

First Steps to Building Collaboration to Serve Exploited Children: Exploring the Current Issues & Challenges

Roundtable Report

*Event Held November 12, 2015
Anchorage Police Department Training Facility*



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page #
Introduction and Summary	3
List of Roundtable Objectives	4
Briefings:	4-13
National Children’s Advocacy Centers & FBI Agreement	4
Alaska State Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force	5
Project Safe Childhood	6
Alaska Sex Trafficking Statutes	7
Intersection of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children & Drug Use	8
Office of Children’s Services’ Response to Child Victims of Exploitation	9
Division of Juvenile Justice’s Response to Child Victims of Exploitation	10
Medical Response to Child Victims of Exploitation	11
Mental Health Response to Child Victims of Exploitation	12
What Else is Happening in Alaska?	13
Gaps in Service, Challenges, and Strengths	13-16
Gaps in Service	14
Who Else Could Be Involved?	14
Challenges	15
Data and Tracking Challenges	15
Strengths	16
Problems-solving, Collaborative Efforts, and Next Steps	17-19
Services	17
Training	18
Data Tracking and Information Sharing	18
Policy and Legislation	19
Immediate Next Steps	19
Appendix A: Contact Information for Roundtable Participants	20
Appendix B: Alaska Statutes Relevant to Sex Trafficking	21-22
Appendix C: Children’s Advocacy Centers	23
Appendix D: Additional Resources	24

Author's Note: Nothing in this report should be considered an explicit endorsement or recommendation of a specific course of action at this time. There were many ideas and opinions voiced during this meeting, and the group made significant steps in identifying current systems; strengths, challenges, and gaps in service; suggestions for problem-solving opportunities; and related information to improve the Alaska prevention of and response to children who are exploited. However, there were no attempts to reach consensus on how to address this complex issue.

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY:

First Steps to Building Collaboration to Serve Exploited Children: Exploring the Current Issues & Challenges was a day-long Roundtable discussion convened by the Alaska Children's Alliance¹, Alaska's Chapter of the National Children's Alliance²: the national association and accrediting body for Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs)³. Funding for this event was provided by Western Regional Children's Advocacy Center⁴ and Fox Valley Technical College⁵. Alaska Children's Alliance invited professionals and experts from across Alaska who currently practice in the various disciplines that address or could address child exploitation, with emphasis on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, also known as CSEC.

The impetus of the Roundtable event was a recently implemented Memorandum of Understanding⁶ between the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National Children's Alliance (NCA) pertaining to the use of Children's Advocacy Centers in support of investigations of crimes against children. The agreement focuses on ensuring that all children who need it have access to an evidence-based intervention that helps them heal, while providing law enforcement partners with the resources they need to investigate and prosecute these cases. This agreement highlights the recognition that child victims of sexual exploitation need and deserve a child-centered response.

Roundtable participants heard briefings from nine Alaska professionals currently working in disciplines that do or potentially could address CSEC cases or issues. Gaps in services, challenges, and strengths were identified for the work of supporting and serving victims, addressing investigations and prosecutions, and implementing community awareness and education. In addition, problem-solving suggestions and recommendations were gathered, with an intent to share this information with others who may be able to support, assist, or implement solutions to more fully address the problem of CSEC in Alaska. The four major themes that emerged from the discussion were the need for more services for

¹ Alaska Children's Alliance: <http://www.alaska.nationalchildrensalliance.org>

² National Children's Alliance: <http://www.nationalchildrensalliance.org>

³ See more information about Children's Advocacy Centers in Appendix C of this report.

⁴ Western Regional Children's Advocacy Center: <http://www.westernregionalcac.org>

⁵ Fox Valley Technical College: <http://www.fvtc.edu>

⁶ Memorandum of Understanding between FBI and NCA signed March 11, 2015.

victims/survivors; targeted training for professionals; internal and external data tracking and analysis, as well as some shared information and data systems; and additional policy and legislation focused on this topic.

Representatives from the following disciplines participated in the Roundtable discussion: Federal, state, and local law enforcement; child protection; children's advocacy centers; juvenile justice; medical providers; mental health providers; federal and state prosecution; and youth serving organizations. A list of invitees, participants and their contact information, printed with their permission, is included in this report as Appendix A. During the course of the day, it was recognized that additional disciplines could have been included in the discussion and the group asked that this report be sent to those identified individuals or disciplines, along with others who may wish or need to know about this information.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ROUNDTABLE:

1. Identify what is currently happening around the issues of child sexual exploitation in Alaska and learn about agency/organizational roles in intervention of these crimes
2. Identify gaps in services, challenges, and strengths in the current systems
3. Discuss problem-solving suggestions and next steps in a collaborative effort to prevent and respond to child sexual exploitation in Alaska

OBJECTIVE #1

Identify what is currently happening around the issues of child sexual exploitation in Alaska, and learn about agency organizational roles in intervention of these crimes:

Roundtable participants heard briefings from nine professionals, representing various disciplines, on current issues of sexual exploitation of children in Alaska, including organization roles, responses, and current best practices.⁷

Briefing #1: National CAC/FBI Agreement

Presented by Pam Karalunas, Statewide Coordinator of Alaska Children's Alliance

It is important to provide a child friendly environment for forensic interviews in all types of child abuse and/or exploitation. The National Children's Alliance has been working on developing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the FBI for several years, with both agencies recognizing that there are challenges nationwide regarding CAC and FBI relationships and partnerships. The MOU was signed in March, 2015. It solidifies the collaboration between the FBI and all NCA Accredited CACs in the nation, as it outlines the role of each agency, and clarifies documentation requirements and how the FBI may use CAC facilities, among other things. There are currently six FBI child abuse forensic interviewers available to travel nationwide, with some additional interviewers available at local FBI offices. In contrast, every CAC in the nation has forensic interviewers either on staff or as part of the multidisciplinary team within which it operates. There are currently thirteen CACs in Alaska, with a fourteenth in stages of development. Five of the fourteen are NCA Accredited: Alaska

⁷ This report does not contain the entire content or presentation of each Briefing. Individual Briefing presenters may be contacted for information on their full presentations. Presenter contact information is located in Appendix A of this report.

