range of stakeholders to better inform the comprehensive approach and to extract best practices and teachings from a variety of sources. Through our outreach and engagement efforts, the committee has identified the following recommendations to advance a trauma-informed system relative to victim assistance.

- Implement a train the trainers' model on human trafficking, including emphasis on becoming trauma-informed, in conjunction with awareness training relative to human trafficking. Delaware already has made progress in this area of trauma training, but it is important to ensure that trauma-informed practices are embedded as part of overall culture. The focus is to enhance skill-building for stakeholders, inclusive of first responders, health professionals, including emergency department personnel and behavioral health providers, and social service providers. To inform this work, we launched a preliminary survey in spring 2016 of organizations across systems to identify those with specialized human trafficking services, those that are interested in serving victims and those that are interested in receiving additional training or technical assistance. Results showed that few organizations are prepared to address the unique needs of victims and that virtually all organizations surveyed are interested in receiving training/technical assistance. The focus on skill-building will get a statewide emphasis when Delaware hosts its first statewide human trafficking conference on November 17, 2016, in Dover. At that training and in other training opportunities, the enhancement of skills in the following areas will be emphasized:
 - Engaging skills and motivational interviewing
 - Developing trauma knowledge and trauma-informed approaches
 - Adopting a victim-centered approach
 - Implementing safety training to better support the victim, responders and providers

We anticipate the overall public awareness work will be coordinated through the Public Awareness Committee of the Human Trafficking Coordinating Council.

- Implement cross training across disciplines relative to coordinated response and communication, using emergency management training as a good example. Experts however emphasized that building personal relationships and trust among those professionals working to combat and respond to trafficking is the most critical step. From those relationships, protocols may emerge but it is important that all parties

are able to respond to any unique circumstances of every case and learn from these cases.

- Adopt universal intake and assessment practices, which will lead towards the identification of victims to link with appropriate specialty care.
- Create linkages to comprehensive case planning and management, and coordination with a focus on the immediate separation from harm and advancing towards permanency and self-sufficiency planning:
 - Immediate – safety, addressing immediate needs interpreter/translation supports (this service would occur at all levels)
 - Short Term – shelter, housing, behavioral health supports, government benefits
 - Long term – education, employment and/or employment skill building, housing, health inclusive of dental
 - Extended supports to the family or other significant individuals to the survivor
 - Advocacy including legal advocacy relative to expungements, visas, etc.
 - Collaboration with law enforcement victim witness assistance staff and victim compensation resources
- Identify resources for victims
 - Publish directories of services for cross-system use
 - Support existing resources to specialize for trafficking victims
- Identify people who could be certified as peer specialists with a specialty in supporting trafficking survivors. This person would provide for seamless transition from police/courts to safe haven, and connect and follow with all other necessary supports.

Issues for Consideration

Safe Housing – In seeking safe housing an expansive view of the options within our community needs to be taken into consideration. Domestic violence shelters may be fearful of extending their services to trafficking victims due to safety concerns and that the specific needs of the victims of trafficking may not be addressed by their programs. **Task Forces, Committees and Coalitions must take care to provide appropriate training and support to programs that are expanding to serve victims of trafficking.** Seek technical assistance from shelters that have successfully dealt with issues of access and placement with potential shelter programs in advance of placement

Establish a shelter point of contact who will be available to law enforcement and service providers

Substance Abuse or Addiction Issues

Victims of human trafficking may be coerced into drug use by their traffickers or turning to substance abuse to self-medicate due to their desperate situation. Some human trafficking victims struggle with addiction, which may have been exploited by the trafficker. For example:

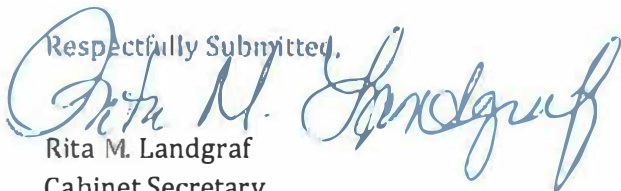
- **Recruitment through substance use:** Traffickers may target individuals with existing addiction issues to recruit into a trafficking situation.
- **Control through addiction:** Traffickers may use addiction to keep victims in trafficking, many times framing it as a reward or a punishment (providing substance to reward or denial of substance to punish).
- **Substance abuse as self-medicating:** Some victims may use substance as a response to the trauma of their trafficking victimization.

