

**STATEWIDE
COUNCIL ON**



**HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**

F L O R I D A

**Statewide Council on
Human Trafficking
Annual Report
2016**

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October 31, 2016

Dear Colleagues:

On behalf of the Statewide Council on Human Trafficking, I am pleased to present the Council's 2016 Annual Report to Senate President Andy Gardiner, President Designate Joe Negron, House Speaker Steve Crisafulli and Speaker Designate Richard Corcoran. As mandated by the Florida Legislature, this Annual Report provides an update on the Council's ongoing work.

In 2015, the Council charged the Services and Resources Committee with conducting a comprehensive analysis of anti-trafficking efforts in Florida. This year's report will focus on this analysis and on the findings of the Services and Resources Committee in its **2016 Human Trafficking Response in Florida** report that the Council released on September 30, 2016.

As Chair, I am very proud of the extensive work done by the Council this year. We have made progress in identifying the scope of human trafficking in Florida. We also make recommendations on next steps for the Council and representative agencies in areas including; service delivery, funding, legislative, policy, training and education, evaluation and awareness.

The Statewide Council on Human Trafficking recognizes the continued support and collaboration of our state legislature and Governor Scott. Together, we can make Florida a zero-tolerance state for human trafficking.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pam Bondi". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Pam Bondi

OVERVIEW

Florida has adopted an all-hands-on-deck approach in its fight against human trafficking. The creation of the Statewide Council on Human Trafficking (Council) has helped facilitate this approach by bringing all key stakeholders together working jointly toward the goal of eradicating human trafficking in Florida.

The scourge of trafficking in persons has existed since the dawn of civilization. Though *de jure* slavery ended in the United States over 150 years ago, modern day slavery persists in the form of human trafficking, which encompasses both commercial sex trafficking and labor trafficking. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are over 20 million victims of human trafficking worldwide and that the global human trafficking market is a \$150 billion a year industry.

Florida law defines human trafficking as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjugation to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, slavery or a commercial sex act. § 787.06, Fla. Stat. Force is physical violence, which may include imprisonment, torture, rapes, starvations, murder or beatings. Fraud occurs when there are deceptive offers of employment, marriage or a better life. Coercion are threats of force, schemes, plans or patterns intended to cause a failure to perform an act and make them believe that failure to perform that act would result in 'force', document confiscation, abuse or threatened abuse of the legal system, or threats to safety of family in source country. Florida's statute on human trafficking further provides that coercion means providing a controlled substance to any person for the purpose of exploitation of that person.

Activities for which people are trafficked include both legal and illicit industries consisting of, but not limited to, the following: prostitution, exotic dancing, agriculture work, domestic work, child care, factory work, commercial cleaning, restaurant work, construction work, hospitality, health and elder care, salon services, criminal activities, day labor and door-to-door sales.

According to the U.S. Department of State 2016 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report, the United States remains a Tier I source, transit, and destination country for men, women, transgender individuals, and children, both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals, subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. Tier I countries are those whose governments fully meet the Trafficking Victims Protection Acts minimum standards.

This year's annual report will review the work of the Council during its second year with a particular emphasis on the Services and Resources Committee analysis in its ***Human Trafficking Response in Florida*** paper. Both the terms "victim" and "survivor" are used throughout the report. While the Council recognizes that survivors of human trafficking are survivors at every point of their exploitation and on through recovery, the terms are used interchangeably throughout the report.

BACKGROUND: THE COUNCIL

In 2014, Attorney General Bondi worked with the Florida Legislature to create the Statewide Council on Human Trafficking. At the time, this made Florida one of the first states with a statutorily created entity on human trafficking focused on policy. Since its inception, the Council has met quarterly and has convened in various cities in Florida, holding meetings in Tallahassee, Tampa, Orlando, Miami, and Jacksonville.

The 15-member council is chaired by Attorney General Bondi and brings together law enforcement officers, prosecutors, legislators, service providers, as well as leaders in the fields of health, education and social services to work together in combating human trafficking. Pursuant to § 16.617(2) of Florida Statutes the Council's current membership is as follows:

- (i) Attorney General Pam Bondi, Chair
- (ii) Secretary Mike Carroll, Department of Children & Families, Vice Chair
- (iii) Secretary Christina Daly, Department of Juvenile Justice
- (iv) Surgeon General, Dr. Celeste Philip, Department of Health
- (v) FDLE General Counsel Jason Jones, designee for the FDLE Commissioner
- (vi) Anti-Trafficking Liaison Michelle Gaines, designee for the DOE Commissioner
- (vii) Interim Secretary, Justin Senior, Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)
- (viii) Senator Denise Grimsley, appointed by the Senate President
- (ix) Representative Jeanette Nuñez, appointed by the Speaker of the House
- (x) Sheriff Will Snyder, Martin County, appointed by the Attorney General
- (xi) State Attorney Katherine Fernandez-Rundle, 11th Circuit, appointed by the Attorney General
- (xii) Police Chief Phillip Thorne, Springfield, appointed by the Governor
- (xiii) Lee Lowry, Junior League of Tampa, appointed by the Governor
- (xiv) Dotti Groover-Skipper, Salvation Army, appointed by the Attorney General
- (xv) Terry Coonan, FSU Center for the Advancement of Human Rights, appointed by the Attorney General

The Council is charged with the following: 1) Develop recommendations for comprehensive programs and services for victims of human trafficking to include recommendations for certification criteria for safe houses and safe foster homes; 2) make recommendations for apprehending and prosecuting traffickers and enhancing coordination of responses; 3) work with DCF to create and maintain an inventory of programs, including awareness efforts and victim assistance services; 4) hold an annual statewide policy summit with an institution of higher learning in Florida; and 5) develop overall policy recommendations that further the efforts to combat trafficking in Florida. § 16.617(4), Fla. Stat.

The Council formed three working committees to address the following: (i) awareness; (ii) law enforcement tools; (iii) prosecution; and (iv) victim safety and recovery. Committee responsibilities are broken down as follows:

Services and Resources Committee

Secretary Carroll and Secretary Daly, Co-Chairs

This committee examines enhancement of victim safety and recovery.

Criminal Justice Committee

Sheriff William Snyder, Chair

This committee is charged with exploring ways to enhance law enforcement tools, resources, and training.

Legislative and Special Initiatives Committee

Attorney General Pam Bondi, Chair

This committee addresses legislative priorities and special initiatives such as increasing public awareness of human trafficking.

During the preceding year, the Council and its committees have heard from numerous organizations on a variety of topics relating to human trafficking. Some examples include: trafficking survivor Alyssa Beck who spoke about her experiences in the criminal justice system; Prosecutor Valiant Richey, with the King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office in Washington state, who addressed methods to kill demand; and Florida Trucking Association (FTA) President Dr. Kenneth Armstrong, who addressed the efforts of the FTA in combating trafficking in Florida.

