

HUMAN TRAFFICKING TASK FORCE REPORT



JULY 2015



Contents

Letter from Ohio’s Anti-Trafficking Coordinator	1
2012 Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force Recommendations Progress Scorecard	3
2015-2016 Task Force Priorities	5
Highlights of Task Force Agency Accomplishments	7
Appendix 1: 2012 Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force Recommendations	12
Appendix 2: Progress on Recommendation #15	51
Appendix 3: Progress on Recommendation #21	53
Appendix 4: 2014 Ohio Human Trafficking Data from State Sources	54

Letter from the Anti-Trafficking Coordinator

More than 1,000 Ohio children are estimated to be trafficked every year in the sex trade, while an additional 3,000 more Ohio children are at risk of becoming victims.¹

In 2014, the Ohio Attorney General's Office reported 22,650 missing persons, with 18,097 of them being missing and runaway youth.²

Between July 2013 and April 2015, the Ohio Network of Children's Advocacy Centers identified 135 cases of minor and young adult victims of trafficking. The majority of victims were females between the ages of 13-18, twenty victims were under the age of 13.³

Dear Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force Members:

Through Governor John R. Kasich's Executive Order 2012-06K signed on March 29, 2012, our Task Force was created to help exploited children and adults facing dire circumstances right here in Ohio. Since its creation, 11 state agencies have implemented the 26 recommendations (Appendix I) to improve our ability to identify and rescue victims of trafficking, better equip law enforcement to investigate and prosecute crimes of human trafficking and provide the services and treatment necessary for victims to regain control of their lives. The Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force provides a more cohesive, informed state response to the crime of human trafficking, and as a result today we are helping more trafficked and exploited children, women and men in our state.

Today state agencies are partnering with law enforcement, the Ohio Network of Anti-Human Trafficking Coalitions, the Ohio Human Trafficking Commission, local service providers and the general public to comprehensively prevent and respond to the crime of human trafficking. With these state, local and federal partners, there is unprecedented movement in Ohio to address the exploitation of others in a coordinated response. Our state is better positioned to understand the dynamics of exploitation, prosecute offenders, respond effectively to the needs of victims and increase general awareness of the crime in Ohio. Ultimately, these policy gains and partnerships improve the likelihood that more cases are prosecuted successfully and more victims become thriving survivors.

Over the last few years, Ohio significantly strengthened its legal framework to protect victims and punish offenders, and to positive results: In 2012, Polaris Project, a nationally recognized anti-human trafficking non-profit organization, recognized Ohio as one of the four Most Improved states in the nation for strengthening its anti-trafficking laws. Through the enactment of the Safe Harbor Law (HB 262) in 2012 and the End Demand Act (HB 130) in 2014, Ohio now has a strong legal framework in place to ensure victims receive true justice. Among other successes, enactment of these laws means many juvenile courts are working for the first time to protect and empower exploited children and youth who were previously treated as criminals.



Governor John R. Kasich signing HB 130, the End Demand Act, into law on June 20, 2014.

Prior to the existence of the Task Force and changes in Ohio's law, little data existed to describe the crime of trafficking in our state. Today, we have primary data (see Appendix 4) on trafficking cases for the first time. And through the work of the Governor's Task Force, our state agencies have developed and implemented a human trafficking screening tool for corrections and mental health facilities, launched a statewide public awareness campaign that is now available in five languages, and extensively trained key staff with regulatory or investigatory duties who may come into contact with victims.

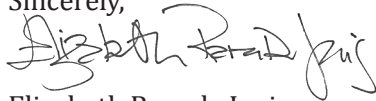
The Task Force's accomplishments to date are encouraging, but the work ahead is significant. The anti-trafficking movement is dynamic. To adequately confront the complex and evolving crime of human trafficking, Ohio's prevention and response efforts must be ongoing, adaptable and informed by survivors' voices. To that end, the Task Force convened in September 2014 to discuss the next steps to leverage current resources, staff capacity and momentum in order to take Ohio's response to human trafficking to the next level. With two years of lessons learned from implementing the 26 Task Force recommendations, consulting with key stakeholders, including local service providers, law enforcement, advocates and concerned citizens, and a growing body of national research, the Task Force determined that 2015-2016 will focus on 9 primary objectives. These objectives will ensure Ohio continues to protect victims and at-risk individuals, prosecute their offenders and prevent the crime from occurring in the first place. The 2015-2016 objectives are described in detail in this report.

Since the passage of HB 262, the Ohio Attorney General's office reports that in 2014, local law enforcement carried out **85** human trafficking investigations leading to **98** arrests and **17** successful criminal convictions. Of the **17** convictions, **five** were prosecuted under Ohio's human trafficking statute, ORC 2905.32.⁵ In 2014, **181** potential victims of trafficking were identified with the vast majority being potential victims of sex trafficking.⁶

Ohio's progress in combating trafficking is both exciting and sobering. More victims have access to justice and more offenders are being punished because of a strong state response, a committed network of victim services providers, and trained law enforcement. However these efforts confirm what advocates already know—more victims will come out of the shadows of exploitation, more intensive law enforcement investigations will be necessary to lock up traffickers, and more trauma-informed care will need to be made available for survivors.

Helping victims to rebuild their lives as thriving survivors, and pursuing their traffickers to the fullest extent of the law makes Ohio a safer state for all its citizens. It is a privilege to partner with you to help the most vulnerable children and adults who cannot speak for themselves.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth Ranade Janis
Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, State of Ohio

¹ Ohio Trafficking in Persons Study Commission Research and Analysis Sub-Committee Report on the Prevalence of Human Trafficking in Ohio to Attorney General Richard Cordray, p.4.

² From the Ohio Attorney General's Office [2014 Ohio Missing Children Clearinghouse Report](#).

³ Ohio Network of Children's Advocacy Centers. Primary data collected from quarterly grant reports to Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services and Ohio Dept. of Public Safety. July 1, 2013 - April 30, 2015.

⁴ Polaris Project annual State Ratings on Human Trafficking Laws 2014: <http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/policy-advocacy/national-policy/state-ratings-on-human-trafficking-laws>. See also Columbus Dispatch article "Trafficking Fight is Recognized," 30 September 2014. <http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/editorials/2014/09/30/trafficking-fight-is-recognized.html>.

⁵ Information on state-level convictions comes from researching numbers reported by the Ohio Attorney General's 2013 Annual Human Trafficking Report and news reports monitored by the Office of Criminal Justice Services from 2013-2015.

⁶ Ohio Attorney General's Human Trafficking Annual Report 2014, p.7.

2012 Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force Recommendations Progress Scorecard

Key		
Total Green (Deliverable met)=	24	92.3%
Total Yellow (Ongoing/Underway)=	2	7.7%
Total Red (Not Started)=	0	0.0%

Recommendation	Goal Owner	Status
#1- To adopt a response protocol model to be used for the treatment of human trafficking victims.	ODH	Model available online, training held by Ohio Network of Anti-Human Trafficking Coalitions and ONCAC on August 28, 2013.
#2- To coordinate a public health initiative that will provide human trafficking victims with clinical intervention in a safe and supportive environment.	ODH	Protocol developed in 2013, extensively disseminated and trained.
#3- To revise basic competencies for professionals working with human trafficking victims.	ODH, OhioMHAS	Tools released September 2013.
#4- To develop a standardized screening process for victims of human trafficking to be used by state agencies providing direct services.	OhioMHAS	Tool finalized, trainings delivered Aug-Dec 2013.
#5- To provide technical support to regions without a human trafficking coalition in the development of an Anti-human trafficking coalition.	OhioMHAS	Provided by Anti-Trafficking Coordinator and agencies on extensive, ongoing basis. All tools available online at humantrafficking.ohio.gov .
#6- To modify federal block grant funding provided to local community organizations to include human trafficking services and treatment as a priority area.	OhioMHAS	ODJFS, DYS, OhioMHAS all funded or contributed funds to anti-trafficking grant programs between 2013-2015.
#7- To assess the trauma-focused treatment capacity of existing behavioral service programs and to provide technical assistance for capacity expansion.	OhioMHAS	Assessment carried out and report issued in January 2012.
#8- To provide youth prevention services to the at-risk youth population.	ODJFS	ODJFS convened multi-agency working group, co-produced a prevention plan with OCJS in 2014, and funded prevention mini-grants in early 2015.
#9- To coordinate efforts to identify a statewide provider network that will serve as the first response system for minor human trafficking victims.	ODJFS	ODJFS issued grant to the Ohio Network of Children's Advocacy Centers for a two year grant partnership in July of 2013.
#10- To administer training for foster care parents.	ODJFS	Implemented and available online at ocwtp.net .
#11- To provide training to county departments on Medicaid Eligibility.	ODJFS	Completed October 1, 2012.
#12- To supply training materials on human trafficking to Managed Care Plan providers.	ODJFS	Completed March 1, 2013.
#13- To clarify and adjust the eligibility policy regarding foreign-born lawful residents.	ODJFS	New rule published—effective 10/1/2013. OAC 5160:1-1-58.3 Medicaid Non-Citizens.

Recommendation	Goal Owner	Status
#14- To mandate in-service training for current justice and regulatory state employees and offer elective training to state and other public employees.	OSHP, ODH	Training mandated, 3,500+ regulatory employees trained as of Aug 2014.
#15- To seek a statutory amendment to revoke the individual license of persons convicted of human trafficking or revoke the license of business that was being used in the commission of the crime of human trafficking.	DAS	In progress, please see Appendix 2.
#16- To create an Intelligence-Based Training and Guidance Program with 'real time' support.	ODPS	HUB created manual in 2012.
#17- To expand the training of Ohio Investigative Unit (OIU) Undercover Enforcement Agents to recognize potential victims of human trafficking during liquor law enforcement.	ODPS/OIU	Training now includes human trafficking component.
#18- To create a State Human Trafficking Coordinator position with federal grant dollars.	ODPS	Hired January 2013.
#19- To provide state technical assistance to local providers.	ODJFS	Training and technical assistance ongoing through ODJFS and in partnership with Anti-Trafficking Coordinator.
#20- To create and produce a statewide public awareness campaign on human trafficking.	ODH/ Governor's Office/AG/DAS	Campaign launched January 2014, all materials available at humantrafficking.ohio.gov .
#21- To incorporate human trafficking training into Continuing Education (CE) learning for licensed professionals.	ODE	In progress, please see Appendix 3.
#22- To provide a one-day training session for school nurses through ODH's School Nursing Program.	ODH	1s training June 25, 2013, available online for 4.25 CNE
#23- To create a statewide hotline for victims of human trafficking, law enforcement, and the public.	ODPS	Ohio State Highway Patrol staff operating #677 trained on human trafficking.
#24- To provide a range of resources and technical assistance to local law enforcement in combating human trafficking.	OSHP	OSHP developed guides and training extensively delivered to law enforcement staff.
#25- To expand the Ohio Investigative Unit (OIU) Technical Assistance Training for the Sober Truth and Alcohol Server Knowledge Programs to include information on the signs, situations and symptoms of human trafficking.	ODPS/OIU	Training now includes human trafficking component.
#26- To include victims of human trafficking as a target population when soliciting proposals from local governments/providers for state federally funded grants that focus on at-risk populations.	All Task Force agencies	OCJS, JFS & DYS variously won, reviewed and awarded human trafficking grants in 2013-2015; ATIP Coordinator assisted with many federal grant application processes.

2015-2016 Task Force Priorities

Below are the Task Force’s priority areas for combating human trafficking in Ohio for 2015-2016.