CARES, Anchorage; The Children's Place, Mat-Su; Southeast Alaska Family Evaluation (S.A.F.E.) CAC, Juneau; Copper River Basin CAC, Gakona; and Kawerak, Inc. CAC, Nome. The remaining nine Alaska CACs are: The Children's Center (Irniamta Ikayuviat), Bethel; Nitaput ("We Hear Them") Child Advocacy Center, Dillingham; Stevie's Place, Fairbanks; Kenai Peninsula CACs in Homer, Seward, and Kenai under the umbrella of South Peninsula Haven House; Kodiak Child Advocacy Center, Kodiak; Maniilaq Association Northwest Arctic Regional Child Advocacy Center, Kotzebue; and a developing CAC under the umbrella of Arctic Women In Crisis in Barrow. This collaboration between the FBI and NCA will strengthen the resources available to address child abuse and child exploitation cases.

Briefing #2: Alaska State Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force

Presented by Lt. Kevin Vandegriff, Anchorage Police Department & Alaska ICAC Commander

The Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC) was formally established in 2008 by Congress under the Child Protection Act to deal with internet crimes against children, due to technology targeting children and the recognition that smaller jurisdictions do not have capacity to deal with these crimes alone. ICAC Task Forces were established in every state, and are headed by state or local law enforcement or the state's Attorney General's Office, depending on the law enforcement structure of the particular state. Alaska's ICAC Task Force host agency is the Anchorage Police Department. Federal grant funds are allocated to law enforcement for the purpose of having an ICAC "host" agency that assists law enforcement throughout the state to provide training and technical support. The funds in Alaska are used for computer equipment and training. The host agency acts as an expertise resource for assisting smaller police departments. Currently, there are 21 agencies participating in Alaska's ICAC Task Force. ICAC investigates all aspects of child pornography, including possession, manufacture, and distribution. Lt. Vandegriff reported that many Alaska students are taking photos of themselves, then posting the photos on social media. Sexual predators get photos from internet and use them, and some are even extorting the photo's subject to have him or her take more photos or videos in exchange for the predator not distributing the photos. In this way, kids are coerced into making more photos and providing them to offenders. Another internet crime occurring is the online enticement of children. A real life example was given of a six-year-old child with a cell phone who was sending photos to an offender. It is recognized by law enforcement and others that crimes involving social media are difficult to investigate without a lead. The Anchorage Police Department has a unit specifically dedicated to these investigations. They also have dedicated resources for addressing cases of Sexual Abuse of a Minor and cyberbullying.

ICAC Task Forces receive referrals from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). Internet companies are required by law to report illegal activity to NCMEC, who in turn, makes reports to the appropriate ICAC Task Force. ICAC screens the information and refers it to the appropriate law enforcement agency in Alaska. Reports and reports also come from other agencies and families.

Current Alaska ICAC Task Force information and activities include:

- Proactive investigations, i.e., Investigators engaging in online chatting with suspected offenders before a crime occurs.

- Recently the Anchorage Police Department began working directly with the FBI on a Sex Trafficking Task Force. There is a plan to add investigation of computer crimes to this task force at a later date.
- There is online technology available to identify potential trafficking victims.
- Anchorage Police Department recently participated with the FBI in “Operation Cross Country,”⁸ a successful operation.
- There is a current emphasis from the U.S. Department of Justice for ICAC Task Forces to start working child sex trafficking cases.

Briefing #3: Project Safe Childhood

Presented by Audrey Renschen, Assistant U.S. Attorney, Criminal Division

The U.S. Department of Justice’s *Project Safe Childhood*⁹ is a unified and comprehensive strategy to combat child exploitation. Ms. Renschen and Assistant U.S. Attorney Kyle Reardon are Alaska’s *Project Safe Childhood* coordinators. This Project includes addressing issues of child exploitation and sex trafficking, and is supported by the U.S. Attorney’s Office. The Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC) is also an important part of this work. ICAC, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, and the State of Alaska’s Office of Special Prosecutions can and do work together on investigations and prosecutions. State and Federal attorneys communicate and decide if State or Federal prosecution is the best avenue or best fit for a case. The State has control over health and safety issues in their jurisdiction, including crimes against people. Federal attorneys can also become involved in such crimes when there is a Federal jurisdictional nexus. Because Alaska has no borders in common with the lower 48 states, if someone travels to Alaska to hurt a child, or takes a child out of Alaska in order to cause harm, the Federal government has jurisdiction. The use of telephones or the internet in PSC cases also brings these cases into Federal jurisdiction. Federal jurisdiction can extend across foreign and state borders for investigations and prosecution. Military bases in Alaska are on Federal land. Crimes committed on this Federal land can fall under multiple, concurrent jurisdictions. For instance, a sexual assault committed on Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson falls under military, Federal, and Anchorage Police Department jurisdiction. The individual situation determines which agency will prosecute. Major crimes such as child pornography, including the production/manufacture of child pornography, and advertising of child pornography (notices offering to provide or receive images), are prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney’s Office. The mandatory minimum sentence for these crimes is 15 years, and can increase to a minimum of 30 years to life, depending on the number of prior convictions for sexual abuse or sexual exploitation crimes. The transportation of child pornography from outside Alaska into the state, and the receipt and distribution of those images carries a mandatory minimum sentence of 5 years and can increase to a minimum of 15 years with prior convictions for sexual abuse or sexual exploitation crimes. Sex trafficking crimes involving minors (under age 18), can carry a minimum sentence of 10 – 15 years, depending on the minor’s age. Other crimes include: Child Enticement using Internet, the coercion of a child to be involved in sex act, and this crime often involves the offender and victim meeting in person; Sex Tourism, the act of going from the U.S. to a foreign country to engage in sex acts in foreign lands, which sometimes includes the production of child pornography; and Kidnapping involving minors (under age 18), carries a minimum sentence of 20 years. In order for Federal prosecution to occur in crimes of child exploitation, there must be a

⁸ “Operation Cross Country,” part of the Innocence Lost National Initiative, is a nationwide law enforcement sweep focused on identifying and recovering children who have been sexually exploited.

⁹ Project Safe Childhood – <http://www.justice.gov/pcs/about-project-safe-childhood>

Federal jurisdictional nexus. This may involve use of an airplane or car, if it affects interstate commerce. The U.S. Attorney's Office also prosecutes cases of sex trafficking, including the prosecution of pimps who traffic women and children using force, fraud or coercion, to induce a person to engage in a sex act for a thing of value (money, drugs, etc.). Local, state, and federal agencies also communicate and collaborate to investigate and prosecute Interstate Stalking, which can have a significant impact on family situations.