(See Appendix A for a complete list of presentations before the Council and its committees).



HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESPONSE IN FLORIDA

In 2015, the Services and Resources Committee (Committee) of the Council was charged with conducting a comprehensive analysis of anti-trafficking efforts in Florida. Co-Chaired by Department of Children and Families (DCF) Secretary Mike Carroll and Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Secretary Christy Daly, the Committee worked diligently this past year to identify Florida's continuum of care for survivors of sex trafficking. It reviewed both strengths of the system and gaps in services that will require further discussion and response by the Council and the Florida Legislature.

The Committee held meetings around the state and heard from numerous groups and organizations. The work of the Committee resulted in the **2016 Human Trafficking Response in Florida** analysis that was released by the Council on September 30, 2016. The year's Annual Report provides a summary of this Committee paper. Floridians are encouraged to view the full Committee analysis. It can be found on the Council's website at myfloridalegal.com.

The three main objectives in the Committee paper are as follows: 1.) to understand the system of care and its funding stream; 2.) to understand the scale and scope of services around the state and lastly; 3.) to understand existing gaps that need to be addressed.

The Committee report covers the following areas:

Prevalence of sex trafficking in Florida – reviews process of identifying potential victims and classification of victims among law enforcement and service providers. Emphasis is placed on the Human Trafficking Screening Tool (HTST) implemented in the spring of 2015 and used to identify victims of trafficking.

Existing service array – reviews service delivery and identifies geographic gaps in services.

Florida's Ideal System – offers an analysis of the components needed for a robust continuum of care in Florida.

Next Steps for Florida – identifies next steps for the Council, state agencies and others working with the Council and the Legislature.

The Committee began its analysis by addressing the importance of establishing the prevalence of human trafficking in Florida. While a critical component, the Committee noted that there is currently no recognized methodology for capturing human trafficking rates within the United States. As a result, data collection and data sets from state to state are not consistent.

The Committee paper offers a review of existing data collection efforts in Florida. This is an area the Council plans to expand on in the coming year. Furthermore, the Council is monitoring regional, non-governmental data collection efforts currently underway in the state. The goal of the Council is to identify a uniform tool that will be used statewide.

DATA COLLECTION EFFORTS

National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) Hotline Data

In addressing the scope of human trafficking in Florida, the Committee cites calls made to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC)



NATIONAL
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
RESOURCE CENTER

Hotline. From December 2007 to December 2015, Floridians placed 6,819 calls to the Hotline. Geographically, calls to the hotline spanned from Pensacola to the Keys. The call volume ranks Florida third in the nation in the number of calls to the NHTRC hotline. Of these calls, 1,510 (22.0%) were classified by the NHTRC to have moderate or high potential of being a legitimate report of human trafficking.

Florida data collected between 2013 – 2015 shows 1,136 reports, with 367 (32%) involving minor victims. Within this population, 83.6% were female and 16.4% were male. Of the 1,136 potential cases reported to the NHTRC from 2013-2015, 802 (71.0%) were classified as sex trafficking, 207 (18%) were classified as labor trafficking, 44 (4%) were classified as both, and 83 (7%) were not specified.

While a helpful tool, using tips and calls to hotlines as proxy for human trafficking prevalence may not correlate to the actual number of human trafficking cases.

Florida Abuse Hotline Data

In July 2015, DCF updated its maltreatment codes for calls into the Florida Abuse Hotline in order to gain better data on the prevalence of human trafficking. The following information is used to identify a potential commercially sexually exploited child (CSEC) victim in DCF care who is under the age of 18 and who may have: a) eight (8) or more runaway episodes in the past year; b) ever had a runaway episode with possible involvement in prostitution; c) ever had a verified allegation of human trafficking; d) ever had an allegation of sexual abuse; and/or e) ever had a verified finding of sexual exploitation.



The Committee paper cites data specifically collected on February 23, 2016. On that particular day, 814 children met the criteria detailed above. From that risk pool, DCF was able to verify 214 children as CSEC victims.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Data

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) estimates that, in 2015, 1 out of 5 of the reported endangered children were likely victims of sex trafficking. NCMEC data reflects reports of runaways made by a parent, legal guardian, or law enforcement. With the enactment of the federal Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, its reporting requirements are dramatically changing the volume of reports going into NCMEC. Florida is the only state that has an automatic feed to NCMEC on missing children. Florida is also one of the few states that has a state law requiring child welfare to report to NCMEC. A more detailed analysis of the work being done by NCMEC can be found in the Committee report.



Florida's Human Trafficking Screening Tool Data

Developed in late 2014 and pursuant to House Bill 7141, DJJ began implementing a newly created screening tool in the Spring of 2015. Florida's Human Trafficking Screening Tool (HTST) which targets the identification of both female and male victims of sex trafficking and labor trafficking is comprised of primarily "forced response" questions that can be utilized by non-clinical staff for the purpose of identifying whether a youth is a victim of sex and/or labor trafficking. The Human Trafficking Screening Tool is currently being used in all DJJ juvenile assessment centers and intake centers among youth with certain risk factors.



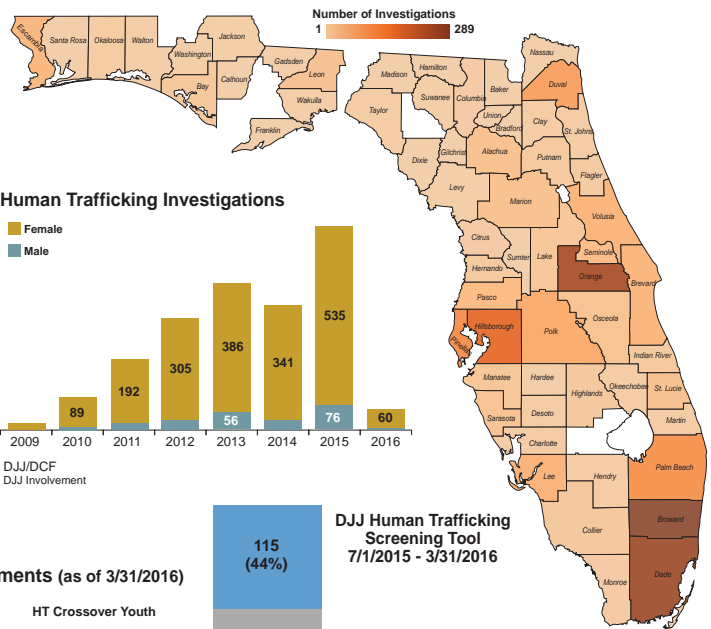
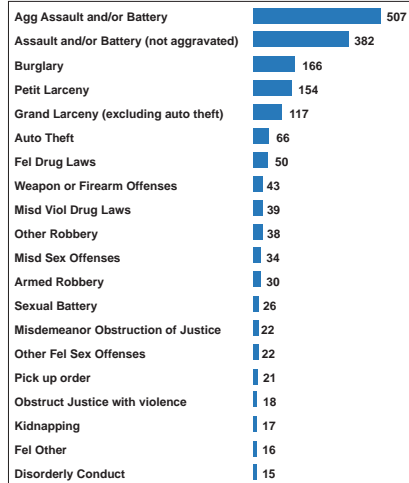
In the first year of implementation (March 2015 – March 2016) a total of 3,500 screenings were completed on approximately 2,500 youth. The screening of a youth may take place more than once to ensure all information regarding potential exploitation is obtained. Year one screening data resulted in 1,289 (37%) calls to the Florida Abuse Hotline with an acceptance rate of 52% for those calls. (See Appendix B for additional data.)