2015-2016 Priorities	Responsible Task Force Agency
<p>1. Strengthen law enforcement and justice system knowledge of state and federal trafficking laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ohio Department of Public Safety will develop pinchbooks, posters and materials for police departments and sheriff’s offices describing the range of tethered intelligence services available through the 24/7 Hub. The Task Force will support training for Ohio’s judges on state and federal trafficking laws through technical assistance as requested, and support Ohio Supreme Court efforts to develop a bench card. 	ODPS (OCJS)
<p>2. Collect and disseminate reliable data</p> <p>Obtaining reliable primary data is essential to understanding the nature of human trafficking in Ohio in order to implement targeted policies and grasp the scale of the problem. State agencies will continue to build on efforts to collect data and make the data publically available through the Task Force website in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services will continue to report data from two sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grant partnership with the Ohio Network of Children’s Advocacy Centers, including a final data analysis and report with summary statistics on minors served through the grant partnership at the end of the grant period; and, The child welfare data system SACWIS, providing reports to the Anti-Trafficking Coordinator every 6 months. To support collection of reliable data and strengthen local response, ODJFS will ensure all caseworkers receive human trafficking training. The Office of Criminal Justice Services will house primary data efforts from statewide anti-trafficking programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzing data measuring impact and reach of the statewide public awareness campaign; Collecting human trafficking response data from the Ohio Network of Anti-Human Trafficking Coalitions; and, Updating the online data chart with new information as available. 	ODPS (OCJS) & ODJFS
<p>3. Identify solutions to timely recovery and shelter services</p> <p>In response to the ongoing need for timely access to opiate abuse treatment and recovery options, the Ohio Department of Medicaid and the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, in conjunction with the county departments of job and family services, will support the efforts of local anti-trafficking coalitions to help reduce wait times for trafficking victims to access recovery services (i.e. through provision of information sessions, technical assistance, etc.).</p> <p>The Office of Criminal Justice Services will work to draft brief guidance in the form of a white paper on providing shelter options for minor victims of trafficking in Ohio.</p>	<p>Medicaid/ODJFS, in consultation with OhioMHAS</p> <p>OCJS, in consultation with ODJFS and the Ohio Attorney General’s office</p>
<p>4. Identify evidence-based prevention strategies for youth</p> <p>Building on the work of Recommendation #8 in the 2012 Task Force Recommendations, the Ohio Children’s Trust Fund will issue an RFP in fall of 2014 to fund local prevention programs reaching at-risk throughout Ohio. These prevention “mini-grants” will be implemented in 2015, and grantees will track progress of program outcomes. At the conclusion of the grant period, the Ohio Children’s Trust Fund will evaluate and issue a compendium of “best practices” to share with the public and stakeholders such as school districts and organizations serving youth and children.</p>	ODJFS

2015-2016 Priorities	Responsible Task Force Agency
<p>5. Support and build capacity of local partners to respond to trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office of Criminal Justice Services and the Anti-Trafficking Coordinator will continue to support local anti-trafficking coalitions and partners through onsite training and resources disseminated through the statewide Toolkit for Serving Victims of Trafficking in Ohio. Task Force agencies funding local partners to combat trafficking will continue to provide oversight and technical support (i.e. DYS, ODJFS). The Board of Cosmetology will implement required human trafficking training for licensees, and work to strengthen partnerships between law enforcement and inspectors to identify and respond to suspected cases of human trafficking. 	<p>ODPS (OCJS), any Task Force agencies funding HT efforts</p> <p>Ohio Board of Cosmetology</p>
<p>6. Monitor progress on use of screening tool</p> <p>To build on progress made from rollout and training of the state human trafficking screening tool, OhioMHAS, ODRC and DYS will follow up on respective agency protocols to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document individuals positively identified as having been trafficked through the tool; Track referral and linkage of individuals who have been positively identified to trauma-informed services and supports; Identify gaps and develop recommendations to improve access if there is unmet need; and, Adapt the screening tool as necessary in 2015 in partnership with the Anti-Trafficking Coordinator to ensure the tool reflects lessons learned from the first two years of implementation. 	<p>OhioMHAS, ODRC, DYS</p>
<p>7. Create Task Force Speakers Bureau to deliver human trafficking presentations</p> <p>In late 2014 and in 2015, the Anti-Trafficking Coordinator and the Office of Criminal Justice Services will facilitate annual trainings for key agency staff to create a Task Force Speakers Bureau. The purpose of the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force Speakers Bureau is to meet public demand for training from state agencies on the topic of human trafficking, and to increase the Task Force’s capacity to identify and respond to human trafficking by engaging stakeholders served by our state agencies. Task Force Speakers will be equipped to deliver technical trainings and presentations to diverse audiences on the crime of human trafficking and Ohio’s response through the Task Force.</p>	<p>Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, All Task Force agencies and interested Boards and Commissions</p>
<p>8. Increase public awareness</p> <p>Building on the launch of the statewide public awareness campaign in 2012, Task Force agencies and Boards and Commissions will continue to promote use of the materials through community-facing publications, materials and offices.</p> <p>Through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ grant award to OCJS, campaign materials will be translated into additional languages identified by local outreach groups in order to reach underserved foreign national populations throughout the state.</p>	<p>All Task Force agencies, Board and Commissions</p> <p>Office of Criminal Justice Services</p>
<p>9. Train local health workers</p> <p>The Ohio Department of Health will continue to strengthen the capacity of public health workers to identify and respond to human trafficking through trainings and resources for offices utilizing the public awareness campaign materials, such as STD, HIV, and TB clinics, and other public health facilities.</p>	<p>Ohio Department of Health</p>

Highlights of Task Force Agency Accomplishments

Below are highlights of accomplishments to date (a full scorecard of progress against the 2012 Task Force Recommendations is available on pages 3-4).

- Through piloting *Recommendation #4*'s human trafficking screening tool at the **Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS)**, over 600 personnel have been trained to recognize signs of human trafficking, including staff within the six state-operated psychiatric hospitals. As a result, the state psychiatric hospitals have completed over 4,400 total screens.
 - Clinical practitioners at the psychiatric hospitals have shared learning points and better understand the needs of victims of trafficking, including a focus on trauma-informed care. In addition, OhioMHAS requires annual training of all staff on human trafficking. Approximately 1,300 staff members have completed training.
 - Finally, OhioMHAS collaborated with the Central Ohio Rescue and Restore Coalition to provide human trafficking awareness training in combination with training on the use of the screening tool.
- Mental health professionals at the **Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections' (ODRC)** Correctional Reception Center, Lorain Correctional Institution (LeCI) and the Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW) used the screening tool to identify potential incidences of trafficking among individuals in these three reception centers. Through the screenings, 187 (24 from LeCI and 163 from ORW) affirmative responses indicated individuals as having been trafficked at some point prior to incarceration. When the screening tool results in an affirmative response, action is taken to ensure the individual is able to access treatment via clinicians and programs through ODRC's Mental Health Trauma Service Delivery Network. The Task Force continues to refine the tool with lessons learned from the first year of implementation, and both ODRC and OhioMHAS are now able to consider more targeted therapies for individuals in their systems whose previous trauma likely contributed to their present day situations.⁷
- Acting immediately on *Recommendation #16* from the 2012 Task Force report, the **Ohio State Highway Patrol** created a guide on trafficking response for the Hub, including specific steps for dispatchers, command-level decision makers and intelligence analysts to ensure the 'tether' between the road officer and Hub resources is as strong as possible. Hub personnel developed a protocol for screening calls related to human trafficking and referring them to the appropriate authorities for investigation or response. All Hub Commanders were provided training specific to this process.
- Since 2012, the **Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP)** has trained over 3,500 state employees, including all Patrol staff, on human trafficking and appropriate law enforcement response in response to *Recommendation #14*. Through HB 262, the Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy has trained all local law enforcement on human trafficking. Statewide investments and efforts in law enforcement training are paying off:
 - In 2014, an OSHP Trooper on the Ohio Attorney General's Central Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force participated in a sting to rescue a trafficked woman who was also a missing endangered juvenile. The juvenile was located, paired with a Salvation Army victim's advocate, and taken to Children's Hospital for a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) exam. Her pimp was arrested on scene by other task force members after the victim did not answer her cell phone in the motel room. The pimp is being charged federally after being linked to other trafficking victims.

⁷ In a small minority of cases, individual circumstances of inmates—such as separation with another inmate and altercations with staff members—could preclude an individual from immediate access to the institution with clinical staff.

Using Tethered Intelligence to Investigate Human Trafficking Cases

In June 2012, a juvenile female was recovered at a rest area on Interstate 75 in Wood County after being left at the facility by a truck driver. The victim was entered as a runaway and provided information that led to the arrest of the suspect and the recovery of a second missing female. The case was adopted by the FBI's NW Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force and eventually resulted in a conviction on a reduced charge of kidnapping in Wood County Common Pleas Court.

Without the swift response of law enforcement and the immediate and accurate information provided through a process called *Tethered Intelligence*, she may not have been saved.

Ohio has found a way to dramatically improve public safety services as it relates to human trafficking identification and intervention through an investment in intelligence analysts while integrating existing resources in law enforcement, emergency management, homeland security, and public safety.

Tethered Intelligence interfaces the Ohio State Highway Patrol's Hub and 24/7 real-time access between intelligence analysts with data at their fingertips and law enforcement officers on the road and other end users who need critical information to help determine a best course of action when human trafficking is suspected. In essence, the road officer is 'tethered' to an

intelligence analyst during, and through, a potential human trafficking incident.

The Hub is unique because it provides a centralized point of contact to collect and disseminate critical information and expedite the deployment of assets when time matters the most. Best of all, its services are offered at no charge. One phone call to the Hub's Watch Desk at (614) 799-6633 gives any law enforcement officer in Ohio immediate access to intelligence resources to aid against human trafficking and other crimes.

Since inception of the Hub in 2011, *Tethered Intelligence* has been used in Ohio to fight human trafficking, enhance the efforts of the Ohio Emergency Management Agency, and improve school and workplace safety, as well as assisting law enforcement all over the state.

The potential of the Hub and *Tethered Intelligence* in the fight against human trafficking is limitless. In just a four-year span, Ohio's Hub has expanded from a communications center to a remarkably effective intelligence operation. From catching traffickers to arsonists to petty criminals, coordinated efforts yield better results. In the Hub's efforts to provide support for state agencies as well as local, federal and out-of-state agencies—all at no cost to them—information gathering is sped up, and the results continue to impress.

- In July of 2013, the **Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS)** provided the Ohio Network of Children's Advocacy Centers \$523,200 in funding to train the multi-disciplinary team members to provide direct services to minor victims of human trafficking, develop and identify important community resources, provide community workshops on human trafficking, partner with statewide partners to revise the current human trafficking response protocol and link each center with the regional Ohio Network of Anti-Human Trafficking Coalitions (*Recommendation #9*).
 - As a result of the grant partnership with ODJFS, the Ohio Network of Children's Advocacy Centers identified 135 cases of minor and young adult victims of trafficking between July 2013 and April of 2015. Many of those investigations are ongoing.
- In 2014, the **Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (DODD)** offered three training events to educate over 200 DODD investigators and regulatory staff on how to recognize the signs of human trafficking, understand relevant laws and policies and to establish a protocol for assisting identified victims through the agency's Major Unusual Incident (MUI) reporting system. As a result of the training, one case of an exploited individual was referred for further investigation to federal law enforcement.