It is recognized that some predators are preying on people from rural Alaska. The U.S. Attorney's Office and FBI are both working to assist smaller law enforcement agencies with cases, as needed. The FBI travels to rural Alaska to discuss and provide training on Child Sexual Exploitation Crimes and sex trafficking. Not all agencies or service providers are yet recognizing these cases as trafficking, mostly because victims do not self-identify as being trafficked. Usually child sexual abuse is recognized as a Sexual Abuse of a Minor case, but Trafficking brings additional charges and penalties. Training that is being provided includes how to identify trafficking victims and cases. One of the most important questions that should be asked during a child forensic interview is "Were there pictures?" This is a non-judgmental invitation for the child to speak candidly, and allows law enforcement to follow up with any child pornography concerns. Alaska forensic interviewers are now asking "Was there a laptop open?" (during the abuse event.) Ms. Renschen reports research showing that most adult victims of sex trafficking were victims of child sexual abuse.

Briefing #4: Alaska Sex Trafficking Statutes

Presented by Adam Alexander, Attorney, State of Alaska Office of Special Prosecutions

Alaska has updated statutes to address sex trafficking. These cases occur on a continuum, and the multi-disciplinary team (MDT) approach is the only way to tackle them. The Alaska Statutes addressing sex trafficking are progressive, beginning with Prostitution:

AS 11.66.100. Prostitution

- (a) A person commits the crime of prostitution if the person*
 - (1) engages in or agrees or offers to engage in sexual conduct in return for a fee; or*
 - (2) offers a fee in return for sexual conduct.*
- (b) Except as provided in (c) of this section, prostitution is a class B misdemeanor.*
- (c) Prostitution is a class C felony if*
 - (1) the defendant violates (a) of this section as a patron of a prostitute;*
 - (2) the prostitute is under 18 years of age; and*
 - (3) the defendant is over 18 years of age and at least three years older than the prostitute.*
- (d) In a prosecution under (c) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the defendant*
 - (1) reasonably believed the prostitute to be 18 years of age or older; and*
 - (2) undertook reasonable measures to verify that the prostitute was 18 years of age or older.*

In most instances, victims are not being charged with prostitution; however, charging the victim may be used as a tool to protect him or her. It is recognized that most times there may be a trafficking element such as coercion involved in prostitution. Prostitution is defined in this context as sexual conduct in exchange for something of value (money, drugs, etc.). Many times, these cases involve the perpetrator or pimp methodically using drug addiction to manipulate the victim in order to facilitate

sexual exploitation & trafficking. These crimes can include the exchange of drugs or alcohol in an organized way, which equals sex trafficking. There are also emotional elements involved, and most victims don't think of themselves as victims because they have been so manipulated. "Victim" is used in a legal context; however, the preferred term is "survivor." Kids are increasingly using technology and this is making them vulnerable to exploitation.

AS 11.66.140. allows for the word of a survivor to be enough to move forward with criminal prosecution:

AS 11.66.140. Corroboration of certain testimony not required

In prosecution under AS 11.66.110 – 11.66.135, it is not necessary that the testimony of the person whose prostitution is alleged to have been compelled or promoted be corroborated by the testimony of any other witness or by documentary or other types of evidence.

Sex trafficking cases generally involve an overlap of mental health issues, substance abuse, and domestic violence. A history of child sexual abuse informs many survivors. Many times, survivors care about the person that did bad things to them, which presents constant challenges in investigations and prosecutions. Professionals shouldn't think about these cases as "usual" child abuse cases. Many survivors have their own criminal histories. It is a challenging population to work with and the cases need to be approached in a different way. Outreach and education to the general public is important, as many jurors do not understand the definitions of child exploitation and sex trafficking.

There are eleven theories for penalty of sex trafficking under Alaska State Law, including three unclassified felonies. Other Alaska Statutes¹⁰ relevant to sex trafficking include:

- *AS 11.66.110. Sex Trafficking in the first degree*
- *AS 11.66.120. Sex Trafficking in the second degree*
- *AS 11.66.130. Sex Trafficking in the third degree*
- *AS 11.66.135. Sex Trafficking in the fourth degree*

Briefing #5: Intersection of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children & Drug Use

Presented by Captain Jeff Laughlin, AST, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol & Drug Enforcement

The Alaska State Troopers' Statewide Drug and Alcohol Enforcement Unit (SDEU) has approximately 37 members including support staff, investigators, and municipal task-force officers. The SDEU partners with various agencies including DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration), FBI, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Postal Service, ATF (The Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms), local law enforcement agencies, and others. The SDEU's focus is on interrupting the business of illegal distribution and sale of illicit drugs and alcohol. Alcohol remains the most abused drug in western Alaska, and there is an increase in methamphetamine (meth), heroin, and other opioid use in rural Alaska. In urban parts of Alaska, heroin and opioid use appear to be increasing. When methamphetamine abuse and production was on the rise in Alaska, the legislature passed legislation related to methamphetamine precursors. As a result, complex methamphetamine labs have become rare, and in 2014 no clandestine labs were seized by the SDEU. Fewer meth labs is good news for kids, because we're not seeing labs

¹⁰Full text of Alaska Statutes relevant to sex trafficking are included in Appendix B of this report.