DJJ's Office of Research and Data Integrity is conducting validation studies on the screening tool, however, more data is being collected to conduct a properly validated study. DJJ and DCF staff have done multiple presentations on Florida's Human Trafficking Screening Tool and to date, over 18 states have personally requested the HTST for review and possible implementation in their states.

Properly identifying victims of trafficking is critical in our efforts to serve victims. The development and implementation of the HTST has allowed Florida to serve as a national leader in this endeavor.

Human Trafficking Crossover Youth Dashboard 7/1/2009 - 3/31/2016

20 Most Frequent Offenses

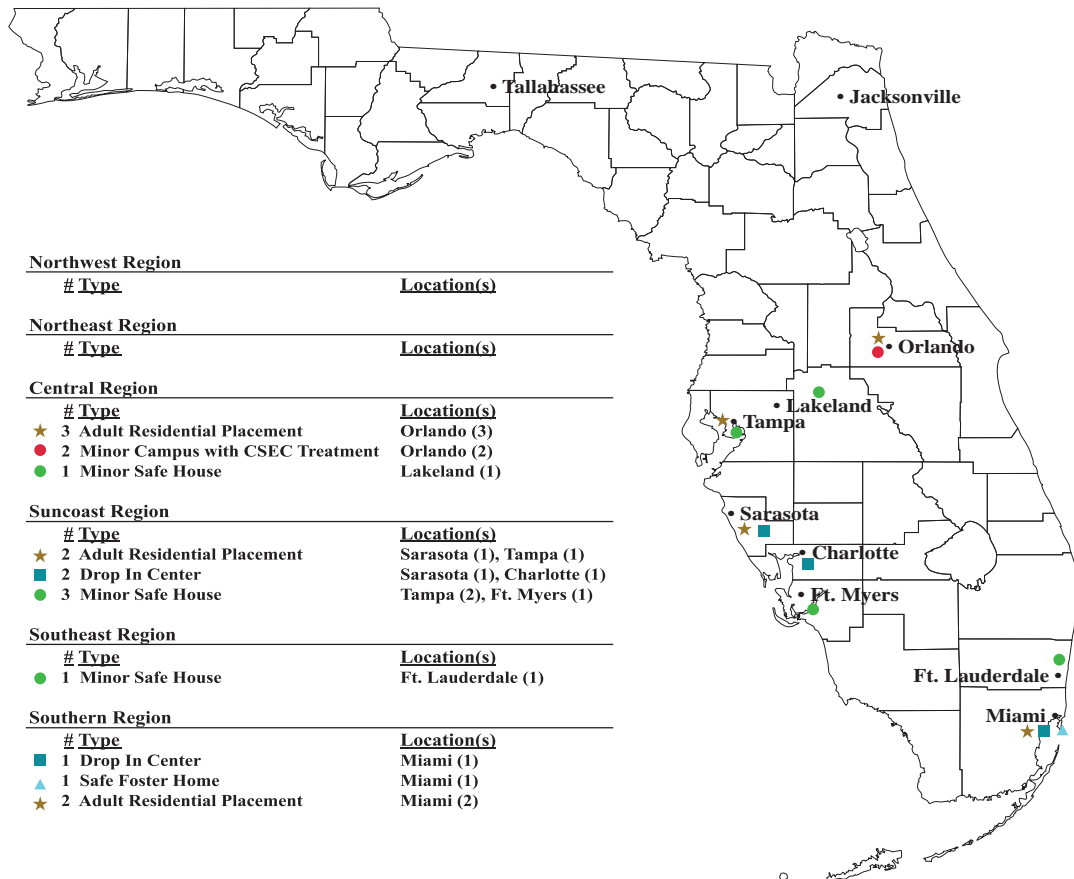


Most Serious Placements (Historic)

Most Serious Placement	HT Crossover Youth	Percentage
Civil Citation	244	11%
Intake	316	15%
Diversion	490	23%
Probation	753	35%
Commitment	316	15%
Adult Jail	54	2%
Total	2,173	100%

Current Placements (as of 3/31/2016)

Current Placement	HT Crossover Youth
Civil Citation	8
Intake	209
Diversion	49
Probation	306
Commitment	77
Aftercare	67
Adult Jail	15
Total	731



FUNDING

The Council has had ongoing discussions regarding the need for sustainable sources of funding. It is necessary in order to maintain the services required to properly and successfully help this population. The ongoing support and commitment of the Legislature has also been integral in this process.

It is clear that a comprehensive service approach must go beyond emergency placements and include extended therapeutic services and aftercare. A sustainable service model should include multiple funding sources: local, state, federal and private funding. The Committee paper offers an analysis of the braided funding approach under the state of Minnesota's Safe Harbor Law as an example for further review.

The Council has discussed the importance of working more directly with the Legislature on strategic funding priorities, particularly as it continues to make progress in developing Florida's ideal system of care.

FLORIDA'S IDEAL SYSTEM

It is critical that a robust continuum of care take into account the voice and experience of the survivor. Necessary steps for providing services to survivors begins with the fulfillment of basic needs for food and shelter, medical treatment, and safety. Once basic needs are met, then work can begin to develop short-term goals such as addressing immediate legal issues or substance abuse support and services. Once ready, the development of long-term goals such as completing education, permanent housing, and building an ongoing network of support become a priority.

Below is a summary of the critical components of a robust continuum of care for Florida. The proposed system of care should be designed to be flexible in order to meet the needs of varying communities in the state.

Statewide Coordinated Care

Florida should adopt a coordinated care approach that serves both minors and adults. Furthermore, Florida should allocate funding that follows the survivor regardless of the system that identifies the victim. All survivors must receive services that are clinically, medically and socially indicated, regardless of whether they are in the care of a formalized system.