- Responding to *Recommendation #26*, the **Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS)** provides a grant to Gracehaven, a central Ohio faith-based organization, to serve child victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Gracehaven provides psycho-educational groups for youth ages 12-18, at Huckleberry House, Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center, Columbus City Schools, and Maryhaven. The primary treatment modality used is cognitive behavioral therapy, with an emphasis on establishing healthy boundaries, respectful relationships, recognizing and adjusting thinking patterns and behavior based on past trauma, and the vulnerability factors (i.e. past sexual abuse, running away from home, involvement with older persons, and emotional grooming) associated with sexual exploitation. Approximately **105 at-risk youth** have participated in this program, with important interventions to date:



Ohio Department of Public Safety Director John Born speaks at Michael's House Child Advocacy Center in Greene County.

- A 17-year-old girl from Central Ohio, on parole, received services from Gracehaven after referral from DYS. She spent 4 months in a DYS facility for committing assault and later spent about 3 months in a community facility. The staff from Gracehaven worked to determine the extent of her victimization and provided case management. This youth originally disclosed this information to an institutional social worker. While on parole, she also exhibited “red flag” behavior, e.g. being found in apartments with older men. Because of the human trafficking training all DYS staff received, the parole officer detected those at risk behaviors and intervened quickly.

- In 2014, the **Ohio Board of Cosmetology** extensively promoted the state campaign awareness materials and mandated human trafficking awareness training for all licensees beginning in February 2015.
- In response to *Recommendations #2 and #20*, the **Ohio Department of Health (ODH)** developed a protocol for responding to trafficking for public health workers, including health surveyors, reproductive health nurses and school nurses, and created a 4.25 CNE credit hours school nurses training available for CNEs. Many agencies and organizations outside the state of Ohio have requested consultation on their own protocols from ODH, including the Minnesota Domestic Violence Coalition, South Carolina Department of Health, Ottawa Hospital in Ottawa, Canada, and a prison administrator in Florida.

In 2013, ODH developed multiple training materials for public health workers, including a day conference for 118 school nurses which was recorded and is now available online for 4.25 CNE credit hours. Through ODH’s regional training for school nurses, 509 nurses were trained and additional web-based videos for other groups can be found online. To view the training, visit www.healthy.ohio.gov/sadv/School%20Nurses%20Human%20Trafficking%20Protocol.aspx.



In April 2014, the Reynoldsburg Youth Council and Reynoldsburg City Council put up a billboard at the corner of Haft and Main Streets to raise awareness about the crime of human trafficking in Central Ohio.

- In 2014, the Task Force launched a statewide public awareness campaign (*Recommendation #23*) with support of the **Office of Criminal Justice Services** and the **Ohio Department of Job and Family Services** to raise awareness that human trafficking is a crime in Ohio, and to direct tips to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center. Over 60 state agencies, boards and commissions are partnering with the Task Force and continue to use the material on social media, in community-facing offices such as Ohio's health clinics, seasonal farm worker camps, and correctional facilities. The campaign provided open-source materials available for free download to the public, including billboards, posters and fact sheets available in English, Spanish, Arabic, Mandarin and French (funded in part by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) at humantrafficking.ohio.gov. Task Force agencies and partners continue to use innovative ways to reach the public through the campaign. Highlights include:
 - The Ohio Department of Agriculture created window decals with the campaign's labor trafficking messaging for all agency vehicles.
 - The Ohio Turnpike Commission placed posters in 14 service plazas along the Ohio Turnpike, on toll plazas and on Turnpike TV.
 - The Cleveland Regional Transit Authority posts the materials on buses, rail cars and transit stops.
- In 2014, the **Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS)** and **Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS)** produced the first report (available online at humantrafficking.ohio.gov) on preventing trafficking among at-risk youth in Ohio, with the intent to build on data to be collected in coming years. OCJS also won Ohio's first statewide federal grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to identify foreign born victims of trafficking, an underserved population.

Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force

Recommendations to Governor John R. Kasich

June 27, 2012



Figure 1: Image Source GetPhyt.org

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
Scope of the Problem	6
Ohio’s Trafficking Initiatives and Policies	10
Recommendations	11
Human Trafficking Task Force Membership	33
Acknowledgements	34
Executive Order	36



Executive Summary

Human trafficking – the illegal trade of human beings for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor – is one of the fastest growing criminal enterprises worldwide and is on pace to surpass the drug trade in less than five years. Ohio is not immune to this plague. Each year an estimated 1,078 Ohio children become victims of human trafficking and 3,016 more are at-risk. Governor John Kasich is committed to addressing this problem and on March 29th, 2012, he signed an executive order forming The Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force. This report is the result of the work of said task force.

The recommendations in this report are designed to work in conjunction with Ohio’s recently passed legislation – H.B. 262 The Ohio Human Trafficking Act of 2012– which uses a three-pronged approach to address the problem of human trafficking. H.B. 262 raised the penalty for committing the crime of human trafficking to a first-degree felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of 10-15 years. This penalty matches the federal statute and allows Ohio to effectively prosecute pimps and traffickers. The law created a diversion program whereby juvenile victims of human trafficking will receive the protection and treatment they need through the juvenile justice system. The law allows for adult victims of human trafficking with prior convictions of prostitution or solicitation to have their records expunged.

The task force was formed to marshal the resources of the state of Ohio to coordinate efforts to identify and rescue victims, to create a coordinated law enforcement system to investigate these crimes, and to provide the services and treatment necessary for victims to regain control of their lives. Eleven state agencies are members of the task force and have worked to identify service gaps and make recommendations for filling those gaps. The task force seeks to complement the work already being done to fight human trafficking around Ohio, and benefits from the expertise of members of Attorney General Mike DeWine’s Human Trafficking Commission in the creation of this report.

The first and most significant gap is the public knowledge of human trafficking is low. As data on the prevalence of human trafficking is fairly new, this lack of awareness mirrors the larger national situation. Human trafficking has been a viable policy issue on the federal level for the past 10 years, however much of that data is focused on the international human trafficking trade. Research on the U.S. domestic human trafficking trade is in its earliest stages. Ohio is fortunate to have several universities working to fully understand the pervasiveness of human trafficking within Ohio’s borders, but more analysis can be done. The task force recommends a public awareness campaign be launched and state employees receive training on human trafficking. Extensive training is recommended for employees who have a regulatory or investigatory role or who are in positions that come into contact with victims.

Services provided to victims are not specific to immediate needs or to long-term recovery. Violence, repeated rapes, threats, and other tactics used to “condition” a child to total reliance on the trafficker leave a victim of this cruel crime with many scars. A victim may receive treatment for a myriad of symptoms (drug addiction, health, and mental health related issues) before the core trauma is addressed. The task force recommends a victim-centered, trauma-informed approach to treatment that is both more effective and a better use of state resources. The task force includes several recommendations for this gap, including special training for foster parents and child welfare workers, protocol for the treatment of human trafficking victims, youth prevention services and identifying a statewide Ohio service provider network that would be an intensive case management partner for serving minor victims of human trafficking.

It should be noted that Medicaid eligibility and housing are two obstacles to providing effective treatment to human trafficking victims. The state will hire a human trafficking coordinator who will be responsible for implementing the enclosed recommendations and pursuing creative solutions to the remaining obstacles. To accomplish this goal, the human trafficking project manager will build on existing interagency, coalition, and local provider relationships. The recommendations do not require additional revenue funding and instead focus on leveraging the resources the state already has and aggressively pursuing federal grant opportunities.

We believe the enclosed recommendations are a comprehensive look at what state agencies can do to reach this population and prevent Ohio’s young people from being trafficked. The Task Force will remain in place to help implement the recommendations made here and to continue to find new ways to further our mandate.



Figure 2: Image Source-Tampa Bay Informer

Scope of the Problem

As defined under U.S. federal law, human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery where people profit from the control and exploitation of others. Victims of human trafficking include children involved in the sex trade, adults age 18 or over who are coerced or deceived into commercial sex acts, and anyone forced into different forms of "labor or services," such as domestic workers held in a home, or farm-workers forced into labor against their will. In each of these situations the elements of force, fraud, or coercion are used to control people.¹ In the most recent study, it is estimated that 1,078 Ohio children are victims of human sex trafficking every year, with thousands more who are at risk of becoming potential targets every year.² Due to limitations in available data, it is unknown the approximate number of men, women and children involved in labor servitude or the number of adults who are trafficked in the sex industry.³

Ohio is especially vulnerable to the human trafficking epidemic for two reasons. First, Ohio has both large urban centers and rural counties that encompass a large transient and immigrant population, which can make it more difficult for law enforcement and regulatory officers to

understand and combat the problem. Second, Ohio's five major highways are used as a tool for traffickers to transport and sell youth and adults among other states and the

Canadian border. Human trafficking has become a billion dollar enterprise. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Toledo is the fourth largest recruitment site for human trafficking in the country because of the characteristics listed above. In central Ohio, it is estimated that 88 percent of human trafficking involves sex slavery, 75 percent are female and 84 percent are American born citizens.⁴ Further, research

conducted by Dr. Celia Williamson, a national authority on the topic from the University of Toledo, found that 91 percent of

girls trafficked experienced some form of abuse in the home, 77 percent trafficked as a young girl continue to participate in adult prostitution unless rescued, 77 percent had been involved with county children services, and 64 percent were previously living in a home where one or both parents were abusing drugs.

In Ohio, 88% of human trafficking involves sex slavery and 84% of victims in Ohio are American born.

¹ Polaris Project. www.PolarisProject.org. Retrieved April 26th, 2012.

² "Ohio Trafficking In Persons Study Commission." Ohio Attorney General's Office. 2010.

³ Dalton, Erin. "Human Trafficking in Ohio: Market, Responses, and Considerations." The Rand Corporation.

⁴ Case averages served by Salvation Army covering central Ohio.

Victims are recruited from a myriad of locations such as malls, court houses/juvenile centers, schools, social media, and local hangout spots. Children, who have been sexually abused, often by a family member, family friend, or other acquaintance, are at higher risk for running away from home than other kids. Past sexual abuse makes children especially vulnerable to traffickers, who may first make them feel safe in exchange for sex but go on to abuse and traffic them. Teens involved in illegal activities are blackmailed by traffickers in an escalating spiral from which they do not know how to escape.

According to a study lead by Shared Hope International, children under 18 years old are the largest group of trafficking victims in the United States⁵ and 90 percent of runaway children become involved with the commercial sex industry.⁶ Knowledge of human trafficking situations usually begins with reports of a runaway child, arrests on the street, drug overdoses in emergency rooms, unsafe/unsanitary work/living conditions, or escort advertisements. Law enforcement officers, service providers and first responders need appropriate training and response tactics to identify victims. Without the proper training many youth and adults will face continued sexual and physical abuse at the hands of “pimps” and “jailers”. Human trafficking victims have been groomed to fear police and other first responders, hampering their ability to seek assistance. These victims see few visible options; they sell sex at the hands of an exploitative and abusive adult as a means of survival.⁷ In the Rand Corporation’s Study of Human Trafficking in Ohio, of the Ohio cases reviewed, only one involved the victim’s liberation through the assistance of law enforcement personnel⁸.

Criminals have begun shifting from trafficking narcotics and weapons to trafficking humans; drugs and guns must be restocked in order to make a profit, whereas a person is seen a renewable asset that can be resold time and time again, multiple times in one night. Often, teenage girls are rotated amongst highway welcome centers, annual events, truck stops, hotels, convention centers, places where there is a large transitory populace and the buyers have anonymity. Ohio’s law enforcement, first responders, and agency service providers are key in the prevention and identification of human trafficking victims as the majority of victims are runaways, coming from abusive and substance abusing families, where in all likelihood the first people to have contact with them will be someone from the enforcement, regulation, and social service community.