in homes as often. 2015 has shown an increase in clandestine meth lab seizures, but there seems to be a trend towards small “one-pot” labs that produce small amounts of methamphetamine, more aligned with personal use rather than large scale distribution. Like heroin, larger quantities of methamphetamine seem to be imported into Alaska as it is likely easier to conceal the illegal activity. Another trend in Alaska appears to be “Polydrug abuse.” Historically, drug users seemed to prefer a “drug of choice,” now users are using multiple types of drugs. Heroin and meth are frequently found being imported together. The drug smuggling methods have changed as well. Illicit drugs continue to be smuggled into Alaska via the various postal services, freight, ferries, vessels/vehicles, etc., however there has been a noticeable increase in body cavity smuggling. This presents a real challenge for law enforcement and creates an extremely risky scenario for the smuggler. In several cases, females in their late teens and early twenties have been paid by distributors to transport drugs this way. In Alaska, drugs cause huge negative impacts to families. Usually by the time law enforcement is involved, addiction has already taken root. Generations of children have been and continue to watch their parents and grandparents abusing substances. Many times, the children begin to abuse substances as well. Once they start, the addiction is difficult to overcome. The cost for the addict can be extremely expensive; about \$400 per week to sustain a heroin addiction. A cycle of property thefts and burglaries, stealing and selling, occurs to support drug habits. As a drug addict, if you’re not a thief, you can use your body to support your drug habit. The focus of SDEU at the statewide level is not necessarily on the addict, but rather on the business of illicit drug and alcohol distribution and sales. The focus is on those who are preying on, and making money from, those who are suffering with addictions. Additionally, SDEU works with other law enforcement partners to address the crime that drug and alcohol addiction perpetuates. Collectively, multiple disciplines of professionals are needed to provide a solution to this problem. In addition, family members need to be engaged in this conversation. “It takes a village to raise a child” – family, school, friend, community members. Regarding marijuana, the “butane extraction method” of extracting “honey oil” from marijuana is a significant concern as it can cause explosions. In Alaska, there have already been instances where a home and/or a trailer have been blown off their foundations using this method. This causes grave concerns for kids and neighbors. Agencies and communities must be proactive with regard to the trends in heroin and other opioids, prescription medications, meth, marijuana and alcohol. It’s difficult without therapeutic intervention to change the drug or alcohol addict’s behavior. In-patient treatment is expensive and resources statewide are very limited. A focus must be on youth and early prevention; talking openly about drugs, the dangers, and addictions in order to address the problem. There is a significant connection between substance abuse and childhood trauma.

Briefing #6 Office of Children’s Services Response to Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation

Presented by Kim Guay, Social Services Program Administrator, Office of Children’s Services

In 2013, Alaska’s Governor asked the Department of Health and Social Services to look at the issue of sex trafficking. The Office of Children’s Services (OCS) worked with the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) to write a White Paper on the subject. The White Paper is currently being reviewed and will be available at a later date. In 2014 a new federal law passed that says anyone who receives Title IVE funds must include sex trafficking laws within their policies. The policies were to be created by September 2015. OCS is a recipient of these funds and is in the process of updating its policies to meet this requirement. OCS plans to begin providing funding and services to communities for training around this issue. Funds will initially go to Kodiak, Fairbanks, and Covenant House Alaska in Anchorage. Two additional target communities need to be identified for this project. OCS does not

currently track data with regard to the number of sex trafficking reports it receives, so the agency is uncertain of how big the problem is. The federal government has said that OCS needs to identify, screen, and track reports about kids that may be being trafficked, with separate tracking for children in foster care. This data tracking requirement must be in place by September 2016 and will affect the OCS computer system. The federal government requires OCS to notify law enforcement and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) within 24 hours when a child in foster care runs away from their placement housing. When the runaway children are located, they must be screened as potential trafficking victims, with information reported back to the federal government and NCMEC. OCS's systems are not yet in place. It is recognized that trafficking victims may have already experienced child abuse, and without intervention, have the potential to move into the juvenile justice and adult corrections systems. OCS and DJJ have implemented online training for staff of both agencies. The training focuses on identification of sex trafficking issues and victims. The development of policy, in collaboration with the organization Facing Foster Care in Alaska, is underway. It is widely recognized that once victims are identified, it will take time for them to disclose what has happened to them. OCS is currently in the process of defining how sex trafficking screening will be accomplished, whether these children will be interviewed at Children's Advocacy Centers or another location, and whether child forensic interviews will be conducted. Nothing has been decided about these issues at this time. Ms. Guay stated that the FBI indicates research shows screening for sex trafficking is based on red flags and indicators rather than disclosures.

Briefing #7 Division of Juvenile Justice Response to Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation

Presented by Heidi Redick, Chief Probation Officer, Anchorage Region, Division of Juvenile Justice

The State of Alaska's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) works within the community and closely with OCS. Anecdotally, DJJ recognizes there are many kids on its caseload at very high risk for exploitation; however, there is not much data available to support actual numbers of sexual exploited victims'. Historically, survivors of abuse were coming into DJJ custody for committing nonviolent crimes. Presently, this population of youth is further presenting with severe mental illness, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders, and/or previous involvement with OCS. From a treatment perspective, these issues add to DJJ's secure custody numbers. The Division is advocating looking at our youth in out-of-home placement situations (in State's custody) that are at risk. The right resources need to be targeted to the particular youth at the right time. DJJ has begun to access our current re-entry program services for the higher risk front end youth. This programming can include Juvenile Justice Officers (JJO) supporting the Juvenile Probation Officers (JPO) by going into the community to work directly with youth and their families that are in need of more intensive services. By providing extra support and connecting youth with teachers, coaches and other community partners, it is hoped that youth's placements can be maintained. This type of programming has cut the number of runaways in our re-entry populations and it is hoped that it can impact the front end population.

DJJ is currently working with OCS and the Alaska Court System on a technical assistance grant that focuses on improving the outcomes for dually involved youth by collaboratively working together with both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. DJJ and OCS will work together to find and or maintain appropriate placement, be an extra mentor for the youth, and identify community resources. With more youth presenting with suicide ideation, substance abuse and mental health issues, it is hoped that with more support the youth will be able to remain in community settings with wrap-around services

rather than in a DJJ facility. Out-of-home placement availability continues to be an issue, and both agencies are seeking an intermediate solution to create a better “safety net” to support these high risk youth.

Briefing #8 Medical Response to Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation

Presented by Dr. Cathy Baldwin-Johnson, Medical Director of Alaska CARES and The Children’s Place CACs

Some of the risk factors for child sexual exploitation include being “throwaway” or runaway kids, kids with substance abuse and/or mental health issues. There is a lot of overlap with kids who are already being seen in CACs. Some of these kids are already having lots of contact or interaction with medical providers and there is an opportunity for medical providers to do a better job of identifying them. However, the medical providers may not recognize the problem, or realize the scope of the problem. Kids who are being exploited or trafficked are at risk for injuries. They may experience physical abuse, malnutrition or withholding of food as punishment, risk of sexually transmitted infections, cervical cancer, pregnancy, blood borne illnesses, chronic dental issues, and chronic pain. In addition, many kids may already have medical issues such as asthma, diabetes, etc. that are not being treated. Some of them are presenting to hospital emergency rooms for depression or mental health issues. It is difficult for healthcare providers to identify and measure the problem. Victims don’t call themselves victims. Some providers lack knowledge of how to recognize victims. Victims may be accompanied to the medical appointment or ER by their trafficker, but the trafficker may be called “boyfriend.” Parents may bring their child in to be seen, but parents may be traffickers. A group of girls may come together, but they may all be victims of the same trafficker.