Victims may exhibit feelings of powerlessness stemming from the misperception that the series of incidents are somehow their fault, may need response teams and hot lines for screening of suicidal or homicidal ideations, or respond to medical emergencies such as need for detox.

Recruiting Health Care Providers

Health care providers are in a unique position to identify and assist victims of human trafficking. Health care practitioners may encounter trafficking victims in their daily practice. This is particularly true for public health clinics, federally qualified health centers and emergency rooms. This may be the one place that the victim can be seen alone, and if they feel safe and believe that their disclosure will be kept in confidence, will disclose. Therefore, specialized training to health care providers is essential and the recognition of the indicators along with understanding the context of trafficking are important.

Respectfully Submitted,


Rita M. Landgraf
Cabinet Secretary

Department of Health and Social Services

Juvenile Committee Report

Members:

Loretta Young, Commissioner, Family Court (Chair)
Elizabeth Fillingame, Staff Attorney, Office of the Child Advocate
Tina Fountain, Psychologist Supervisor, DPBHS
Bahu Gilliam, Assistant Regional Administrator, DFS
Jan Jurden, President Judge, Superior Court
Elisa Lehman, Victim Services, FBI
Anthony Longo, DAG, DOJ
Melanie Grimes, DSCYF
Amy Coogan, ODS
Rachael Neff, CIP Coordinator
Kysha Slade, Family Services Coordinator, DYRS
Cheryl McCabe-Stroman, Judge, JP Court
Diane Klecan, Director Client Services, Delaware Child Advocacy Center
Lauren Arnold, Adolescent Supervisor, DFS
Timothy Lowe, Pre-Trial Supervisor, DSCYF
Susan Alfree, US DOJ
Vincent Poppiti, Retired Chief Judge, Family Court
Sgt. Matt Taylor, Delaware State Police
Clarence "Tom" Purse, New Castle County Police
Greg Delia, Newark PD

The Mission Statement of the Juvenile Human Trafficking Committee is to Improve Multi-Agency Policies, Response, Communication and Collaboration with Stakeholders Regarding Juvenile Trafficking in the State of Delaware.

In furtherance of the stated mission, the Committee has undertaken the following work:

The Committee's first meeting in 2016 set the following goals for the calendar year: 1) research appropriate screening tools for law enforcement, victim advocates, and child-serving agencies to use and make a recommendation to the Council; 2) research bench cards for judiciary to assist them in recognizing potential trafficking victims in their courtrooms; develop a uniform multi-agency response protocol; create uniform forms and procedures for release of juvenile subsequent to arrest to assure that only a parent, guardian, or authorized individual posts bail or takes custody of a child and that, when non-relatives take custody, a proper record is made and retained regarding that individual's identity and that a background check is performed.

2016 Goal #1: Screening Tools:

As a primer, the Committee reviewed the West Coast Children's Clinic (WCC) Memorandum Summarizing the Available Screening Tools to Identify Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC). The memo summarizes the criteria used to evaluate screening tools to identify CSEC.

While no existing screening tool met all of the criteria set forth in the memorandum, the WCC Memorandum recommended the following three screening tools:

The Vera Institute TVIT

This is a validated screening tool, but was not chosen by the Committee because it explicitly addresses transnational trafficking and is not practical because it is more geared towards a full investigation and is very long. Moreover, it is geared towards labor and adult sex trafficking victims, rather than juveniles.

The Covenant House HTIAM

Another validated tool, but not selected by the Committee because it had only two questions related to sexual exploitation and is based on self-disclosure. The Committee felt that both of these factors would contribute to missing opportunities to identify the youth they work with.

The San Luis Obispo Screening Tool

This was thought to be a fairly good screening tool because it was geared towards youth in several different settings. However, did not address several key indicators that the Committee considered important to identify CSEC victims.

The Search For Another Model

The Committee also reviewed DFS's new three page policy on Juvenile sex trafficking victims. This policy guides caseworkers through the signs of trafficking, procedure on reporting and recovery missing children, and directs the caseworker to interview the recovered child by asking 12 open-ended questions intended to uncover indicators of sex trafficking. Diane Klecan, Program Director, Client Services, Children's Advocacy Center of Delaware, presented a summary of the proposed revisions to the MOU between the CAC, DSCYF, DOJ, and Law Enforcement Agencies. It is the intent of the CAC to incorporate this Committee's screening tool into the revised MOU.