Human trafficking is not just in the shady underworld. Modern day slaves are victimized daily in beauty salons, market places, construction sites, farms, factories, and in our hospitality industry. Human beings are coerced from homes, schools, and streets within our state and transported into Ohio from out of state and out of country to be enslaved by traffickers, who are

⁵ Shared Hope International, Demand: A Cooperative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica and the United States (2008).

⁶ Shared Hope International, Demand: A Cooperative Examination of Sex Tourism and Trafficking in Jamaica and the United States (2008).

⁷ “Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: What Do We Know and What Do We Do About It?” National Institute of Justice (2007).

⁸ Dalton, Erin. “Human Trafficking in Ohio: Market, Responses, and Considerations.” The Rand Corporation.

blinded by greed. This crime can be prevented by opening up the eyes of the public, by not just creating awareness that there is a problem, but what to do if one suspects someone is a victim or a perpetrator. Part of the problem is informing 11.5 million citizens of our state what could be happening before their very eyes and then engaging them to seek justice for the victim and for the furtherance of a society devoid of this scourge. Abuses of farm workers sometimes recruited by brokers and held involuntarily or in conditions amounting to forced labor, indentured servitude or debt bondage, are difficult to unearth when access to farms and work camps is limited.⁹ Harassment in the agricultural and labor workplace is fostered by a severe imbalance of power between employers and supervisors and their low-wage, immigrant and non-immigrant workers. Victims face systemic barriers—exacerbated by their status as farmworkers or often as unauthorized workers—to reporting these abuses and bringing perpetrators to justice.¹⁰

In working with newly identified and rescued victims of trafficking, one of the primary challenges faced by advocates is finding safe, trauma-sensitive, stable shelter or housing for the victim.¹¹ Advocates make use of homeless shelters, domestic violence shelters, hotels, foster care and private homes to house victims. However, many barriers exist in accessing these services. These settings may not have capacity to house the victim on short notice, or they may lack the training they need to provide trauma-sensitive care. Trafficking victims often present drug and alcohol addiction issues.¹² Traffickers will use drugs as a control technique with victims, and victims may also voluntarily use drugs to escape the trauma of their daily lives. Once rescued, many victims will require drug and alcohol treatment in order to stabilize and restore their lives. While drug and alcohol treatment programs exist in Ohio, nearly all have a waiting list and require weeks or months of waiting before a victim can enter. Without safe, therapeutic housing options, victims are at risk of running or returning to the trafficker during this time.



Due to the repeated trauma victims of trafficking endure, they often experience severe, lasting mental health issues such as post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression, and traumatic bonding with the perpetrator.¹³ Specific symptoms may include sleeplessness, nightmares, panic attacks, difficulty concentrating, physical pain, dizziness, feelings of hopelessness, suicidal

⁹ “Willamete University College of Law. “Modern Slavery In Our Midst.” June 2010.

¹⁰ Human Rights Watch. “Cultivating Fear: The Vulnerability of Immigrant Farmworkers in the US to Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment.” March 2012.

¹¹ Clawson, Health and Human Services Study of Rescue and Restore Programs

¹² Clawson, Dutch, Solomon & Goldblatt, 2009.

¹³ Clawson, Dutch, Solomon & Goldblatt, 2009

thoughts, hyper-alertness, and dissociation.¹⁴ Trauma therapy has been recognized as a key strategy in helping victims recover. ¹⁵However, Ohio is lacking in the number of trafficking-trained trauma therapists available to serve these victims. Additionally, many trafficking victims are unable to access benefits to pay for counseling. As a result, many victims remain untreated.

Ohio is not immune to the evils of human trafficking. This report provides strategic recommendations to prevent and combat the ills of human trafficking, support the victims exploited by malicious and greedy criminals, and continue to shed light on this very public problem. The recommendations outlined in this document seek to prevent men, women and children from becoming potential victims and rescue those victims that have suffered unimaginable atrocities. Through our collaboration, Ohio can curb human trafficking in our state.

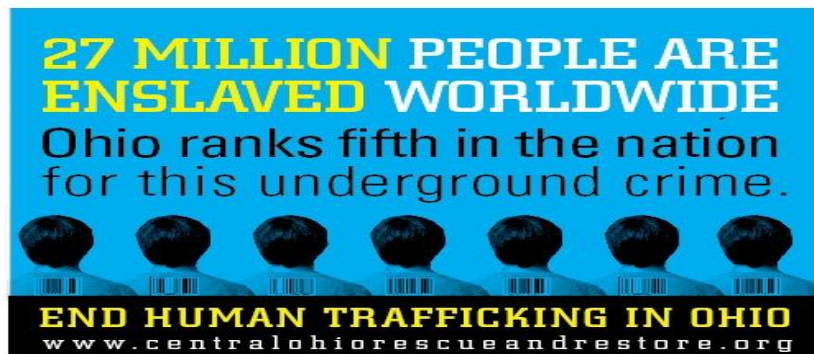


Figure 3: Image Source-Salvation Army

¹⁴ Department of Health and Human Services, 2010

¹⁵ Clawson, Dutch, Salomon & Goldblatt Grace, 2009, Smith, 2010).

State of Ohio's Human Trafficking Initiatives

The following state agencies have existing initiatives to combat human trafficking:

- The Department of Public Safety (DPS), Highway Patrol, has been working with the Ohio Trucking Association (OTA) and Truck Shield to train their members in the identification and notification of human trafficking. The members of OTA will be the “eyes and ears” for the patrol at truck stops/plazas. Truck Shield trains truck drivers to report suspected criminal activity including homeland security related tips, impaired drivers, and suspected cases of human trafficking. The effort and training began in May 2012 and continues today
- DPS, Highway Patrol, assigned a full-time trooper to the Innocence Lost Task Force in Toledo, Ohio and plans to assign another full-time trooper to the task force in Cleveland, Ohio.

Since the formation of the Human Trafficking Task Force on March 29, 2012, state agencies have instituted new initiatives to address human trafficking:

- The Ohio Board of Cosmetology has trained their investigators and instituted license revocation.
- The Ohio Casino Control Commission requires each casino licensee or applicant to provide training to all members of the casino's security staff. Local law enforcement agents are beginning working groups with casino security to ensure coordination should there be suspicions of human trafficking at or surrounding a casino.
- The Governor's Public Service Announcement (PSA) was released on March 29, 2012, on television, radio, and the Internet and continues to raise awareness of human trafficking.
- State agencies are coordinating applications for eight federal grants targeting human trafficking totaling approximately \$6.5 million.
- On June 9, 2012, two teenagers abducted in Kentucky and brought to Ohio were rescued from a possible life of human trafficking by an Ohio Department of Transportation Travel Counselor and two DPS Highway Patrol troopers.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are being proposed to address this epidemic plaguing Ohio's families and communities:

1 To adopt a response protocol model to be used for the treatment of human trafficking victims.

Background:

Local protocols are fundamental to providing consistent and quality responses to victims, which is essential in supporting the pursuit of justice. Many of Ohio's counties use sexual assault response, domestic violence, or crisis response teams to respond to the needs of victims. These teams are comprised of health care professionals, law enforcement personnel, criminal justice experts, victim advocates, mental health care providers, children services workers, and community organizations. Each county/community cultivates and implements a response protocol based upon recommended models. The protocol should encompass first response, criminal justice services, and follow up care.

Performance Goal:

The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) convenes a state level workgroup which will adopt a model community response protocol. The model will use best practices for addressing human trafficking, and will integrate existing sexual and intimate partner violence and child assault protocols. The protocols will be designed to improve the treatment of survivors and their families in all systems.

Objectives:

- ODH will convene a community protocol task force with representatives from existing human trafficking coalitions and the Ohio Attorney General's (AG) Office. The task force will identify content for addressing human trafficking in community protocols, determine changes needed to improve the treatment of survivors and their families, and develop a strategy to incorporate changes into existing models.
- The community protocol task force will review the minimum elements including response, advocacy services, gender specific treatment, collection of statistical data, continuing education to maintain model, development of a statewide website, and coordinated community response.
- State agencies that provide funding, technical assistance, or other oversight to potential partners will use those relationships when appropriate to distribute the model protocol and support participation of that partner in the local community response. This will be contained within Requests for Proposals.

Key Deliverables:

JULY 2012	Task force membership is solidified.
AUGUST 2012	Task force begins meeting to create and determine the model.
FEBRUARY 2013	Codify the quality assurance model that will assist local coalitions/teams in assessing their own protocol in responding to victims and pursuing justice.
MARCH 2013	Distribute the model human trafficking community protocol to appropriate providers and coalitions.
MARCH 2013	100 percent of state agencies will have the protocol language for use in Request for Proposals (RFP).
APRIL 2013	ODH, as the lead agency, will develop training curriculum which will be used as a component of technical assistance provided during statewide stakeholders' trainings, seminars, and/or conferences.

2

To coordinate a public health initiative that will provide human trafficking victims with clinical interventions in a safe and supportive environment.

Background:

The safety of the victim, the provider, and the community will be prioritized. This goal builds on the success of a current Ohio initiative "Project Connect" to do related work on sexual and intimate partner violence. Currently, ODH is one of ten states participating in Project Connect: A Coordinated Public Health Initiative to change how adolescent health, reproductive health, and home visiting programs respond to sexual and domestic violence. The program provides enhanced clinical interventions to respond to domestic and sexual violence, including training for providers and health systems. Additionally, the program builds local collaboration between common stakeholders. As a result of this collaboration, patients and clients are given personalized community referrals. ODH will work with appropriate partners to expand the existing best practice clinical model of screening and referral for patients in public health settings (currently used to identify patients experiencing sexual and intimate partner violence) to address human trafficking.

Performance Goal:

To provide all patients in publicly funded health settings with access to a safe, supportive environment, appropriate assessment, resources or intervention when indicated, and universal prevention for reproductive health coercion, sexual, dating/domestic violence, and human trafficking.

Objectives:

- An ODH led committee will review existing resources including Ohio’s Project Connect Protocol, the work of the AG’s committee on victim services, and Toledo Public Health Department to identify a best practice for a clinical model to address human trafficking. The committee will be comprised of representatives from ODH, the Attorney General (AG), Departments of Mental Health (DMH), Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS), Ohio Domestic Violence Network, the Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence, Central Ohio Rescue and Restore, and various community service providers.
- A protocol will be developed based on the ODH committee’s work that provides all patients with access to a safe supportive environment, appropriate assessment, resources or intervention when indicated, and universal prevention for reproductive health coercion, sexual, dating/domestic violence and human trafficking.
- A web-based training on using the protocol will be developed. Training and technical assistance will be provided to public health service agencies if additional funding is identified for this purpose.

Key Deliverables:

SEPTEMBER 2012

Committee will convene.

NOVEMBER 2012

Committee will review models and make recommendations on best practices.

FEBRUARY 2013

Committee will create a strategic plan for compiling and rolling out the training protocol.

3

To revise basic competencies for professionals working with human trafficking victims.

Background:

Counselors and social workers have an extraordinary opportunity to impact the recovery of survivors and their families. Those trained in trauma informed care provide the survivor with information and resources to assist with recovery. Domestic violence, sexual violence and human trafficking are different types of traumatic victimizations and require different responses from providers.

Performance Goal:

ODH competencies for helping professionals in sexual assault and domestic violence will be revised to include basic competencies needed for human trafficking for all behavioral health service providers.