Multidisciplinary Response

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, "It is now well accepted that the best response to the challenge of child abuse and neglect investigations is the formation of a multidisciplinary team (MDT)." Currently, there are MDTs in every area of the state of Florida. When there is a

confirmed or suspected case of human trafficking, a multidisciplinary team must be initiated no later than two weeks from the abuse report intake date.

Specialized Victim Advocates

Specialized victim advocates can create relationships with human trafficking survivors and can provide trust and stability. The following next steps are being reviewed:

For minors: While agencies such as Kristi House in Miami currently offer this service, it is important that victims throughout the state have access to specialized advocates. One option that is being explored by the Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) program is to train GALs throughout the state to serve in the role of a specialized victim advocate for this population.

For adults: Currently, the State Attorney's Offices in Circuits 9 (Orlando) and 11 (Miami) have victim advocates that are specialized to work with this population. Service providers that serve adult survivors should also consider including victim advocates as a part of their staff and services offered.

Risk Reduction and Prevention Education

Community education efforts must move beyond general awareness. Risk reduction and prevention education should be integrated into classrooms in our school systems. Programs should help students understand the tactics traffickers use in recruitment, and they should also help them find a safe and trusted person if they feel they are being targeted. One example of a community risk reduction model is the Massachusetts project, My Life My Choice.

Currently, the Department of Education (DOE) is working with public schools and anti-trafficking organizations to provide programming and curriculum development. Approximately 33 school districts have requested technical assistance and have received specific anti-trafficking training and/or professional development. In 2015, DOE created a dedicated human trafficking information page on their website. Additionally, a human trafficking fact sheet for schools was developed and two additional fact sheets (for parents and students) were unveiled during back to school activities this fall.

DOE's office of Healthy Schools is collaborating with the YES Institute of South Florida to also develop an LGBTQ fact sheet for students. The document will be disseminated statewide during human trafficking awareness month in January 2017. Lastly, DOE is developing a school bus operator guide that would also help drivers identify tactics used by traffickers.

Drop-In Centers

A "Drop-In Center" describes a center that addresses the needs of individuals being trafficked or who may be at risk of being trafficked. While services provided at Drop-In Centers tend to

vary, the location serves as an excellent identification point. There are currently three drop-in centers in Florida with specialized programming for CSEC and sex trafficking victims. Drop-in centers with specialized programming should be created across the state.

Reception Centers and Emergency Placement Options

A Reception center is a location where victims can be received for identification. There is currently only one area in Florida with a Reception Center. While not necessarily ideal, Miami-Dade County utilizes their Juvenile Assessment Centers as a meeting point where law enforcement, upon the identification of a victim, can safely take the youth. This allows DCF to begin service referrals and initiate a child abuse investigation. Reception centers should be created across Florida with an emphasis on the counties with the highest incidences of trafficking.

There is also an urgent need for emergency placement for both adult and minor victims of trafficking. This is an area the Council will explore further in the coming year.

Residential Placement Options

A diverse continuum of care should provide residential options that vary geographically and range in levels of service intensity. Below we provide a brief summary of residential placement options currently available in Florida.

A. Safe foster homes

As defined in House Bill 7141, a safe foster home is a home that will provide a safe, separate, and therapeutic environment tailored to the needs of children that have endured significant trauma. As of January 2016, DCF began certifying “safe foster homes” for sexually exploited children. Citrus Health Network’s CHANCES program in Miami offers a safe foster home. Devereux Florida also offers a safe foster care program called DELTA. In 2015- 2016, DELTA established a Specialized Foster Care Program and began enlisting and training families in both the Central and Northeast regions.

B. Safe homes

Safe homes serve both children and adults. Traditionally, safe homes are 4-8 bed facilities that provide a comprehensive array of services. They also offer increased levels of supervision. In Florida, we currently have 19 beds for minors and approximately 25 beds for adult survivors. Overall capacity will vary as safe houses make individual assessments for intake based on the needs of their existing population.

C. Residential Treatment Centers

A residential treatment center or hospital can provide necessary health care services prior to placement in a home or foster care. Currently, Devereux and Citrus Health

Network offer these centers. DCF has launched clinical work groups this year to identify mental health training curriculums for clinicians. The paper also discusses an unintended consequence of some requirements in House Bill 7141 for Residential Treatment Centers.

Transitional & Reintegration Services

A Survivor's need for services does not end when they turn 18 particularly given that many survivors are not identified until close to their 18th birthday. Transition and reintegration services should be available at any age in the recovery process. Furthermore, accommodations should be made for survivors with children.

Screening and Assessment

As addressed earlier in the paper, Florida has implemented the Human Trafficking Screening Tool (HTST) to screen youth to determine victimization. The tool has been implemented statewide by both DJJ and DCF. Research on other state efforts will be conducted to determine whether any existing practices can be incorporated into Florida's efforts.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Substance abuse related disorders are often found to be co-occurring in victims of human trafficking. Due to the unique needs of this population, there is limited research available on effective treatment approaches. In the fall of 2015, a statewide clinical workgroup was created to identify the accepted treatment modalities for sex trafficking victims, a mental health training curriculum for providers, and a training curriculum for residential providers.

Survivor-Mentor

Florida has a rapidly expanding system of survivor-led programming. This is an important component of a robust system of care. The Survivor-Mentor must be carefully screened and well-trained and should be paired with a highly trained clinician. Several advocacy and service providers have advised the Council about confidentiality limitations that need to be addressed. The Council is recommending review during the 2017 Legislative session.

Services for LGBTQ and Male Survivors

A complete system of care should include programs and housing options that are sensitive to the LGBTQ community. The Committee paper cites a study published in 2015 by the Urban Institute that states LGBTQ youth lack access to services, including both short-term and long-term shelter options. Florida has nine identified programs that serve LGBTQ youth.

For example, Orlando's Zebra Coalition works collaboratively to address the needs of LGBTQ youth during their transition from childhood to adulthood. Family Resources in St. Petersburg operates two LGBTQ transitional living programs.

There is still a need for additional housing and services options that specifically meet the needs of commercially sexually exploited males.

Modified Existing Shelters

In communities where it is unrealistic to create a facility solely serving human trafficking survivors, existing facilities willing to work with this population should look for opportunities to modify their existing programs. DJJ and DCF have begun to meet with the Florida Network for Youth and Family Services to determine whether funding should be sought for the creation of sex trafficking programming within shelters in underserved locations.

Staff Self-Care Programs

All programs funded or certified by the state of Florida should include a staff self-care component, as trauma-focused treatment is emotionally complex for the provider.