Thereafter, the Committee researched and reviewed screening tools used in jurisdictions that are experiencing significant levels of CSEC and who have formulated coordinated responses to the problem. The following screening tools were considered:

Ohio Human Taskforce Screening Tool

This model was designed to screen youth who are detained for the purpose of determining mental health needs as a result of exploitation. It also contained many recommendations regarding setting the proper atmosphere and the interviewer's demeanor. Although this tool was not selected as a model, it did prompt the FBI victim service member of the Committee to offer free forensic interviewing training through the federal government. This training was conducted by Martha Finnegan on May 21, 2016 at the CAC.

Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Human Trafficking Screening Tool (HTST)

The HTST was designed to identify juvenile victims of both labor trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and to assess at-risk youth at DJJ intake facilities upon arrest.

The Tool was developed by a committee consisting of law enforcement officers, community partners, and service providers convened by DJJ in conjunction with the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF). Along with identifying trafficking victims as early as possible, the HTST also aims to partially fill the gap on the lack of research on just how many potential victims and verified victims of labor trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation enter the Florida juvenile justice and child welfare systems. Currently, there is a lack of significant data related to the prevalence of human trafficking in Florida.

The Committee felt this was an excellent tool but was more advanced than this State is ready to handle. This is a tool that might be best used as an advanced tool (Florida utilized another screening tool in 2013-2014 before creating this new tool). Not only was this screening tool long, but the data is intended to be input into a specially created database and shared by several child-serving agencies. It also contained questions intended for data collection that will later serve as basis for a quantitative study conducted by the State of Florida.

Denver, Colorado Anti-Trafficking Alliance Checklist Guide

This was the model selected for creating a Delaware screening tool. It is designed to identify juvenile victims of CSEC and labor trafficking and is rather short in length. Many of the questions can be answered by the evaluator based on the circumstances, location and context of contact and other facts known to either the child-serving agency or law enforcement, thereby minimizing the number of direct questions to the victim. The Committee particularly favored this aspect given the present Delaware anti-trafficking protocols already in place with DFS and the availability of forensic interviews at the Delaware Children's Advocacy Center (CAC). The Committee was concerned about the possibility and effect of duplicative, sequential, in-depth screenings.

Current Progress on the Delaware Screening Tool

At present, the Committee has a final draft Delaware Human Trafficking Screening Tool that was unanimously approved at the September 23, 2016 bi-monthly meeting. Diane Klecan will take the checklist to the CAC MOU meeting for comments and the Committee will consider the comments of that body and vote on final approval of the checklist at the December 2016 meeting.

During Committee discussions of the screening tool, Elisa Lehman, FBI victim services, offered that CAC forensic interviewers could take advantage of free training by the FBI forensic interviewer trainer Martha Finnegan. That training was set up and took place at the CAC on May 31, 2016.

2016 Goal #2: Judge's Bench Card

There is only one existing bench card produced in 2013 and distributed by the State Justice Institute (SJI). The judiciary on the Committee, President Judge Jurden, Commissioner Young, Judge McCabe-Stroman, and former Chief Judge Poppiti are working on reducing the three-page reference guide to a one-page, double-sided laminated reference card. It is expected that it will be finalized at the last meeting in December.

2016 Goal #3: Developing a Uniform Multi-Agency Response Protocol

The Committee agreed that it would be essential to have flowcharts of how each child-serving agency works (DFS, the Family Court, and YRS) if the Committee is to achieve its goal of creating a multi-agency response.

Each agency is responsible for submitting their flowcharts to the Chair within the next two months for review by the Committee.

2016 Goal #4: Create uniform forms and procedures for release of juvenile subsequent to arrest to assure that only a parent, guardian, or authorized individual posts bail or takes custody of a child and that, when non-relatives take custody, a proper record is made and retained.

The Committee has only discussed the bail and release procedures by the Family Court, JP Court, and the YRS secured and non-secured detention facilities. The agency flow charts needed for designing a multi-agency response will also be used in drafting the bail and release procedures. Family Court created a flow chart for the bail and release process in the courthouse and it has been distributed.

It will be necessary to secure the participation of both Delaware State Police and New Castle County Police to complete this goal. Delaware State Police, New Castle County Police Department and Newark Police Department are members of the Committee and regularly attend.

It is expected that this goal cannot be achieved in 2016 and will be deferred until 2017.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Loretta M. Young', with a large, stylized loop at the end.