Some indicators include: being fearful of adults; presenting as overly anxious or overly submissive; or giving false demographic information, such as not knowing their address. Medical bills being paid in cash is also a red flag. Trafficking victims may present with a host of medical issues. They may be wearing jewelry or clothing out of their own price range. Tattoos are a big indicator, and victims may have tattoos to name or mark them, including barcodes or the name of their trafficker.

Dr. Jordan Greenbaum from Children’s Healthcare in Atlanta, GA, developed a short screening tool¹¹ for use by healthcare providers. Their evaluation includes a complete patient history and medical exam, as well as the use of the screening tool. Some indicators tracked with the screening tool include: kids starting sexual activity at a younger age; a history of violence; a history of drug use; involvement with law enforcement; and being a runaway. Their small study indicates that if at least two indicators are present, 92% of time this is an accurate predictor that the child is being trafficked. A larger validation study is currently in progress.

There are some best practices that have been identified by large medical sites that are seeing larger populations of kids. It is recommended that the provider try to talk to the child alone. If this is challenging because the person or people accompanying the child won’t leave the room, the provider may need to be creative and take the patient to the “lab or radiology department,” or find other opportunities for private conversation. The medical provider should broach the topic. Kids and adults

¹¹ Dr. Jordan Greenbaum, et. al. “Child Sex Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation: Health Care Needs of Victims,” Pediatrics, Vol. 135 #3, March 2015

are often willing to discuss information with medical providers more readily than with law enforcement or OCS. The patients are not always the easiest or friendliest to work with, but first and foremost comes respect. Other information that should be gathered include the patient's gynecological history, symptoms, and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) which can pose an increased risk. Ask the kid why he or she is not living at home. Where are they staying? Where does money for food come from? Has he or she ever been asked to do something to survive? Be specific. Has the patient ever had sex for money or something else of value? Have they ever been injured or knocked out? Being knocked out can cause traumatic brain injury. It is important to ask about memory. Patients should be screened for suicide risk and substance use.

Head-to-toe exams, such as those conducted at Children's Advocacy Centers, are recommended. Be sure to test for pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. These tests should be more comprehensive for suspected sex trafficking victims and younger children. These kids should be treated presumptively and prophylactically because the medical provider may not see them again. Consider drug testing; not as punitive but as part of total health care. Typical drug screening ordered in the ER won't give results for synthetics like Spice and bath salts. More comprehensive drug tests are available as a send out to a reference lab. Also consider ordering imaging studies. Providers need to be trauma-informed. Explain the steps to the patient, inform them of their rights (i.e., evidence collection, limited confidentiality, mandated reporting). Conversations about evidence collection, confidentiality, and mandated reporting can be challenging with teens, but can be managed and explained that when the provider is concerned the child is a danger to themselves or others or a crime against a child may have been committed, the provider is mandated to report.

In Alaska, work is currently in progress to revise forms for medical providers working in and with CACs. It is important to use written and photo-documentation, describe injuries, tattoos, scars, and type of clothing worn by patient. Information and referrals need to be made available, including medical referrals, substance abuse treatment, mental health follow-up, OB-GYN/pregnancy follow-up, etc. Referrals for immediate needs such as a safe place, food, clothing, and crisis mental health intervention may also be required.

Dr. Baldwin-Johnson recommends engaging and training medical providers associated with CACs about identifying and working with these kids. Providing outreach to healthcare in general is needed, in order to do a better job of identifying and responding to victims. General awareness should be raised in the healthcare community. Ways to accomplish this could include conferences, multi-disciplinary team panel presentations, and development and implementation of online training. Alaska providers could consider using Dr. Greenbaum's screening tool or develop one specifically for Alaska, and begin to collect data. Alaskans must work together to identify the scope of the problem and monitor interventions.

Briefing #9 Mental Health Response to Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation

Presented by Lisa Lawson, Mental Health Clinician

Complex trauma means multiple forms of ongoing trauma over time. Priceless is a faith-based organization in Anchorage working to respond to victims of sex trafficking, most of whom experience complex trauma. Alaska State Troopers started bringing care packages to the organization for adult trafficking victims, and the program grew from there. There is especially a need to bring treatment to child victims because reports from law enforcement indicate that nine out of ten victims return to

trafficking. Paths formed from Adverse Childhood Experiences can be changed with intervention. Victims don't like the label of victim; some buy into the idea that they have chosen this path, but they have been brainwashed by their pimps.

There are different levels of care for complex trauma, such as GEMS¹² in New York and Breaking Free¹³ treatment in Minnesota. Alaska needs social service and treatment programs, and there are currently no complex trauma treatment programs here. Programs or providers that could help need to be identified. The mental health community is eager to help with this issue, and is excited there are definitions and laws, but education and providers are needed to address and treat survivors. Training is available. Funding is a challenge for paying for treatment. There needs to be a supportive environment for the survivors. Three levels of care are needed: 1) Emergency shelter: Research and anecdotal information shows that kids enter trafficking situations between the ages of 12 to 14. 2) Peer support is important (someone who's been in this situation), as are Day Programs for survivors: A place to check in on a daily basis that supports them in employment and life skills. 3) Residential/immersion treatment: Long-term treatment is effective. Ms. Lawson reports research supports this. The treatment needs to occur in an isolated location, but not a locked system. In areas where treatment services are available, it is common for survivors to enter treatment through a court-ordered diversion program. Treatment referrals can also happen through social service organizations or relationships with law enforcement, medical providers, or CACs.

In Alaska, funding is a challenge. Ms. Lawson encourages outreach to agencies that could provide services when funding opportunities are available. Collaboration is necessary. No one agency can do this alone; bridges must be built.

What Else is Happening in Alaska?