Medical Services

Once identified, survivors often have multiple health issues. Needs will vary and will range from treatment for sexually transmitted diseases to neglected dental and eyesight problems. In 2014, Attorney General Pam Bondi announced a partnership with the Florida College of Emergency Physicians that equips emergency medical personnel with key information about human trafficking so that victims can better be identified. The Council will be looking at opportunities to expand on this partnership. The Department of Health (DOH) is also evaluating opportunities to promote expanded training among licensed health care professionals.

Services for Children with Disabilities

Children with disabilities are possibly the most vulnerable and disability is considered a high risk factor for exploitation. It is important to work with agencies that serve the needs of the disabled, including the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, Children's Medical Services within the Department of Health, as well as non-profit organizations.

Legal Services

Attorneys and legal aid organizations should be cultivated to provide specialized pro bono

services for sex trafficking victims. The Florida Bar, through a special committee on the needs of children, has created a checklist which serves as a tool to be used by attorneys and advocates to identify the common legal, medical, and social issues faced by human trafficking survivors.

Training

Every agency represented on the Council as well as any other agency and/or entity that may be in a position to identify or interact with human trafficking victims should offer an introductory human trafficking training opportunity to their staff. Florida's agencies continue to make progress on this front.

Data Collection and Sharing

As we have already discussed, there is not a uniform data collection and evaluation methodology utilized statewide. However, progress is being made. All entities involved in identifying and serving this population should collaborate and develop targeted data collections efforts.

Public Awareness Campaign

The Council will explore opportunities for a comprehensive public awareness campaign in Florida. Such a campaign should include print materials and outreach across various media platforms.

Demand Reduction

The Council has been reviewing demand reduction strategies that are currently being piloted in various jurisdictions across the country. In particular, the King County Prosecutor's Office in Washington state has launched a pilot Buyer Beware Initiative. While some of these efforts appear to be promising, many are still undergoing assessment for effectiveness.

As stated above, the components described encompass what the Council has identified as elements needed for Florida's Ideal System. The Council is cognizant that any proposed system requires flexibility and an understanding of the specific needs of the various communities in Florida.

NEXT STEPS FOR FLORIDA

The recommendations proposed in the Committee paper have been adopted by the Council. The Next Steps for Florida include recommendations in 5 different areas: 1) Legislative; 2) Budget priorities; 3) Service recommendations; 4) Policy; 5) Training and Education.

The complete section of the Committee paper has been incorporated into the annual report.

Legislative

1. Statutorily create a statewide central coordinated care approach for funding and care management. This approach would allow the funding to follow the youth or adult victim regardless of the identifying system.
2. Work with legislature to develop appropriate protections for Human Trafficking Victim Advocates. Should mirror the statutory protections for Sexual Abuse Victim Advocates.

Funding

3. There is an increased need for funding the treatment and placement of juvenile sex trafficking victims.
4. There is an increased need for funding to underserved populations such as males, LGBTQ, intellectually disabled, pregnant, and young parents in need of placement and services.
5. There is a need to seek funding for the comprehensive mapping of the system of care: specifically, to identify prevention, community response, formal response, transitional options and adult interventions.
6. There is a need for funding for the on going evaluation of programs and tools in Florida, to transform promising programmatic practices into evidence-based response.
7. There is a need to create a comprehensive awareness campaign that targets the public, victims and those at-risk of victimization to be utilized uniformly across state agencies.

Services

8. Equip each community or region in the state with a functioning task force.
9. Evaluate the Florida Network of Youth and Family Services' (FNYFS) capacity to house youth on an emergency basis. Identify a similar system for adult victims.
10. Develop statewide survivor-mentor programming and create opportunities for survivor engagement in formalized systems, to include institutional settings and throughout child welfare and juvenile justice programming.

Policy

11. Institute accountability standards for service providers working with this population based on service outcome expectations.
12. Establish licensing and structural guidelines for safe houses serving adult victims.
13. Evaluate the benefits of addressing human trafficking as a public health issue.
14. Require a staff self-care component for all programs funded or certified by the state of Florida.
15. Develop a medical protocol for all children identified as human trafficking victims that would be instituted by agencies and providers serving children.
16. Launch a campaign to recruit attorneys to represent victims pro bono in the areas of criminal defense, immigration, expunction, and civil litigation.

Evaluation

17. Continuously track the validation efforts being conducted on other human trafficking identification and assessment tools.
18. Contract with a state university to develop research and evaluation models for sex trafficking programs, including identifying relevant metrics and measurable outcomes.
19. Require any entity receiving state dollars to include program evaluation through a state university. Internal evaluation by the entity should not serve to meet this requirement. Outcomes should be detailed in requests for proposals.

Training/Education

20. Require that professionals working with children be trained to recognize signs of sexual exploitation victimization.
21. Public Schools statewide should adopt a curriculum to train staff and students on the issue of sex trafficking.
22. Identify and require prevention education programs for at-risk youth.
23. Determine if john schools are beneficial and have an impact on demand rates through a review of national programs.
24. Require human trafficking as a mandatory retraining requirement through the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.
25. Mandate specialized human trafficking training for mental health and substance abuse providers statewide.

The Committee report included a recommended implementation plan for each Committee of the Council. Those recommendations are fully incorporated below.

Services and Resources Committee

- Statutorily-create a statewide central coordinated care approach for funding and care management. This approach would allow the funding to follow the youth or adult victim regardless of the identifying system.
- Increase funding for the treatment and placement of juvenile sex trafficking victims.
- Increase funding to underserved populations such as males, LGBTQ, intellectually disabled, pregnant and parenting youth for placement and services.
- Seek funding for the comprehensive mapping of the system of care: specifically, to identify prevention, community response, formal response, transitional options and adult interventions.
- Establish that each community or region throughout the state is equipped with a functioning task force.
- Evaluate the Florida Network of Youth and Family Services' (FNYFS) capacity to house youth on an emergency basis. Identify a similar system for adult victims.
- Develop a statewide survivor-mentor programming and create opportunities for survivor engagement in formalized systems, to include institutional settings and throughout child welfare and juvenile justice programming.
- Institute accountability standards for service providers working with this population based on service outcome expectations.
- Evaluate the benefits of addressing human trafficking as a public health issue.
- Develop a medical protocol for all children identified as human trafficking victims that would be instituted by child serving agencies and providers.
- Continuously track the validation efforts being conducted on other human trafficking identification and assessment tools.
- Contract with a state university to develop research and evaluation models for sex trafficking programs, including identifying relevant metrics and measurable outcomes.
- Public Schools statewide must adopt a curriculum to train staff and students on the issue of sex trafficking.
- Identify and require prevention education programs for at-risk youth.

- Identify specialized human trafficking training for mental health and substance abuse providers statewide.