Objective:

- ODH, DMH, and ODADAS will convene a committee with state agency and community stakeholders to review current mental health competencies.

- The committee will identify basic competencies necessary to address human trafficking in the following areas: ethical and legal considerations, assessment and identification, intervention, and prevention and awareness.
- The committee will revise the competency form and self-assessment form.
- ODH, DMH, and ODADAS will encourage local agency providers to identify training needs based upon the self-assessment form. ODH and DMH will prioritize training requirements and explore opportunities to address these needs. Example: professional meetings, state conferences, and web-based training.

Key Deliverables:

SEPTEMBER 2012	ODH, DMH, and ODADAS will identify committee representatives and convene meeting.
DECEMBER 2012	Identification of basic competencies is completed.
FEBRUARY 2013	Competency and self-assessment revisions are completed.
MARCH 2013	Information about competency self-assessment forms is disseminated and trainings begin.
MARCH 2013	ODH and DMH will continue to explore opportunities for training.

4

To develop a standardized screening process for victims of human trafficking to be used by state agencies providing direct services.

Performance Goal:

Refine departmental policies and practices, and develop a standardized screening process for state agencies providing direct services to follow when interacting with possible human trafficking victims including those entering the adult and juvenile prison system.

Objectives:

- DMH will develop a standardized screening tool for assistance in the identification of human trafficking victims. The tool needs to be victim sensitive and focused.
- DMH will provide a training lesson plan to agency training officers or designated staff.
- Agency training officers or designated staff will train employees on the new screening tool to be used during customary intake assessments.
- State agency staff will begin using the human trafficking screening tool.
- State agencies which provide funding to local service providers will provide access and training to the tool for use in state funded programs.
- Potential victims will be referred to the appropriate treatment provider and law enforcement personnel by the reporting agency.
- Inmates identified as human trafficking victims, who will be incarcerated in a state operated facility, will receive specialized treatment programming.

Key Deliverables:

SEPTEMBER 2012	DMH will develop a standardized screening tool for assistance in the identification of human trafficking victims.
OCTOBER 2012	DMH completes a training narrative to agency training officers.
DECEMBER 2012	100 percent of agency training officers have developed a lesson plan/curriculum to train direct service state staff.
JUNE 2013	100 percent of the staff from the following agencies who interact with possible human trafficking victims will have completed the human trafficking screening tool training: Departments of Agriculture, Health, Mental Health, Public Safety, Rehabilitation and Correction, Cosmetology and Barber Boards, and Youth Services.
JULY 2013	100 percent of agency intake procedures include the human trafficking screening tool.

5

To provide technical support to regions without a human trafficking coalition in the development of an Anti-human Trafficking Coalition.

Background:

There are geographical areas, predominantly southeast and southern Ohio, which are lacking anti-trafficking coalitions participating in the Ohio Network of Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) Coalitions. Anti-trafficking coalitions rescue victims of human trafficking assisting in the restoration of their well-being through a myriad of services including but not limited to, mental and substance abuse treatment, safe housing, medical care, and employment.

Performance Goal:

DMH/ODADAS in partnership with the Ohio Network of AHT Coalitions will provide non-financial technical support to regions interested in or in the process of building active coalitions.

Objectives:

- Encourage and support replication of current human trafficking coalitions focusing on use of evidence-based practices.
- Link certified treatment providers to coalitions in a manner that supports consistent identification and care coordination for victims.
- Raise awareness of anti-trafficking coalitions amongst the local ADAMHS boards in a manner that supports consistent identification and care coordination for victims.
- Link the existing Family and Children First network to anti-trafficking coalitions.

Key Deliverables:

DECEMBER 2012

Format for dissemination of technical assistance and collaboration linkage plan will be complete. This process will be on-going.

6

To modify federal block grant funding provided to local community organizations to include human trafficking services and treatment as a priority area.

Background:

Human trafficking services are delivered across multiple state and local agencies. This inefficient structure impedes the coordination of victim services and service delivery. Federal block grant funding enables departments to place emphasis on priority areas and innovative practices in order to strengthen the overall provision of services in Ohio. These grants are used to provide funding to ADAMH/CMH (Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health/Community Mental Health) Boards for mental health services which are not reimbursed by Medicaid and mental health services for low income persons without Medicaid. Block grant funds are federal dollars through the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration.

Performance Goal:

DMH and ODADAS will modify federal block grants to assist in the harmonization of victim services within the agencies.

Objectives:

- ODADAS will work with the five shelters for women that receive block grant funding to establish a protocol that triages priority for human trafficking victims.
- DMH will allocate block grant funds towards trauma initiatives applicable to human trafficking victims.

Key Deliverables:

JULY 2012

ODADAS/DMH will add human trafficking as a priority area in the states administration of the federal block grant funding for the next fiscal year.

7

To assess the trauma-focused treatment capacity of existing behavioral service programs and to provide technical assistance for capacity expansion.

Background:

To ensure agencies and geographical areas have the expertise and training to provide evidence-based, trauma-focused treatment to victims of human trafficking, it is necessary to assess the current capacity and needs of these entities.

Performance Goal:

DMH will assess the capacity and needs of existing behavioral health service programs and local systems to provide effective, evidence-based, trauma-focused treatment and services. For programs and local systems that request it and a need exists, DMH will make available technical assistance geared at enhancing current capacity. The recommendation will not require additional state revenue funding.

Objectives:

- Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH) and Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS) will survey all licensed/certified providers within local ADAMHS board area to assess current capacity and needs related to the ability to provide effective, evidence-based, trauma-focused care.
- ODMH and ODADAS will analyze the survey data and create a report with findings.
- ODMH and ODADAS, upon request, will provide technical assistance focused on increasing capacity and meeting the needs of the victims of human trafficking.

Key Deliverables:

SEPTEMBER 2012

ODMH/ODADAS will organize a survey instrument for all licensed/certified providers to identify current capacity for evidence-based, trauma-focused care, assuring a focus on identifying victims and providing effective, trauma-focused treatment.

JANUARY 2013

ODMH/ODADAS will produce a report summarizing the capacity of providers to provide the necessary services to human trafficking victims.

FEBRUARY 2013

ODMH/ODADAS will make available technical assistance (TA) to entities requesting it in order to increase capacity and enhance service delivery to human trafficking victims.

8

To provide youth prevention services to the at-risk youth population.

Background:

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) provides oversight, guidance, and funding to organizations working with at-risk youth.

Performance Goal:

ODJFS will develop a multi-agency unified plan to provide prevention services to youth at risk of becoming potential human trafficking victims. The unified plan will include a specialized protocol for each state agency, which may be contacted by or who serve minor victims of human trafficking.

Objectives:

- ODJFS will identify populations of minors at the greatest risk for becoming victims of human trafficking (i.e., runaways, foster care children, etc.) and develop a unified long range prevention services plan to help protect these vulnerable minors from human trafficking predators.
- Develop a state government workgroup led by ODJFS to focus on coordinating prevention efforts. The workgroup will include DMH, ODADAS, ODH, Ohio Department of Education (ODE), DPS, and Department of Youth Services (DYS), and other stakeholders to identify minor populations typically targeted.
- Develop a multi-agency, unified plan to provide a range of prevention services for at-risk populations.

Key Deliverables:

SEPTEMBER 2012	Work group organized with agencies and stakeholders to identify youth populations at risk and develop a unified prevention services plan (including specialized protocols).
NOVEMBER 2012	Work group identifies youth populations most at risk.
FEBRUARY 2013	Develop a unified, multi-agency plan (including specialized protocols) for providing prevention services to youth populations most vulnerable to human trafficking.
JULY 2013	Begin implementation of unified prevention services plan.

9

To coordinate efforts to identify a statewide provider network that will serve as the first response system for minor human trafficking victims.

Performance Goal:

ODJFS will coordinate efforts to identify a statewide Ohio service provider network which would be an appropriate first response and intensive case management partner for serving minor victims of human trafficking.

Objectives:

- The partner identified by ODJFS will have locations where minor victims of human trafficking can receive initial medical screenings, interviews, and intensive case management for trauma-focused mental health, substance abuse, medical, and other wraparound services needed by each minor victim of human trafficking. The partner may also make service and placement recommendations to the Public Children Services Agency of Ohio (PCSAO) based on an assessment of the most effective placement for each minor victim and coordinate linkage to local human trafficking coalitions.

Key Deliverables:

SEPTEMBER 2012

Identify appropriate statewide provider network partner.

MARCH 2013

Develop details of partnership and services to be provided.

JULY 2013

Begin providing services to minor victims of human trafficking.

10

To administer training for foster care parents.

Background:

There is a lack of specialized trauma-focused residential facilities available to accept minor victims of human trafficking. There are some organizations attempting to open specialized facilities, but these organizations have funding challenges and have yet to apply for licensing as a residential foster care facility. Victims of human trafficking present special challenges for foster care placement, and they are often at risk to run away and/or recruit other children into human trafficking.

Performance Goal:

ODJFS Office of Families and Children will encourage foster care parents to consider serving victims of human trafficking and make in-depth human trafficking training available for foster care parents.

Objective:

- ODJFS will develop and offer specialized training on the risks of human trafficking and how to effectively care for victims of human trafficking as a foster parent.
- The in-depth training will provide the knowledge necessary to not only take precautions for this risk with the children in their care, but the training will give foster care parents the tools to effectively care for victims of human trafficking.

Key Deliverables:

DECEMBER 2012

ODJFS will begin offering specialized training on human trafficking to foster care parents with a desire to serve victims of human trafficking.

11

To provide training to county departments on Medicaid Eligibility.

Performance Goal:

ODJFS will focus county caseworker training to address human trafficking and eligibility standards.

Objective:

- Statewide training will promote consistency and familiarity with eligibility standards for involved in human trafficking.

Performance Outcome:

OCTOBER 2012

Begin statewide training.

12

To supply training materials on human trafficking to Managed Care Plan providers.

Performance Goal:

ODJFS will supply informational and training materials for Medicaid managed care plans to use and distribute to their front line care coordinators and case managers and practitioners.

Objective:

- Training will promote the ability of managed care plan front line workers to identify and treat individuals who may be victims of human trafficking.

Performance Outcome:

OCTOBER 2012

Begin statewide training.

13

To clarify and adjust the eligibility policy regarding foreign-born lawful residents.

Performance Goal:

ODJFS will clarify and adjust its eligibility policy regarding lawful residents and pregnant women and children to align it with federal Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) coverage policy.

Objective:

- This will facilitate access to care for foreign-born victims of trafficking who are lawfully residing in the U.S.

Performance Outcome:

OCTOBER 2012

Begin the development of a state plan amendment.

14

To mandate in-service training for current justice and regulatory state employees and offer elective training to state and other public employees.

Performance Goal:

Current state employees who are law enforcement officers, juvenile justice and adult corrections officers, first responders, inspectors or investigators will receive four hours of mandatory human trafficking training. This training will be incorporated into the current in-service training required for all state employees including new employees within the identified classifications. The first three hours of training will include but not limited to: overview of human trafficking, legal elements of human trafficking, investigative protocols, interview techniques, identification, protocol upon identification, pimp control, dispelling stereotypes of pimps/victims/johns, and the street language. Staff of the Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) will provide training. The fourth hour of training will be agency specific and administered through each state agency's respective training departments.

Objectives:

- Identify state personnel who fall into the criteria of law enforcement, juvenile justice and adult corrections officers', first responder, inspector, and investigator.