The Roundtable participants are aware of the following additional agencies, activities, or initiatives that are working to address child sexual exploitation and/or sex trafficking in Alaska:

- Alaska Immigration Justice Project
- Alaska Institute for Justice
- Anchorage Mayor's Workgroup
- AWAIC
- Covenant House Alaska
- State of AK, DHSS
- Standing Together Against Rape

OBJECTIVE #2

Identification of Alaska's Gaps in Service, Challenges, and Strengths in Responding to Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation

After hearing the briefings from representatives from multiple disciplines, the Roundtable participants focused on identifying current gaps in service, challenges, and strengths in Alaska's response to child victims of sexual exploitation. In addition, it was recognized that there are other people, groups, and agencies whose knowledge and expertise will be helpful in addressing this issue in Alaska, moving forward. The lists below include the participants' contributions to these areas of focus. It should be noted that some items appear both on the "Gaps in Service" and "Challenges" list because those items have been identified as both a gap and a challenge.

¹² G.E.M.S.: <https://www.gems-girls.org>

¹³ Breaking Free: <https://www.breakingfree.net>

Gaps in Service:

- Lack of appropriate mental health treatment services for survivors
- Lack of appropriate placement options for survivors (shelters, safe houses, long-term treatment facilities)
- Lack of data to know where these kids are coming from, (i.e., out of state?)
- Lack of services and treatment to connect kids in their home state or community, especially in rural areas
- Mandated Reporters call Regional OCS number to make a report and the report is screened out. This means the local field office is not aware of the report and does not connect with the Mandated Reporter from that community.
- Massive underreporting across communities statewide
- Lacking different levels of services for children with complex trauma or special needs such as FASD, developmental disabilities, serious mental illness, etc.
- Need safe places for kids. Some teen shelters are not safe – predators may target kids there.
- Kids are not being flagged by service providers when they are suspected of being trafficked/exploited. There are opportunities for service providers to make connections with law enforcement, as in the Mental Health Court system.
- There is no tracking of runaways or high risk kids. There is no continuity within law enforcement on this issue. The kids are vulnerable and also provide a wealth of information for law enforcement (Who are the traffickers? Who is providing the drugs? Etc.)
- There are Rural/Urban, cultural, and generational divides on the topic
- Trust is lacking between victims/agencies and agencies/agencies, especially in rural areas
- Advocates for this population need specialized training

Who Else Could Be Involved?

- Community members, including schools and tribes
- Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
- Facing Foster Care in Alaska
- Public Health, Jared Parrish
- Sex offender treatment professionals
- Defense attorneys
- Office of Public Advocacy
- MY House
- Alaska Network on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault
- Alaska Youth Advocates
- Adult Probation
- Mental Health Court, Kate Sumey
- Developmental disabilities professionals
- Adult Protection Services
- Alaska Child and Family
- Federal Indian Country Training Center, Leslie Hagen

Challenges:

- Lack of substance addiction treatment facilities that are accessible (waiting lists, eligibility criteria)
- Training is needed for medical, mental health, law enforcement, prosecution, all disciplines working with this population
- Data collection, sharing, and analysis systems (see more details in Data and Tracking Challenges section below)
- Learning where these kids are coming from (other states? multiple jurisdictions?)
- Collecting data from interviews, monitoring social media, etc.
- Calls to Regional OCS are not always passed on to Field offices
- Continuity across disciplines
- Relationships and trust building in communities statewide
- Mandatory reporters are not making reports
- Developing strategies for public awareness activities, including ensuring providers are ready and available to handle the workload if reports increase
- Different levels of services are still needed (who provides services for children with complex trauma, and children with special needs: FASD, developmental disabilities, serious mental illness, etc.)
- Many jury members don't understand the issues around sexual exploitation and trafficking
- Many victims don't self-identify
- Victim blaming
- Competing priorities of service providers and law enforcement – victims are sometimes re-traumatized in the judicial process
- Agencies need to develop trust with each other, as much as the victims need to trust the agencies
- Cultural communication and pacing issues – generational and rural/urban differences
- Respecting victims' self-determination while to try to help them. Need to keep a balance between empowering victims and protecting them (accountability to victims and their rights to make choices)
- Victims' distrust of law enforcement, OCS, mental health roles
- Recognizing different cultural forms of communication
- Challenges of remote locations (i.e., safe placements for kids, geographical and transportation issues)
- Generational trauma

Data and Tracking Challenges:

- Agencies' internal tracking and flagging people at risk
- External data sharing between/across agencies and putting the pieces together. Consider using the Multi-disciplinary Teams' Memorandum of Agreement model.
- How to share data statewide. Need to consider confidentiality issues, etc.
- Identifying "Dual Status" kids (involved in both DJJ & OCS systems). DJJ employs an analyst to combine DJJ and OCS data to track kids that are or have been involved in both systems
- Learn where these kids are coming from. (other states? multiple jurisdictions?)

- Collecting data from interviews, monitoring social media, etc.
- Need technical people (data analysts) with skills to analyze and use the data in order to connect the dots and solve or prevent crimes. Consider FBI model: First 12 weeks of FBI academy partners data analysts and agents working together.
- Connecting Public Health data to this issue
- Tracking runaways

Strengths:

- 13 CACs and MDTs, including 5 NCA Accredited CACs, are already in place statewide. These teams are dedicated to dealing with children’s issues, and CACs are inherently neutral.
- “Erin’s Law”¹⁴ is in place. Incorporating victim identification training within the school districts somehow could be considered.
- The issue of child sexual exploitation is receiving national and state attention, and our state is interested in taking action.
- Alaska has full state systems in place, instead of lots of separate counties.
- State laws regarding sex trafficking are strong.
- CACs already have a standardized data collection system in place (NCA Trak).
- Alaska has a reasonably small population, which allows professionals to meet relatively easily and minimize bureaucracy.
- Many agency partnerships are already in place, allowing for adjustments and enhancements to what exists.
- Some law enforcement agencies are already in the practice of notifying OCS when kids are found in the home during a drug-related call for service
- Each discipline represented at the Roundtable has staff dedicated to children’s issues/crimes.
- There is a lot of expertise available within Alaska, and people are generally willing to share their knowledge.
- Alaska has the highest per capita computer use in the country. Computer, internet, and phone usage can be channeled for positive purposes, such as outreach and training, to help kids and prevent harm via these avenues.
- There is a significant amount of collaboration between state and federal systems. They are not in competition with regard to this issue.
- Better communication between involved agencies’ leadership is already happening. For example, an ICAC newsletter provides information/challenges and is being shared with leadership, providing positive impact.
- CSEC cases have been prioritized by the U.S. Attorney’s Office and the FBI.
- Prevention and education with young people in the community is already paying off in the form of kids “saving” each other.
- Advanced technology is in place and available, including ICAC making these resources available to other law enforcement agencies in Alaska. However, continuing funds need to be supported on a national level.
- TeleCAM, a consultation and training system for medical providers working with CACs, is in place. This system is made available by Alaska Children’s Alliance.