Legislative & Special Initiatives Committee

- Work with the Legislature to develop appropriate protections for Human Trafficking Advocates. Should mirror the statutory protections for sexual abuse victim advocates.
- Work with the Legislature to ensure continued funding for the on-going evaluation of programs and tools in the state of Florida, to transform promising programmatic practices into evidence-based response.
- Identify strategic partnership opportunities to develop and distribute a comprehensive awareness campaign that targets the public, victims and those at-risk of victimization that would be utilized uniformly across state agencies.
- Work with Legislature and appropriate state agencies to determine licensing and structural guidelines for safe houses serving adult victims similar to DCF certification guidelines.
- Require a staff self-care component for all programs funded or certified by the state of Florida.
- Work with the Florida Bar to promote and expand their existing pro-bono human trafficking attorney network.
- Work with the Legislature and appropriate state agencies to determine how to require any entity receiving state dollars for the treatment or placement of CSEC youth to include program evaluation through a state university. Internal evaluation by the entity should not serve to meet this requirement.
- Work with the Legislature and appropriate state agencies to determine how employees of specific state agencies and their contractors can receive training to recognize signs of sexual exploitation victimization.

Law Enforcement Committee

- Require human trafficking as a mandatory retraining requirement through the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.
- Determine if John Schools are beneficial and have an impact on demand rates through national review of programs.

AWARENESS

In addition to the analysis on Florida's Ideal System of care, the Council continues to explore ways to increase education, awareness, and reporting methods to improve public understanding and response in the identification of suspected trafficking.

PUBLIC AWARENESS SIGNAGE

In 2015, the Florida legislature passed House Bill 369 which requires the Department of Transportation (FDOT), the Department of Health (DOH), and certain employers to display human trafficking public awareness signs at specific locations in Florida. The sign provides the phone number to the National Human Trafficking Hotline and it also provides a text message option to receive information or to get help.

The required locations for signage include:

- Rest areas
- Turnpike Service Plazas
- Weigh Stations
- Primary airports
- Passenger rail stations
- Welcome centers open to the public
- Emergency rooms at general acute care hospitals
- Adult entertainment establishments, and businesses or establishments offering massage or bodyworks services not owned by a health care profession regulated under Florida law



The bill went into effect in January 2016. According to the update provided to the Council by FDOT, to date, a set of awareness signs or posters have been installed at 92 FDOT facilities across Florida. This includes the following: 4 welcome centers, 52 rest areas, 19 truck comfort stations at weigh stations, and 9 driver rooms at weigh stations. Additionally, the Turnpike Service Plazas have installed two sets of signs at each location bringing the FDOT facilities total to 100 locations. The set includes a sign in English and Spanish (see photos).

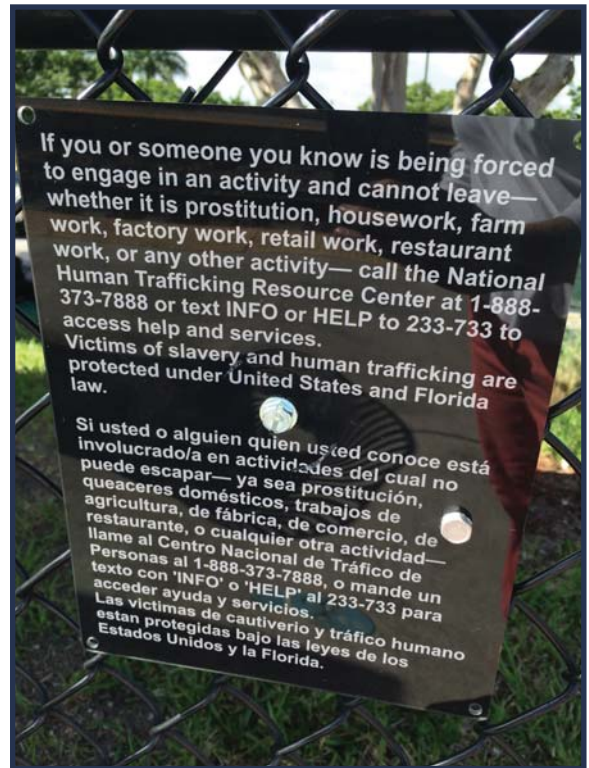


Both SunRail (12 stations) and Tri-Rail (18 stations) have installed their own signs and/or posters. Signs have also been installed at 18 Amtrak stations. And lastly, Miami-Dade County requested 45 sets of signs for the 23 Metrorail stations in the county.

The Department of Health is in the process of collecting information regarding awareness signs placed at massage establishments licensed by the department.

Information regarding the placement of awareness signs in adult entertainment establishments is not collected uniformly. The active engagement of the human trafficking task forces around the state has resulted in several task forces making presentations to local county commissions about the need for local ordinances to ensure placement of awareness signs at the establishments included in the statute.

The Council has begun to survey the human trafficking task forces and has asked them to provide updates to the Council regarding passage of local ordinances and or placement of signs at the establishments mandated by the statute.



THE 2016 FLORIDA HUMAN TRAFFICKING SUMMIT

As mandated by Florida statutes, the Council is required to host a statewide policy summit on human trafficking in conjunction with an institution of higher learning. The 2016 Florida Human Trafficking Summit was scheduled to take place on Monday, October 10, 2016 in Orlando, Florida at the Rosen Centre Hotel. With Hurricane Matthew bearing down on Florida's east coast, and Florida under a state of emergency, this year's summit was cancelled.

The Council, the Office of Attorney General Pam Bondi, the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, the Florida Department of Children and Families, and the Florida Juvenile Justice Foundation along with University of Central Florida, collaborated to host the 2016 summit.



This annual gathering has allowed us to bring together anti-trafficking leaders and advocates working to eradicate trafficking in Florida. The format of the Summit allows attendees to participate in targeted breakout sessions, workshops and training opportunities. Typically, CLE and CEU credits are also available to Summit attendees.

The 2016 Summit Awards Committee selected the following individuals for this year's recognition:

Law Enforcement Official of the Year

Special Agent Jeffrey Vash, Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Survivor-Advocate of the Year

Dr. Brook Bello, Founder & CEO, More Too Life

Prosecutor of the Year

Brenda Mezick, Assistant State Attorney, Miami-Dade

Community Advocate of the Year

Glen Hosking, Dunn & Co.

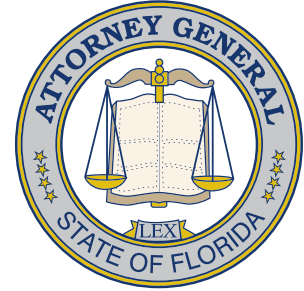
The Attorney General and the Council will formally recognize the 2016 award recipients at an event in the coming months.