- OSHP will expand the two hour human trafficking training into a three hour segment to include topics listed above.
- OSHP will adjust regional training schedules to account for additional staff. Training schedule will be provided to state cabinet agencies.
- Identified state employees will be given eight months to comply with the four hour training mandate.
- To better serve the needs of victims and to prosecute offenders training will be expanded to all state personnel. All state employees not receiving the four hour training will be given the opportunity to receive a yearly one-half hour of elective human trafficking training via an electronic learning video. ODH, in conjunction with OSHP, will develop an electronic learning training video. Both the ODH Media Center and Department of Agriculture (DA) have ability and experience in filming training programs, which can be placed on Ohio Train for the necessary personnel to access at any time.
- Create organizational responses for employees who work with or have direct contact with human trafficking victims and may suffer vicarious trauma as a result. Critical Incident Response Teams (CIRT) or a state agency's functional equivalent will be trained on human trafficking vicarious trauma and be activated if appropriate.

Key Deliverables:

JULY 2012	100 percent of the state job classifications/positions will be identified.
AUGUST 2012	OSHP will complete updated training format.
AUGUST 2012	OSHP will adjust training schedule. 100% of cabinet agencies will have the training schedule.
SEPTEMBER 2012	E-learning video module for elective training and stakeholders.
DECEMBER 2012	50 percent of the identified state employees will have completed training.
MARCH 2013	100 percent of the identified state employees will have completed training.

15

To seek a statutory amendment to revoke the individual license of persons convicted of human trafficking or revoke the license of businesses that was being used in the commission of the crime of human trafficking.

Performance Goals:

Seek an amendment to the Ohio Revised Code and Ohio Administrative Code to require boards and commissions to revoke the licenses of individuals who are convicted of human trafficking

offenses and/or to revoke the licensure of businesses that were used in the commission of a crime involving human trafficking. Seek an additional amendment that any establishment that has been convicted of facilitating human trafficking will be shuttered upon conviction. Any suspicious facilities observed will be investigated and reported immediately to the appropriate law enforcement agency and social service provider.

Objectives:

- Ohio boards and commissions provide the privilege of licensure. Any person convicted of human trafficking in any manner, aiding and abetting or otherwise, will have their license revoked by that state board or commission as a tool to discourage this practice.
- Any licensed facility where human trafficking is found to have occurred will have the license revoked.
- Licensees in the state licensing system that have more than three licensed professionals using the same address will be investigated for evidence of human trafficking. If such evidence arises, the location will be inspected accordingly.

Key Deliverables:

AUGUST 2012

Boards and Commissions will petition the state boards and commissions to take appropriate action steps to comply with the recommendations. Any such changes to state law or administrative code will be recommended to the Office of Governor John R. Kasich, and communicated to the Ohio General Assembly for consideration.

AUGUST 2012

State Department of Administrative Services and the E-Licensure System will be updated to run reports to be sent to the appropriate inspection authority or local law enforcement agencies, and updated on a monthly basis thereafter.

16

To create an Intelligence-Based Training and Guidance Program with ‘real time’ support.

Performance Goal:

In a collaborative effort that will further establish the DPS as a key resource in the battle against human trafficking, the Office of Criminal Justice Services, Ohio Homeland Security, Ohio Investigative Unit, and OSHP are proposing the development of self-learning training modules that also link intelligence support for law enforcement officers on contacts involving possible human trafficking. In addition to training modules (CD, web-links, and resource material available to every law enforcement officer) law enforcement intelligence training assistance would be delivered 24/7/365 much like a 9-1-1 dispatcher is trained to provide step-by-step CPR

instructions. Building upon the resources and services available through the national Polaris Project, a unique feature of this training and on-scene resource proposal is the real-time support and “walk-thru” assistance from trained law enforcement officers.

Objectives:

- Connect troopers, police officers, and deputy sheriffs with criminal intelligence analysts through the use of the Hub.
- The Hub, through the Polaris Project, would provide a 24/7 resource for connecting potential victims with agencies and organizations which could suggest or provide immediate refuge and advice.
- Provide real-time training reinforcement and resources to refresh self-learning modules. Training time would not detract from road time.
- The DPS internal cost of development would be minimized as much of the material and guidance is available through the national Polaris Project.

Key Deliverables:

JULY 2012	DPS will form an internal working group to examine the recommendation and develop the program.
SEPTEMBER 2012	The internal group will present the program to DPS.
OCTOBER 2012	Program Development to begin.
DECEMBER 2012	Begin initial stages of implementation.

17

To expand the training of Ohio Investigative Unit (OIU) Undercover Enforcement Agents to recognize potential victims of human trafficking during liquor law enforcement.

Background:

The Ohio Investigative Unit (OIU) is a division of the Ohio Department of Public Safety. OIU agents work undercover becoming involved in enforcement-related areas such as gambling, prostitution and narcotics while enforcing the Liquor Control Commission's regulations. OIU agents are charged with enforcing Ohio's liquor laws, portions of the Ohio Revised Code and the regulations of the Liquor Control Commission. Special emphasis is placed on the sale to and consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons under 21 years of age. OIU agents in an undercover capacity, monitor activity inside liquor permit businesses, particularly nightclubs, bars/taverns, and adult entertainment establishments. Enforcement agents work undercover and must be adept at playing any role that will allow them to blend in with the clientele of the premises under investigation. Agents act as a liaison between the Department of Public Safety and other law enforcement agencies across the state, cooperating and assisting in law enforcement activities.

Performance Goal:

Agents will develop internal protocols for conducting business compliance checks to ensure that potential victims are being identified and when appropriate interviewed.

Objectives:

- An agent trained in specific human trafficking techniques will be able to observe particular characteristics of a victim and during an enforcement operation will have the opportunity to interview potential victims.

Key Deliverables:

AUGUST 2012
MARCH 2013

OIU Officer training commences.
OIU Officer training is completed for current staff, training will be on-going for newly hired officers.

18

To create a State Human Trafficking Coordinator position with federal grant dollars.

Performance Goal:

Create a single position which is responsible for ensuring agencies are taking full advantage of available federal funding and meeting the state's overall human trafficking strategic goals. This position will coordinate the implementation of the recommendations with the task force members and act as the state's centralized contact for human trafficking. The position could either be a contract employee or an unclassified exempt employee who would be housed at the DPS and funded by federal Justice Assistance Grant dollars.

Objectives:

- Ensure that agencies are using current funding in a way that reflects the high priority placed upon combating human trafficking.
- Assist with developing and updating the state's human trafficking strategic plan.
- Ensure that agencies are meeting the strategic goals identified in the strategic plan.
- Guarantee state agencies are taking full advantage of available federal funding to combat human trafficking.
- Update the Governor's Office on agencies' efforts to obtain federal funding.
- Assist in the development of Human Trafficking Abolition Coalitions in geographical areas that do not have one.
- Support local Human Trafficking Abolition Coalitions by identifying social service gaps and finding possible solutions.

Key Deliverables:

SEPTEMBER 2012

Staff person will be hired by the OCJS.

19

To provide state technical assistance to local providers.

Performance Goal:

ODJFS Office of Families and Children will provide policy and technical assistance to county public children service agencies (PCSAs) regarding human trafficking on an as needed basis. Office of Families and Children will ensure that there is adequate policy and technical assistance staff receiving regular human trafficking training so that technical assistance on available resources and services can be provided to the PCSAs based on the most current information and best practices available.

Objective:

- ODJFS will have subject matter experts available to advise PCSAs on human trafficking resources and best practices.

Key Deliverable:

SEPTEMBER 2012

ODJFS ensures that subject matter experts are adequately trained to advise PCSAs.

20

To create and produce a statewide public awareness campaign on human trafficking.

Background:

The public has many inaccurate perceptions about the victims of human trafficking and prostitution. The inaccurate stereotypes support sexually violent behavior and the purchasing of humans illegally for services, hurt the prosecution and treatment of sex traffickers/purchasers, and interrupts prevention efforts.

Performance Goal:

Develop a public awareness campaign which uses available state resources to promote awareness of human trafficking in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order. Give those who interact with state government the knowledge to report problems and the tools to find potential solutions.

Objectives:

- Each public agency will use the “Human Trafficking Commission” logo on their public websites with a link to Governor Kasich’s human trafficking public service message and other subsequent information.
- “Human Trafficking Awareness” posters should be placed in all public state buildings in prominent places including entrance areas and restrooms.
- All state agencies with Closed Circuit television equipment will play the governor’s human trafficking awareness public service message during hours of operation for guests and constituents to watch.
- ODH will reach out to internal and external stakeholders to develop social marketing techniques through a series of campaigns to educate the general public on the following but not all inclusive topics of: demand reduction, intervention, bystander intervention, victim assistance, sex slavery, child sexual abuse, labor trafficking, and the effects on local communities. ODH will work with the AG’s Human Trafficking Commission in this development and identification of funding streams including private and public resources.
- State agencies will be asked to develop a “Human Trafficking Action Plan” for their staff and their constituency groups for recommendations as to how to disseminate more information to the public and their own associates.
- State vendors will be asked, as part of the state purchasing plan through DAS, to view the online training and voluntarily disseminate State of Ohio official information through whatever means they deem appropriate on a voluntary basis.
- Private and public business enterprises will be provided with human trafficking training modules if requested.
- Agencies receiving state public funding will be asked to voluntarily participate in human trafficking training provided by ODJFS.
- ODJFS will develop and implement a developmentally appropriate communications plan to inform foster care children about human trafficking awareness and risks.
- ODJFS will develop and implement a communications plan to provide human trafficking awareness to other human services ODJFS clients.
- To increase awareness, ODJFS and the Department of Agriculture (DA) will ensure employers who use the migrant farm worker recruitment program are aware of the risks of human trafficking. ODJFS and DA will also reach out to migrant farm workers, their crew leaders, and the community organizations who serve them. Outreach to workers will require that materials be developed in Spanish to ensure that information on the risks of human trafficking as well as the services available for both documented and undocumented workers reaches all segments of this community. Awareness will also be increased through public service announcements in Spanish on selected Hispanic radio programs.

Key Deliverables:

JULY 2012
JULY 2012

ODH will convene a team to work on campaign.
Begin process with all state agencies, with Governor’s Office, AG’s Office, and DAS setting standards for website

AUGUST 2012
SEPTEMBER 2012

and printed information, and public service media campaign.

DAS will adopt standards for vendors of the state.

The Governor's Office and DAS will develop materials and standards, and roll out the materials to agencies with the expectation of immediate compliance.

JANUARY 2013

Launch campaign statewide.

21

To incorporate human trafficking training into Continuing Education (CE) learning for licensed professionals.

Performance Goal:

Adopt Continuing Education (CE) and educational programs for all state licensed professionals in the state of Ohio.

Objectives:

- All state boards and commissions that offer licensure will be petitioned to incorporate human trafficking curriculum into their educational mandatory learning for all licensees based on criteria set by those boards and commissions in consultation with the Governor's Office and Human Trafficking Task Force. All boards have certain hour requirements for their curricula, and this recommendation does not require an increase in overall hour requirements, but a readjusting of existing hours.
- All state boards and commissions that offer CE will incorporate at least one hour of human trafficking credit into the CE Programs.
- ODE will be petitioned to review policies on human trafficking and establish human trafficking professional development for public school teachers. Also, the department will be asked to develop curricula around the issue and either work with the state's school systems to implement or request the Ohio General Assembly to allow these programs.

Key Deliverables:

SEPTEMBER 2012

Boards and commissions will meet to establish these standards.