Loretta M. Young, Chair Juvenile Committee
Commissioner, New Castle Family Court

Law Enforcement Committee

Chair, R.L. Hughes, Georgetown, Police Department resigned in early 2016. There was no activity on this Committee. Recently, Delaware has been assigned a new Assistant United States Attorney to prosecute human trafficking cases. A joint taskforce is being formed between federal agents and state and local police. The federal attorney is planning to set up human trafficking training for state and local police that will address detection, investigation, and successful prosecution.

For that reason, the Law Enforcement Committee will be shelved for the time being, but will be re-activated if the Taskforce finds the Committee can be of benefit in some way.

Legislative Drafting and Review, Strategic Planning and Task Force Protocol

Mission Statement: The Legislative Drafting and Review, Strategic Planning and Task Force Protocol committee is responsible for making recommendations for standard operating procedures and protocols; reviewing the gaps and impediments to addressing human trafficking; and identifying policies and legislation that can address those challenges for the Delaware Human Trafficking Coordinating Council

Members:

Chair Lisa Minutola resigned in June, 2016. Next scheduled Sept. 7 meeting was cancelled. No replacement has been found and no new Committee activity. Prior to September 07, 2016, the work of this Committee is summarized below:

Protocols to be developed:

- procedures for conducting investigations, emergency response and safety plans in coordination with the law enforcement community (and HTCC law enforcement committee)
- victim identification, victim intake and care planning plans in coordination with the victims' services community (and HTCC victims' services committee)
- engaging in outreach and education
- regular strategic planning
 - setting annual goals for the task force,
 - reviewing data from task force members to analyze differences in the work of various members, and
 - conducting periodic needs assessments
- reviewing and revising the human trafficking statutes as needed, including advocacy with the General Assembly, and
- briefing the task force on any pending legislation that might impact its work in addressing human trafficking.

This committee should involve members across all sectors who have historical knowledge of their respective agency policies and procedures. This membership will help ensure that whatever procedures are developed will align and intersect with each member's existing protocols. This committee is accountable to the task force and should work with all members to develop procedures and processes that ensure orderly functioning across key tasks. Note that while this committee is particularly important at the start-up of a task force, once functioning, and agreed upon protocols are created; the committee may lose its purpose and dissolve. It can also reform if new protocols are needed or existing ones need to be revisited.

Public Awareness and Outreach Committee

As its name indicates, the goal of the Public Awareness (PA) Committee is to increase awareness in the State of Delaware of the serious problem of human trafficking. The first priority of this Committee is to address the statutory mandates of Delaware's Human Trafficking law with respect to public awareness.

These statutory mandates, from sections (k) and (l) of Delaware's 2014 Human Trafficking law, 11 Del. C. §787, include the following provisions:

- (k)(2)d. Promote public awareness about human trafficking, victim remedies and services, and trafficking prevention;
- (k)(2)e. Create a public-awareness sign that contains the state and National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline information;
- (k)(2)f. Coordinate training on human trafficking prevention and victim services for state and local employees who may have recurring contact with victims or perpetrators;
- (l). The Delaware Department of Transportation shall display a public-awareness sign required by this section in every transportation station, rest area, and welcome center in the State which is open to the public.
 - (2) A public awareness sign created under paragraph (k)(2)e. of this section shall be displayed at the following locations in a place that is clearly conspicuous and visible to employees:
 - a. An adult entertainment facility;
 - b. An entity found to be maintaining a criminal nuisance involving prostitution under §7104 of Title 10;
 - c. A job recruitment center;
 - d. A hospital; and
 - e. An emergency care provider.

At this point, none of these statutory mandates have been met yet except for the individual efforts of Human Trafficking Council members who give talks/presentations on human trafficking on a regular basis. In particular, Yolanda Schlabach, Director of Zoe Ministries and a Human Trafficking Council member who Co-Chairs it's Victims' Services Committee, and is a member of the Public Awareness Committee, has been conducting virtually a one-person Public Awareness campaign throughout the State of Delaware for the past several years. Ms. Schlabach, as a volunteer, delivers public awareness/power-point presentations to high school assemblies along with meetings of Rotary Club, AAUW, League of Women Voters, and faith-based congregations among others. She also conducts these seminars for

law enforcement and health care professionals as well as State employees, for example, those in the Department of Youth and Family Services.

Two different people resigned from the Public Awareness Committee chair position during the course of this past year, and the Committee has been inactive until recently. A new chair offered to fill the role in July, 2016, and the first meeting of the re-energized Committee was held in August.