Though the cancellation of this year's Summit was disheartening, the resolve of state and local leaders, local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, survivors, community leaders and service providers is as strong as ever; and Florida continues to gain ground in becoming a zero-tolerance state for human trafficking.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

FDLE HT online training course

In 2013, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) in partnership with the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) developed a 2-hour human trafficking online training course for law enforcement.



This year, FDLE worked with the Attorney General's office to update the course to reflect recent updates in Florida law. FDLE provided the Council with a summary of law enforcement officers who have been issued certificates for taking this 2-hour training opportunity and as of October 20, 2016, there have been 5,207 law enforcement officers who have been issued certificates for taking the course. (See Appendix C for a breakdown by law enforcement unit)

Statewide Training Initiative with Texas Department of Public Safety

The Statewide Council on Human Trafficking is moving forward with the implementation of a statewide law enforcement training initiative coordinated with the Texas Department of Public Safety, i.e. The Texas Rangers.

The Texas Rangers has developed a human trafficking training program to help patrol officers properly identify potential trafficking cases. Their training initiative, "Interdiction for the Protection of Minors" was reviewed by the Council's Criminal Justice Committee this year. The Committee, chaired by Martin County Sheriff William Snyder, has recommended implementation of the training initiative in Florida. The Council, in partnership with the Martin County Sheriff's Office, the Florida Fusion Center, FHP and other investigative agencies anticipates scheduling this statewide training opportunity for law enforcement in the Spring of 2017.

IN CLOSING

The Council is proud to play a key role, along with the Legislature, the Governor and our state agencies in Florida's anti-trafficking efforts.

As the report reflects, the Council's work in the last year, in collaboration with the agencies at the table, has allowed Florida to lead and serve as a model for other states. With the ongoing support of the Legislature and key stakeholders, the Council will continue to work diligently to build on the progress made this year.

This all-hands-on-deck approach will allow us to make Florida a zero-tolerance state for human trafficking.

APPENDIX A

Statewide Council on Human Trafficking
Council and Committee Presentations 2014 – 2016

ORGANIZATION/AGENCY	TOPIC
Ark of Freedom	<i>Gaps and Services for LGBT victims and survivors</i>
Attorney General’s Office of Statewide Prosecution	<i>Preparing a Human Trafficking Case for Prosecution</i>
Attorney General’s Office of Statewide Prosecution	<i>Identifying Ways to Improve Communication and Collaboration between Agencies</i>
Born 2 Fly	<i>Prevention: Introducing Safety in the Early Years, a Non-Threatening Curriculum</i>
The Children’s Campaign	<i>Open Doors: A Statewide Service Network for CSEC</i>
Department of Homeland Security, HSI	<i>Prevention: Middle School and High School</i>
Delores Barr Weaver Policy Center	<i>A Survivor’s Experience in the Criminal Justice System</i>
Delores Barr Weaver Policy Center	<i>Open Doors: A Statewide Service Network for CSEC; My Life, My Choice curriculum</i>
Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE)	<i>Establishing Human Trafficking Metrics for Statewide Reporting</i>
Florida Dream Center	<i>Safe Homes</i>
Florida Truckers’ Association	<i>Efforts of the FTA in Ending Sex Trafficking</i>
Greater Orlando Human Trafficking Task Force	<i>Overview of a Statewide Alliance Initiative.</i>
King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office, WA	<i>Identifying Methods to Kill Demand for Commercial Sex</i>
The Lifeboat Project	<i>The Lifeboat Project App A.C.T. – Awareness Combats Trafficking</i>
More Too Life	<i>More Too Life, Ending Demand and the Nordic Model</i>
Miami Dade State Attorney’s Office	<i>Interactions of HT Coalitions with the Judicial System and Potential Improvements</i>
National Center on Sexual Exploitation	<i>Identifying Ways to Kill Demand</i>
The Polaris Project	<i>Overview of Florida calls to National Human Trafficking Hotline</i>
Redefining Refuge	<i>Intervention: Educating CSEC Survivors in DCF Custody</i>
Selah Freedom	<i>Adult Safe Houses, 18 and over</i>
Shared Hope International	<i>JuST Response State System Mapping Report</i>
Stetson University College of Law	<i>Florida and Human Trafficking from an International Law Perspective</i>
University of South Florida	<i>Sex Trafficking of Girls with Intellectual Disabilities</i>
The Zebra Coalition	<i>Services for LGBT youth</i>

APPENDIX B



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rick Scott, Governor

Christina K. Daly, Secretary

DJJ's Implementation of the Human Trafficking Screening Tool

1) Year One Data: March 2015-March 2016

Background Information

- The first HTST was completed on February 27, 2015.
- As of April 6, 2015 the HTST was being utilized statewide in all DJJ intake facilities and Juvenile Assessment Centers.

Statewide Numbers

- 3,500 screenings have been completed on a total of 2,500 unique youth.
 - About 6% of all arrested youth screened
- 1289 (37%) screenings resulted in a call placed to the DCF Abuse Hotline with a 52% acceptance rate
 - Calls were accepted for 576 unique youth
 - The acceptance rate for males is 41%, and 60% for females
- 53% of screened youth are female and 47% are male
- Of Screened Youth: 45% white, 43% black, 12% Hispanic, 0.3% Other

The counties that generated the greatest number of youth with one or more accepted calls are: Broward (69), Miami-Dade (44), Duval (41), Pinellas (40) and Hillsborough (30)

2) HTST Training

From January 2015- February 2016:

- 74 trainings completed throughout the state
- 1322 DJJ and Provider staff trained
- February 2016- A PowerPoint reflecting HTST updates since initial training was distributed statewide

Continued Training:

- Circuit 9- April 19th and 25th
- HTST Training Memo- HTST trainer and continued training requirements

Prevention Program Trainings

- Young Parents Project (Miami and Tallahassee) – 19 people trained
- PACE Center (Statewide) – 55 people trained. Final training on June 17th
- Florida Network of Youth and Family Services- Training TBD
 - HTST Pilot- May 2016- November 2016

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The mission of the Department of Juvenile Justice is to increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention, intervention, and treatment services that strengthen families and turn around the lives of troubled youth.