OCTOBER 2012

ODE will begin to develop a plan to implement human trafficking curricula into the existing Safety and Violence Prevention Training.

DECEMBER 2012

Boards and commissions will implement the new curricula standards, alert all appropriate parties, and modify their state testing accordingly to accommodate the new standards

22

To provide a one-day training session for school nurses through ODH’s School Nursing Program.

Background:

Human trafficking victims rarely seek preventative or routine care in a doctor’s office. The majority of victims are treated in emergency room and urgent care settings. ODH School Nurse Bulletin Board reaches approximately 1000 nurses and school personnel throughout Ohio.

Performance Goal:

The ODH School Nursing Program will promote and coordinate a one day summer training event for school nurses.

Objectives:

- ODH will locate appropriate trainers in collaboration with local non-profit organizations who offer this training for free.
- ODH will coordinate a one day summer training program for school nurses every year on the identification and warning signs of human trafficking.

Key Deliverables:

APRIL 2013

ODH will announce the training opportunity.

JULY 2013

One day training will be held.

23

To create a statewide hotline number for victims of human trafficking, law enforcement, and the public.

Performance Goal:

Create a statewide centralized hotline number to be used by victims, law enforcement, service providers, advocates, and Ohio citizens. The centralized number will direct the caller to the OSP Critical Information & Communication Center, also known as the “hub.” This center contains communications staff, command officers, and intelligence analysts who are on-duty 24 hours a day. The staff currently assigned to the center is trained and capable of assessing the report and directing the information to the appropriate agency.

Objective:

- DPS recommends the possibility of using the current #677 hotline number.

- Staff employed at the EOC will receive training on crisis intervention, human trafficking, and resource referrals including law enforcement notification.
- DPS will develop policies regarding the handling and follow-up practices of human trafficking call responses. DPS will also coordinate with the Polaris Project hotline.
- Established hotline information including the Polaris Project hotline number will be published on highway signs, brochures, posters, and flyers developed by DPS.
- DPS will monitor and track the number and types of human trafficking calls, including location, referral source, and follow up.

Performance Outcome:

JULY 2012	DPS will finalize the statewide human trafficking hotline number.
AUGUST 2012	100 percent of Staff at EOC assigned to the 24 coverage will be trained on crisis intervention, human trafficking, and resource referrals.
SEPTEMBER 2012	DPS will have the poster, signs, brochures, pocket cards and flyer design completed.
SEPTEMBER 2012	Designated number will be activated and publicized.

24

To provide a range of resources and technical assistance to local law enforcement in combating human trafficking.

Performance Goal:

Engage local law enforcement with the development and implementation of a three-hour regional training session on human trafficking sponsored and offered by the OSHP. The training will include but not limited to: overview of human trafficking, legal elements of human trafficking, investigative protocols, interview techniques, identification, protocol upon identification, pimp control, dispelling stereotypes of pimps/victims/johns, and the street language. OSHP will consult with local law enforcement to identify additional training resources in order to continue in the fight to end human trafficking.



Objectives:

- OSHP will post on their website the schedule for the human trafficking training for local law enforcement to view and register to attend.
- OSHP will adjust regional training schedule to account for additional staff.

Key Deliverables:

AUGUST 2012

OSHP will complete updated training format.

AUGUST 2012

OSHP will adjust training schedule.

25

To expand the Ohio Investigative Unit (OIU) Technical Assistance Training for the Sober Truth and Alcohol Server Knowledge Programs to include information on the signs, situations, and symptoms of human trafficking.

Background:

The OIU presents a program called "The Sober Truth." This educational program is targeted toward junior high and high school-aged students, stressing the dangers and consequences of underage drinking, covering areas that range from the laws and penalties for breaking the law, to real-life stories from the agents who present the program. The Alcohol Server Knowledge (ASK) program is designed for liquor permit holders and their employees. Agents from the Ohio Investigative Unit provide instruction on laws pertaining to the sale and/or consumption of alcohol and tobacco.

Performance Goal:

Modify the OIU's Sober Truth and ASK educational programs to increase the level of awareness on human trafficking related issues.

Objectives:

- The Sober Truth program will be amended with a module explaining to youth the dangers of underage drinking could lead to other compromising situations. In this particular issuance, a person's drink could be spiked or whenever over-consumption leading to unconsciousness could provide easy prey to abduction and persuasion.
- The ASK program will be amended with information provided to liquor permit owners detailing the Investigative Unit's increased level of awareness regarding human trafficking.

Key Deliverables:

JUNE 2012

Sober Truth and ASK Programs are modified.

AUGUST 2012

Modification are adopted and implemented into the training program.

26

To include victims of human trafficking as a target population when soliciting proposals from local governments/providers for state federally funded grants that focus on at-risk populations.

Performance Goal:

State agencies will support activities addressing human trafficking through state administered federal grant programs. State agencies that have been awarded federal grants may be able to identify target populations to be served, such as the at-risk population, mental health population, and homeless population.

Objectives:

- State agencies providing grant funds to local government and community-based organizations to address the needs of those involved in child welfare, juvenile justice and adult justice, will promote the expansion of services to identify and serve those involved in human trafficking.
- Priority consideration will be given to community-based, evidence-informed programs, training and services that address human trafficking.

Key Deliverables:

JULY 2012

Beginning with the 2013 grant funding cycle, if applicable, state agencies will begin including this in their contracts and requests for proposals (RFP).



Figure 4: Image Source-Ursuline Center

Human Trafficking Task Force Members

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- ◆ Angi Lee, Governor's Office
- ◆ Melissa Bacon, Governor's Office
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- ◆ John McCarthy, Director, Department of Medicaid
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- ◆ Charles Thomas, Director, Department of Public Safety
- ◆ James Trakas, Executive Director, Ohio Board of Cosmetology
- ◆ Ted Wymyslo, Director, Department of Health



Acknowledgements

The Governor's Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force would like to thank the following individuals for their time and assistance in submitting ideas and recommendations for this report.

- ◆ The Office of Ohio Attorney General Mike DeWine
- ◆ Ohio Human Trafficking Commission
- ◆ Representative Teresa Fedor, Ohio House of Representatives, 47th House District
- ◆ Dr. Jeff Barrows, Gracehaven House
- ◆ Lilleana Cavanaugh, Ohio Latino Affairs Commission
- ◆ Julie Clark, DOMA International
- ◆ Lori Criss, The Ohio Council Of Behavioral Health and Family Services Providers
- ◆ Aaron Dennis and Ken Lawson, Columbus Police Department
- ◆ David Dustin, Laura Lebo, and Jake Hardie, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- ◆ Dr. Celia Williamson, University of Toledo and Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition
- ◆ Theresa Flores, SOAP Outreach: Save Our Adolescents from Prostitution
- ◆ Michael Evans, Ohio Hotel and Lodging Association
- ◆ Mike Gonidakis, Ohio Right to Life
- ◆ Michelle Hannan, Trisha Smouse, and Tabitha Woodruff, Rescue and Restore Coalition-Salvation Army
- ◆ Judge Paul Herbert, Franklin County Municipal Court – CATCH Court Program
- ◆ Karen Huey, Casino Control Commission
- ◆ Stephanie Krider, Ohio Right to Life
- ◆ Mindi Kuebler, Human Trafficking Collaborative of Lorain County
- ◆ Heather Mohrman, Franklin County Municipal Court
- ◆ Jessica Murff and Marlene Carson, Rahab's at Rosemont Center
- ◆ Alden Pinkham, Polaris Project
- ◆ Ambassador John R. Miller
- ◆ Congresswoman Deborah Pryce
- ◆ Mary Schmidbauer, Second Chance Collaborative
- ◆ Dean Sparks, Lucas County Children Services
- ◆ Chaplain Penny Stacy, Mount Carmel Health
- ◆ Dr. Anthony Talbott, Abolition Ohio-Rescue and Restore Coalition in the Miami Valley
- ◆ Crystal Ward-Allen, Public Children's Services Association of Ohio

And to the countless others who provided instrumental guidance and resources for this project, thank you.

Agency Staff Acknowledgements

The following individuals worked countless hours constructing and developing the recommendations contained within this report.

- ◆ Angi Lee, Governor's Office
- ◆ Melissa Bacon, Governor's Office
- ◆ Maggie Toal, Governor's Office
- ◆ Krista King, Governor's Office
- ◆ Kim Kutschbach, Governor's Office
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- ◆ Bonnie Kantor-Burman, Department of Aging
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- ◆ Jackie Doodley, Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services
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- ◆ Linda Garrick, Department of Health
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- ◆ Debra Seltzer, Department of Mental Health
- ◆ Robert Booker, Department of Public Safety
- ◆ Lt. Gene Jarvi, Department of Public Safety
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JOHN R. KASICH
GOVERNOR
STATE OF OHIO

Executive Order 2012-06K

Instructing State Agencies to Coordinate Services and Treatment for Victims of Human Trafficking

WHEREAS, every year an estimated 1,078 Ohio children are victims of human trafficking, and another 3,016 Ohio children are at-risk of being victims of human trafficking; and

WHEREAS, 13 years old is the most common age in Ohio for children to become victims of human trafficking; and

WHEREAS, one of the priorities of my Administration is putting a stop to human trafficking, this will require a coordinated effort among my Administration, law enforcement, and the Ohio General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, an equally important goal of my Administration is to ensure that the victims of human trafficking receive the services and treatment they need to recover from the effects of their victimization; and

WHEREAS, the availability of integrated physical and behavioral treatments are essential for a full and sustainable recovery from the injuries inflicted on victims of human trafficking; and

WHEREAS, although Ohio already provides services and treatment that are critical for the recovery of human trafficking victims, through Medicaid and other state-supported programs, one of the greatest barriers to ensuring that recovery is identifying the victims and linking them with the necessary services and treatment.

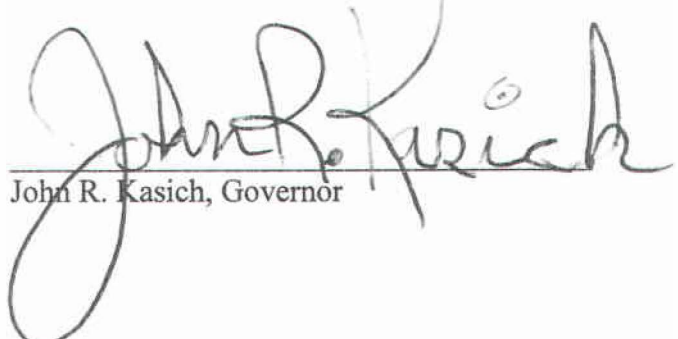
NOW THEREFORE, I, John R. Kasich, Governor of the State of Ohio, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Ohio do hereby order and direct that:

1. The Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force is hereby created to coordinate statewide efforts to identify and rescue victims, create a coordinated law enforcement system to investigate and prosecute these crimes, and to provide the services and treatment necessary for victims to regain control of their lives. In carrying out these activities, the Task Force shall focus on identifying, rescuing and providing services to human-trafficking victims with particular attention to those who are under 18 years old.