The bad news is that the Committee, like the overall HT Council, has no State funding with which to accomplish its goals/mandates. The good news is that 51 people have signed up to join the Public Awareness Committee, and have already demonstrated sincere concern about this problem and a willingness to work. The members include volunteers, some of whom are affiliated with non-profit agencies statewide along with state employees from various agencies as well as those from federal agencies. A list of our Committee members, with their email addresses, is attached.

An email distribution list was created for quick communication with this large Committee. The distribution list is used to convey information to Committee members about HT events with links to register, current HT news including examples of what other states are doing, HT sample flyers, as well as Committee information.

The Public Awareness Committee held meetings in August and September, 2016, and will continue to meet monthly. In the future, we are considering holding some meetings in Dover on Saturday mornings in order to better accommodate our Kent and Sussex County members as well as those members, statewide, who work during the business week. We have found meeting locations, at no charge, that also include conference telephone access for those Committee members who cannot attend in person. A meeting agenda, minutes, and action item updates are completed for each meeting by Patty D'Angelo, a Committee member who also handles the distribution list e-mail communications.

Our first meeting was held August 16, 2016. The agenda for this meeting focused on:

- Review of the HT law mandates re: public awareness (PA)
- Need to design a DE public awareness sign & distribute it
- Partner with Truckers against Traffickers

- Ideas for Subcommittee Structure:
 1. Statutory mandates – HT Public Awareness
 2. HT Events and Community Outreach
 - Volunteers for the November 17th HT Conference in Dover
 3. HT Speakers' Bureau
 4. Hospitality Industry Outreach
 5. Bereavement (grief counselors with outreach to funeral directors)
- Action items
 1. Identify lead members for subcommittees
 2. Develop HT Public Awareness programs for schools, correctional facilities, and substance abuse rehabilitation centers, as well as for law enforcement, health care providers, faith communities, and lawyers/judges.
 3. Develop a HT Speakers Bureau (Pastor Murray has agreed to chair)
 4. Develop HT Public Awareness on social media
 5. Develop HT Public Awareness materials to include brochures, signs, shoe cards, stickers & plan for their distribution
 6. Identify January 2017 Human Trafficking Awareness Month activities

The September 23, 2016 Public Awareness Committee meeting primarily focused on complying with the HT law's mandates for the creation of a public awareness sign as well as its statewide distribution. The proposed distribution schedule will coincide with the observance of Human Trafficking Awareness Month in January 2017.

Fortunately, Committee member, Nancy McGee, Director, Sexual Assault Network, indicated that her agency has funds available for public awareness activities, and that the human trafficking public awareness message would be an eligible expense. These funds need to be used by the end of the calendar year, 2016. So, we will need to have a quick turn-around designing and printing these materials in order to take advantage of this great funding opportunity!

Another Committee member, Fay Whittle, contacted a graphic designer who is willing to help, and a subcommittee is meeting with the graphic designer the first week of October, after work, to design the public awareness sign. Depending on the funds available, the Committee hopes to print a variety of types of public awareness signs, including bathroom stall door adhesive signs, flyers, and if the budget permits, the plastic "sole cards" that fit in shoes. For the month of January, we also hope to have signs for the sides of DART buses and possibly a billboard – again, all depending on the available resources.

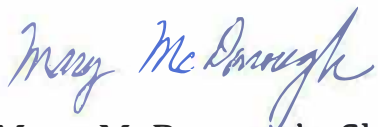
To further satisfy the legislative mandates of the Human Trafficking law, the Public Awareness Committee is planning a statewide distribution of public awareness signs during the month of January in observance of Human Trafficking Awareness month. The Committee will focus on a different sector during each week of January for this distribution effort. Those sectors include:

- Hotels & shelters (possibly, the women's prison);
- Healthcare -- hospital ER's, Medical Aide Units, and clinics
- Education - colleges & high school guidance counselors
- Transportation - rest stops, welcome centers. Partner with Truckers vs. Trafficking
- Adult entertainment facilities, escort agencies & massage parlors

Conclusion:

The Human Trafficking Council's Public Awareness Committee wants to partner with other groups/agencies to increase awareness in our State of the serious problem of human trafficking. We do not want to work in silos or recreate work that is already done. For example, the Blue campaign and the national anti-trafficking organization, Polaris, have developed HT Awareness materials that we intend to use in conjunction with our State's public awareness sign. A consistent, repetitive national message similar to the approach taken in increasing awareness of domestic violence is a model we wish to follow with human trafficking awareness.

Respectfully Submitted,



Mary McDonough, Chair
Commissioner, Court of Common Pleas

Public Awareness Committee

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