APPENDIX C

**Introduction to Human Trafficking
Bureau of Professional Development**

Human Trafficking certificates created through 10/20/2016

Alachua County Sheriff’s Office	1	Crescent City Police Department	2
Altamonte Springs Police Department	4	Davenport Police Department	8
Altha Police Department	1	Daytona Beach Police Department	337
Apalachicola Police Department	1	Daytona Beach Shores Public Safety Department	5
Apopka Police Department	5	Department Of Agriculture And Consumer Services	91
Arcadia Police Department	4	Desoto County Sheriff’s Office	12
Auburndale Police Department	1	Eatonville Police Department	1
Aventura Police Department	2	Edgewood Police Department	1
Avon Park Police Department	1	Eustis Police Department	1
Bal Harbour Village Police Department	1	Fernandina Beach Police Department	3
Bartow Police Department	1	Florida Dept Of Financial Serv., Div. Of Investigative And Forensic Services	4
Bay County Sheriff’s Office	4	Florida Agricultural And Mechanical University Police Dept.	1
Bay Harbor Islands Police Department	5	Florida Department Of Highway Safety And Motor Vehicles	1061
Belleair Police Department	3	Florida Department Of Law Enforcement	32
Bowling Green Police Department	4	Florida Division Of State Fire Marshal, Fire Investigation	101
Bradenton Beach Police Department	5	Florida Gulf Coast University Campus Police And Safety	2
Bradenton Police Department	10	Florida Highway Patrol Training Academy	872
Brevard County Sheriff’s Office	1	Florida International University Police Department	4
Brooksville Police Department	1	Florida Southwestern State College Dept Of Public Safety	2
Broward County School Board Police Department	4	Florida State Hospital	2
Broward County Sheriff’s Office	491	Florida Supreme Court, Marshal’s Office	1
Bunnell Police Department	1	Fort Pierce Police Department	1
Carrabelle Police Department	3	Fort Walton Beach Police Department	2
Casselberry Police Department	1	Fourth District Court Of Appeals, Marshal’s Office	5
Clewiston Police Department	7	Franklin County Sheriff’s Office	8
Cocoa Beach Police Department	2		
Cocoa Police Department	4		
Coconut Creek Police Department	2		
Columbia County Sheriff’s Office	9		
Coral Gables Police Department	1		
Correct Care South Florida Evaluation And Treatment Ctr	2		

Statewide Council on Human Trafficking 2016 Annual Report

Gadsden County Sheriff's Office	16	Manatee County Sheriff's Office	349
Gainesville Police Department	1	Manatee Sheriff's Office Training Center	5
George Stone Area Vo-Tech Center	1	Margate Police Department	102
Gilchrist County Sheriff's Office	7	Marianna Police Department	2
Glades County Sheriff's Office	10	Martin County Sheriff's Office	290
Graceville Correctional Facility	8	Mascotte Police Department	1
Graceville Police Department	3	Medley Police Department	35
Green Cove Springs Police Department	3	Mexico Beach Police Department	1
Gulfport Police Department	2	Miami Police Department	248
Hardee County Sheriff's Office	7	Miami Shores Police Department	1
Havana Police Department	2	Miami-Dade County Dept. Of Corrections & Rehabilitation	3
Hendry County Sheriff's Office	2	Miami-Dade Police Department	3
Hernando County Sheriff's Office	3	Monticello Police Department	2
Hiialeah Gardens Police Department	2	Nassau County Sheriff's Office	154
Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	2	New College Of Florida Police Department	13
Homestead Police Department	6	Niceville Police Department	2
Howey-In-The-Hills Police Department	4	North Florida Evaluation And Treatment Center	1
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	1	North Miami Police Department	6
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	2	North Port Police Department	6
Jennings Police Department	3	Ocean Ridge Police Department	21
Juno Beach Police Department	1	Ocoee Police Department	70
Jupiter Police Department	1	Okaloosa County Airport Police Department	8
Key Biscayne Police Department	1	Okaloosa County Department Of Corrections	11
Key Colony Beach Police Department	2	Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office	24
Lafayette County Sheriff's Office	3	Okeechobee Police Department	4
Lake Alfred Police Department	1	Orange County Sheriff's Office	2
Lake Clarke Shores Police Department	1	Orange Park Police Department	4
Lake County Sheriff's Office	18	Orlando Police Department	10
Lake Hamilton Police Department	3	Oviedo Police Department	2
Lake Helen Police Department	1	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office	1
Lauderhill Police Department	8	Palm Beach Shores Public Safety Department	5
Lee County Port Authority Police Department	45	Palm Springs Public Safety Department	1
Lee County Sheriff's Office	1	Palmetto Police Department	1
Levy County Sheriff's Office	24	Panama City Airport Police	1
Live Oak Police Department	6	Panama City Beach Police Department	1
Longwood Police Department	38	Panama City Police Department	4
Madison County Sheriff's Office	14		
Madison Police Department	1		

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Parker Police Department	2	Tampa International Airport Police Department	4
Pembroke Pines Police Department	1	Tampa Police Department	2
Pensacola State College Police Department	1	Tarpon Springs Police Department	3
Perry Police Department	3	Tavares Police Department	2
Plantation Police Department	3	Taylor County Sheriff's Office	6
Polk County Sheriff's Office	30	Tequesta Police Department	1
Port Richey Police Department	4	Umatilla Police Department	1
Putnam County Sheriff's Office	2	Union County Sheriff's Office	7
Rockledge Police Department	1	University Of Florida, University Police Department	1
Sanford International Airport Police Department	5	Virginia Gardens Police Department	6
Sanford Police Department	3	Volusia County Beach Safety	1
Santa Fe College Police Department	3	Volusia County Department Of Corrections	9
Santa Rosa County Sheriff's Office	11	Volusia County Sheriff's Office	1
Sarasota County Sheriff's Office	4	Walton County Department Of Corrections	3
Sebastian Police Department	1	Washington County Sheriff's Office	7
Sebring Police Department	4	Wauchula Police Department	11
Seminole County Sheriff's Office	31	Webster Police Department	1
Sewalls Point Police Department	1	Welaka Police Department	1
South Daytona Police Department	2	West Melbourne Police Department	2
South Miami Police Department	28	White Springs Police Department	4
Springfield Police Department	32	Wildwood Police Department	12
St. Augustine Police Department	4	Williston Police Department	9
St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office	2	Wilton Manors Police Department	1
St. Petersburg Police Department	2	Windermere Police Department	2
Starke Police Department	2	Winter Garden Police Department	2
State Attorney's Office, Eighth Judicial Circuit	2	Zephyrhills Police Department	1
State Attorney's Office, Fifth Judicial Circuit	3	Total number of Human Trafficking certificates created	5207
State Attorney's Office, Fourteenth Judicial Circuit	5		
State Attorney's Office, Seventeenth Judicial Circuit	16		
State Attorney's Office, Seventh Judicial Circuit	4		
State Attorney's Office, Third Judicial Circuit	2		
Sunrise Police Department	79		
Suwannee County Sheriff's Office	20		
Tallahassee Community College Police Department	2		
Tallahassee Police Department	3		

**STATEWIDE
COUNCIL ON**

**HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**
FLORIDA