2. The Task Force shall be comprised of the Governor's Office of Health Transformation, Ohio Director of Medicaid, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Department of Mental Health, Ohio Department of Drug and Alcohol Addiction Services, Ohio Department of Youth Services, Ohio Department of Education, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Ohio Board of Cosmetology, and Ohio Department of Public Safety.
3. The Task Force shall coordinate with law enforcement, including the Ohio Attorney General, to assist in the identification of victims and to connect victims to necessary services and treatment.
4. Within 90 days from the day this Executive Order is signed, the Task Force shall:
 - a. Recommend, in consultation with law enforcement, strategies to use in the identification of victims of human trafficking and to decrease the demand for human trafficking;
 - b. Evaluate the capacity of existing health and human service programs to provide the services and treatment necessary for victims of human trafficking, including services that are culturally competent and effective in the treatment of trauma-related symptoms;
 - c. Identify and recommend how to fill gaps in existing services and treatment for victims of human trafficking;
 - d. Recommend an ongoing structure to ensure coordination in the identification and provision of services to victims of human trafficking;
 - e. Evaluate all current laws and administrative rules to find any barriers to identifying victims of human trafficking and linking them with necessary services and treatments, and to recommend changes to the laws, if needed;
 - f. Evaluate all current Ohio laws to identify the barriers to investigating and prosecuting all members of a human trafficking organization and its customers, and to recommend changes to the laws, if needed;
 - g. Identify, prioritize, and apply for federal grant funding to support Ohio's efforts against human trafficking;
 - h. Engage external stakeholders and the Attorney General's Human Trafficking Commission in developing these recommendations; and
 - i. Each recommendation shall include the following: 1) A statement of the problem, 2) Performance Goal(s), and 3) Performance Outcome(s). The Task Force shall present a narrative with the specific recommendations to the Governor.

I signed this Executive Order on March 29, 2012, in Columbus, Ohio, and it will not expire unless it is rescinded.




John R. Kasich, Governor

ATTEST:

Jon Husted, Secretary of State

Appendix 2

Progress of Boards and Commissions on the Implementation of Recommendation #15

Recommendation #15 To see a statutory amendment to revoke the individual license of persons convicted of human trafficking or revoke the license of businesses that were used in the commission of the crime of human trafficking

In response to Recommendation #15, the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force surveyed state Boards and Commissions to better understand each agency's protocol for addressing licensees convicted of human trafficking, as well as their protocol for businesses that were used in the commission of the crime of human trafficking. Highlights of the survey¹ are below:

24 licensing Boards and Commissions have a formal policy in place to address licensure applicants who have been convicted of trafficking in persons:

- State Board of Emergency Medical, Fire, and Transportation Services
- Ohio Counselor, Social Worker, and MFT Board
- Ohio Respiratory Care Board
- Ohio Chemical Dependency Professionals Board
- Hearing Aid Dealers & Fitters
- Ohio Athletic Commission
- Ohio Architects Board
- State Medical Board of Ohio
- Accountancy Board of Ohio
- State Board of Career Colleges and Schools
- Manufactured Homes Commission
- Ohio State Board of Pharmacy
- Ohio State Barber Board
- Ohio State Board of Optometry
- Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology
- Ohio Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors
- Ohio Veterinary Medical Licensing Board
- Engineers & Surveys Board
- Ohio Board of Nursing
- Ohio State Dental Board
- Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission
- Optical Dispensers Board
- State Board of Orthotics, Prosthetics, and Pedorthics
- State Board of Psychology

8 licensing Boards and Commissions identify convictions of trafficking in persons in the license renewal process if not self-disclosed:

- Ohio State Barber Board
- Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology
- Ohio Veterinary Medical Licensing Board
- Ohio Athletic Commission
- Ohio Chemical Dependency Professionals Board
- Hearing Aid Dealers & Fitters
- Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board
- Ohio State Dental Board

¹ In 2015, the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force distributed a survey via SurveyMonkey to all state Boards and Commissions to assess progress against Recommendations #15 and 21. Survey questions sought to gain information about each board or commission's protocol for addressing licensees convicted of, and businesses involved in trafficking in persons, as well as the progress agencies have made on training their licensees on the crime of human trafficking. In total, 64 Boards and Commissions responded; of those, 35 were licensing Boards and Commissions, or boards involved in the regulation and licensing of various occupational and medical professions.

26 licensing Boards and Commissions require disclosure of human trafficking and related convictions of current licensees:

- State Board of Emergency Medical, Fire, and Transportation Services
- Ohio Counselor, Social Worker, and MFT Board
- Ohio Respiratory Care Board
- Ohio Chemical Dependency Professionals Board
- Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board
- Ohio Architects Board
- Ohio State Chiropractic Board
- Real Estate Commission
- Real Estate Appraiser Board
- State Medical Board of Ohio
- Accountancy Board of Ohio
- Manufactured Homes Commission
- Board of Dietetics
- Ohio State Board of Pharmacy
- Ohio State Barber Board
- Ohio State Board of Optometry
- Ohio Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors
- Ohio Veterinary Medical Licensing Board
- Engineers & Surveys Board
- State Board of Psychology
- Ohio Board of Nursing
- Ohio State Dental Board
- Sanitarian Registration Board
- Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission
- Optical Dispensers Board
- State Board of Orthotics, Prosthetics, and Pedorthics

Appendix 3

Progress of Boards and Commissions on the Implementation of Recommendation #21

Recommendation #21 To incorporate human trafficking training into continuing education (CE) learning for licensed professionals

In response to Recommendation #21, the Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force surveyed state Boards and Commissions to better understand the steps each agency has taken to train their licensees on the issue of human trafficking. At the time of the survey, at least 20,700 licensees received human trafficking training. Highlights of the survey are below:

2 Boards and Commissions include human trafficking continuing education credit in their requirements for licensure:

- Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission
- Ohio Board of Cosmetology

17 Boards and Commissions offer and/or recognize human trafficking training for continuing education:

- Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy, and Athletic Trainers Board
- Ohio Board of Nursing
- Ohio State Dental Board
- Sanitarian Registration Board
- Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission
- Board of Cosmetology
- Ohio Counselor, Social Worker, and MFT Board
- Board of Emergency Medical, Fire, and Transportation
- Optical Dispensers Board
- Board of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology
- Board of Optometry
- Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors
- Ohio Veterinary Medical Licensing Board
- Engineers & Surveyors Board
- State Board of Psychology
- Ohio Chemical Dependency Professionals Board
- Ohio Board of Pharmacy

10 Boards and Commissions plan to offer human trafficking training in the future:

- State Medical Board of Ohio
- Manufactured Homes Commission
- Ohio Board of Dietetics
- Real Estate Commission and Real Estate Appraisers Board
- Board of Executives of Long Term and Support Services
- Ohio State Barber Board
- Board of Orthotics, Prosthetics, and Pedorthics
- Ohio Respiratory Care Board
- Ohio State Chiropractic Board
- Optical Dispensers Board

Appendix 4

2014 Ohio Human Trafficking Data from State Sources

As defined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the legal definition of ‘trafficking in persons’ is:

- a) Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or 22 USC §7102 (9)(A).
- b) The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. 22 USC §7102 (9)(B).

In 2012, Ohio’s “Safe Harbor” law, HB 262, was enacted to significantly increase protections for victims of human trafficking and penalties for traffickers (ORC 2905.32). Importantly, the statute requires local law enforcement to report the number of human trafficking cases to the Ohio Attorney General’s office “to be released annually” (ORC 109.66). In 2014, HB 130 (the End Demand Act) was also enacted to further guide the prosecution of purchasers of commercial sex from minors (e.g. ORC 2905.32 (A)(2)). Since 2012, countless efforts have been made to identify, rescue and restore victims of human trafficking. In support of the intent of these laws and to better understand the extent of human trafficking in Ohio, **Table 1** below provides summary data on cases reported by Ohio’s agencies and partners that have identified potential or confirmed victims of trafficking in persons. In addition to identification and providing services, these agencies and partnerships support training and education efforts.

Table 1. January 2014 to December 2014 Human Trafficking Case Data as Reported by State Sources

The numbers reported in the table should not be aggregated across different sources as there may be instances in which a single individual is being served and reported by multiple agencies.

	Ohio Network of Children’s Advocacy Centers	SACWIS	State Refugee Coordinator	Ohio Attorney General	HHS Grant Partnership
No. Victims Identified	83	44	4	181	9
<i>Victim Age</i>					
Age 30 and older	0	-*	2	11	-*
Age 21-29	0	-*	1	50	-*
Age 18 - 20	12	-*	1	71	-*
Age 16-17	55	-*	0	23	-*
Age 15 and younger	16	-*	0	4	-*
<i>Victim Sex</i>					
Female	80	-*	2	147	8
Male	3	-*	2	34	1
<i>Type of Trafficking</i>					
Sex Trafficking	83	39	-*	173	6
Labor Trafficking	0	2	-*	8	2
Both Sex and Labor Trafficking**	-*	3	-*	-*	1
<i>Training</i>					
Individuals Trained	6851	1566	-*	4975	448

*Data unavailable in reporting; **Individuals included under this category were trafficked in both sex and labor trafficking instances, and are not included in the Sex Trafficking and Labor Trafficking counts.

Explanation of State Data Sources in Table 1

The Ohio Network of Child Advocacy Centers (ONCAC) provides support, education, and networking opportunities to enhance Ohio's response to child abuse, including minors who are victims of human trafficking. Within a Children's Advocacy Center, agencies and professionals work together to reduce the trauma young victims experience from interaction with a confusing system and to enhance the system's ability to respond to child maltreatment. Through a grant partnership with the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, ONCAC began reporting identified cases of human trafficking in July 2013. The data is reported quarterly to meet state and federal grant requirements. As of March 2015, the ONCACs have identified and served 131 victims of sex trafficking and 4 victims of labor trafficking. In 2014 alone, ONCAC identified 83 sex trafficking cases.

The Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems (SACWIS) is the case management system utilized by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, along with 88 county public children service agencies, to assist staff in managing workloads and provide current data. Human trafficking reporting was integrated into the system in November 2013. In 2014, 44 records of human trafficking were identified, as reported by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services.

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services – Refugee Services Section (JFS Refugee) operates as part of a national and international effort to assist people displaced from their countries. The Refugee Services Section also serves victims of human trafficking, with reporting beginning in 2008. In 2014, JFS – Refugee Services confirmed identification of and served 4 victims of human trafficking.

Ohio Attorney General Mike DeWine's Office (AG's Office) provides data collected state-wide from local law enforcement related to human trafficking investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and convictions of traffickers. As required by Ohio's "Safe Harbor" Law enacted in 2012, the Ohio Attorney General's Office releases an annual Human Trafficking report summarizing activities of the Ohio Human Trafficking Commission. Based on the 2014 report, 181 potential victims of human trafficking were identified by local law enforcement.

The Combating Trafficking in Persons in Ohio (CTIPOhio) program, funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, provides assistance to foreign-born victims of human trafficking in Ohio. Through a grant partnership with the Office of Criminal Justice Services, The Salvation Army of Central Ohio/Central Ohio Rescue and Restore Coalition, The Salvation Army of Greater Cincinnati/End Slavery Cincinnati, and the Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition, and additional outreach partners, the program identified nine victims of human trafficking in 2014, with grant activities beginning in October of 2014.

Data Limitations

Ohio has made notable progress in data collection efforts since HB 262 passed in 2012. Through training and awareness, the number of reported cases is increasing from both law enforcement and victim service providers. However, given the relative newness of state laws (and awareness of the federal law) and well-documented complexities in underreporting and identification of trafficking victims, there is much work to be done in reliably determining the extent to which the crime is a problem both in Ohio and the United States. The data compiled in Table 1 is the first step in creating a statewide overview of the number of victims identified and referred for services in local communities. It is critical to note that the numbers reported in Table 1 should not be aggregated across different sources as there may be instances in which a single individual is being served by multiple agencies.

Please contact Kristina Nicholson at kcnicholson@dps.ohio.gov with any questions.