¹⁴ “Erin’s Law” is part of the Alaska Safe Children’s Act: <http://www.alaskachildrenstrust.org/safe-childrens-act>

- There is a growing interest among tribal entities to learn more about this issue. People in leadership positions are aware and concerned.
- Some CACs are involving Alaska Native Elders to help promote awareness in rural communities.
- Some communities have co-located CACs and MDT members which allows for smoother communication, information sharing, and services to victims.
- Multi-disciplinary Teams are sharing strategies with others involved in these cases.

OBJECTIVE #3

Discuss problem-solving suggestions and next steps in a collaborative effort to prevent and respond to child sexual exploitation in Alaska:

Roundtable participants agree there is much work to be done to address this issue in Alaska. However, there is much enthusiasm amongst the group to continue discussions and get to work on concrete solutions. One way to narrow the focus is by recognizing the universe of high-risk youth. There is a high degree of confidence among the participants that a majority percentage of these youth are currently victims or at high risk for becoming victims. Risk factors, especially in rural communities, need to be recognized and addressed. Systems must be in place, including but not limited to: support for victims; responders need to be aware and trained on the issues; prevention programs and addressing the underlying causation must be in place, beginning with early childhood interventions and identifying protective factors within families; as well as using evidence-based research to identify the best model(s) for addressing the issue. Medical models, rather than incarceration of youth, are the current trend. Involving professionals who have experience and training in dealing with complex trauma is of utmost importance to helping kids heal from these experiences.

Four major themes emerged from the discussion: Services for victims/survivors; Training for professionals; Data Tracking and Information Sharing; and Policy/Legislation. Within each theme, several ideas, suggestions, and recommendations for feasible actions and/or solutions were identified, as follows:

Services:

- Develop standardized intake and medical screening tools, using models already available
- Create a framework within specific agencies to track known chronic runaways, including partnerships between CACs and law enforcement
- Develop targeted resources for trafficked victims, including, but not limited to: community or emergency placements and community support services
- Increase the availability of trauma-informed treatment
- Increase number of CACs that are co-located with other multi-disciplinary agencies. Currently, there are 4 CACs co-located with at least one partner agency.
- Create a safe, separate placement facility such as a group home for trafficking victims/survivors. This population has unique needs that require specially trained staff and segregated placement.
- Implement more prevention and awareness programs and activities in communities statewide. For example: Green Dot (addresses bullying, sexual abuse, interpersonal violence, etc.) and “Lead On Youth.” Homer currently has both programs in place.

Training:

- Identify the scope of the problem, and learn how to identify victims/survivors and potential victims
- Advanced forensic interviewing, specific to trafficking and CSEC, i.e., questions, considerations, and timeframes of interview process. Develop a protocol and triage process for CSEC cases. FBI offers a one-week class. In addition, standardize the forensic interview format for CSEC cases so state or federal attorneys can accept the cases.
- Share news about training opportunities via e-mail
- FBI train CACs on the best way to set up and use the CAC facility for CSEC cases
- Education about CSEC at the judicial level
- Biennial Alaska Child Maltreatment Conference to include training sessions on this topic
- Include training at annual Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Conference
- Create a Training/Speakers Bureau to present accurate, collaborative training on the issue. Perhaps use the Child In Need of Aid (CINA) training model, or employ the Alaska Child Welfare Academy's MDT Training pool.
- Involve, include, and educate schools and school administrators in the process. Find out what is really happening with regard to sexual abuse and sexual exploitation in schools. Law enforcement is not always receiving reports. There are juvenile sexual predators within the schools. Education is needed to address victimization and perpetration.
- All programs dealing with CSEC need to have appropriate staffing levels and professionals with appropriate skills and training to address the issue.
- Partner with Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) for in-school education

Data Tracking and Information Sharing:

Data tracking and information sharing was identified as one of the largest barriers in this work. Technology is extremely expensive and the current budget landscape is a significant challenge. However, the Governor's office and Department Commissioners and Directors could be encouraged to work toward developing common ground and similar initiatives within the respective disciplines. Crime has no boundaries. In many cases, the suspects cross borders. There is a national database for commercial sexual exploitation victims and perpetrators, which is open to all law enforcement agencies; however, Alaska law enforcement agencies do not currently have a consistent way to share information with each other.

- Law enforcement agencies share information regarding runaway kids with each other and other service providers
- Develop standardized Records Management Systems for data collection and information sharing systems around these cases; share internally and externally, within Memorandums of Agreement and identified protocols. It would be particularly helpful for all Alaska law enforcement agencies to use the same system.
- All involved disciplines begin using one Records Management System, then create a centralized database that all disciplines could use to share information with each other, within the restrictions or laws of their own agency. This would allow for certain parts of each case record to be shared, building connections between people/cases. Alaska is in a good position to develop this due to having only one state jurisdiction.

- Share this report with State and local policy makers and stakeholders.

Policy and Legislation:

- FIND A CHAMPION FOR TO LEAD THE CHARGE! Children’s Justice Act (CJA) Task Force may wish to be involved, not necessarily as the leader, but as a partner.
- Review the Runaway Warrant process
- Develop a OCS screening tool
- Define exactly what Alaska needs to address these cases, including but not limited to: treatment needs, community and emergency placement, safety, and long-term support for victims/survivors.
- Standardize the forensic interviewing format to include CSEC
- Formalize a statewide agreement/protocol about best practices for forensic interviews on introducing evidence during forensic interviews. FBI has information on this.
- Develop a protocol and triage process for forensic interviews in CSEC cases
- Develop policies and agreements about data and information sharing and usage
- Review and update “Sexting” law. The current law is inaccurate. Schools need to be able to offer more discipline or counseling options to students in these cases.
- Review the process for asset forfeiture. Alaska could create a formula for putting defendant assets into a fund for victims and/or assets could go to agencies that provide services for victims/survivors. Currently, asset forfeiture does not apply to juveniles in Alaska. The judiciary would need to be involved in this discussion.
- Define a common language for data gathering purposes

IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS:

Some immediate next steps were identified by the Roundtable participants that can be implemented immediately or in the short-term future:

- Create an e-mail list-serve to share information regarding training, ask questions, assign roles for future assignments, etc.
- CACs will connect with FBI for immediate information that can be used while awaiting more formal training
- Rural CACs will further educate their multidisciplinary teams on this topic

The current austere budget landscape is acknowledged. However, the participants feel strongly that this issue is a priority for Alaska’s children. Alternative and non-traditional funding sources such as education and research avenues can be sought for data solutions, partnerships can be formed to provide services and address cases, and communication around this issue must continue statewide at all levels. Alaska needs to have healthy families. Healthy families build healthy communities, which in turn attract business and healthier lifestyles to the state, resulting in a stronger economy. First and foremost, however, Alaska’s children deserve to be safe.

APPENDIX A
Contact information for Roundtable participants
(Included with permission from participants)

NAME	ORGANIZATION	E-MAIL	PHONE
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Milton Bohac	Kodiak Area Native Association, CAC	milton.bohac@kanavcb.org	486-9841
Mike Burkmire	Alaska State Troopers, Mat-Su Child Abuse Investigation Unit	michael.burkmire@alaska.gov	373-6360
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Lisa Lawson	Mental Health Provider	lisalawsonlpa@gmail.com	250-8789
Pat Liss	Department of Public Safety, Alaska State Troopers	patricia.liss@alaska.gov	269-6841
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Diane Payne	Justice for Native Children	Justice4nativechildren@gmail.com	230-3936
Kris Pitts	Alaska CARES CAC	kris.pitts@providence.org	212-2492
Amanda Price	Office of Governor Walker	amanda.price@alaska.gov	269-7450
Kyle Reardon	U.S. Attorney's Office	kyle.reardon@usdoj.gov	271-3389
Heidi Redick	Division of Juvenile Justice	heidi.redick@alaska.gov	261-4508
Audrey Renschen	U.S. Attorney's Office	audrey.renschen@usdoj.gov	
Bryant Skinner	Alaska CARES CAC	bryant.skinner@providence.org	212-2494
Kevin Vandegriff	Anchorage Police Department	kvandegriff@muni.org	786-2683
Dave Willson	Alaska State Troopers, Technical Crimes Unit	david.willson@alaska.gov	334-2697

Others that were invited, but unable to attend:

Leigh Bolin, Dillingham CAC
Jackie Hill, Kotzebue CAC
Alison Kear, Covenant House Alaska
Dara Lively, Office of Children's Services
Nora Morse, Municipality of Anchorage
Kurt Ormberg, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Michelle Overstreet, MY House
Rob Wood, Division of Juvenile Justice

APPENDIX B

Alaska Statutes relevant to Sex Trafficking

AS 11.66.100. Prostitution

- (e) A person commits the crime of prostitution if the person
 - (3) engages in or agrees or offers to engage in sexual conduct in return for a fee; or*
 - (4) offers a fee in return for sexual conduct.**
- (f) Except as provided in (c) of this section, prostitution is a class B misdemeanor.*
- (g) Prostitution is a class C felony if
 - (4) the defendant violates (a) of this section as a patron of a prostitute;*
 - (5) the prostitute is under 18 years of age; and*
 - (6) the defendant is over 18 years of age and at least three years older than the prostitute.**
- (h) In a prosecution under (c) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the alleged offense, the defendant
 - (3) reasonably believed the prostitute to be 18 years of age or older; and*
 - (4) undertook reasonable measures to verify that the prostitute was 18 years of age or older.**

AS 11.66.140. Corroboration of certain testimony not required

In prosecution under AS 11.66.110 – 11.66.135, it is not necessary that the testimony of the person whose prostitution is alleged to have been compelled or promoted be corroborated by the testimony of any other witness or by documentary or other types of evidence.

AS 11.66.110 Sex Trafficking in the first degree

- (a) A person commits the crime of sex trafficking in the first degree if the person
 - (1) induces or causes a person to engage in prostitution through the use of force;*
 - (2) as other than a patron of a prostitute, induces or causes a person under 20 years of age to engage in prostitution; or*
 - (3) induces or causes a person in that person's legal custody to engage in prostitution.**
- (b) In a prosecution under (a)(2) of this section, it is not a defense that the defendant reasonably believed that the person induced or caused to engage in prostitution was 20 years of age or older.*
- (c) Except as provided in (d) of this section, sex trafficking in the first degree is a class A felony.*
- (d) A person convicted under (a)(2) of this section is guilty of an unclassified felony.*

AS 11.66.120. Sex Trafficking in the second degree

- (a) A person commits the crime of sex trafficking in the second degree if the person
 - (1) manages, supervises, controls, or owns, either alone or in association with others, a prostitution enterprise other than a place of prostitution;*
 - (2) produces or solicits a patron for a prostitute; or*
 - (3) offers, sells, advertises, promotes, or facilitates travel that includes commercial sexual conduct as enticement for the travel; in this paragraph, "commercial sexual conduct" means sexual conduct for which anything of value is given or received by any person.**
- (b) Sex trafficking in the second degree is a class B felony.*

AS 11.66.130. Sex Trafficking in the third degree

- (a) A person commits the crime of sex trafficking in the third degree if, with intent to promote prostitution, the person*
- (1) manages, supervises, controls, or owns, either alone or in association with others, a place of prostitution;*
 - (2) as other than a patron of a prostitute, induces or causes a person 20 years of age or older to engage in prostitution;*
 - (3) as other than a prostitute receiving compensation for personally rendered prostitution services, receives or agrees to receive money or other property under an agreement or understanding that the money or other property is derived from prostitution; or*
 - (4) engages in conduct that institutes, aids, or facilitates a prostitution enterprise.*
- (b) Sex trafficking in the third degree is a class C felony.*

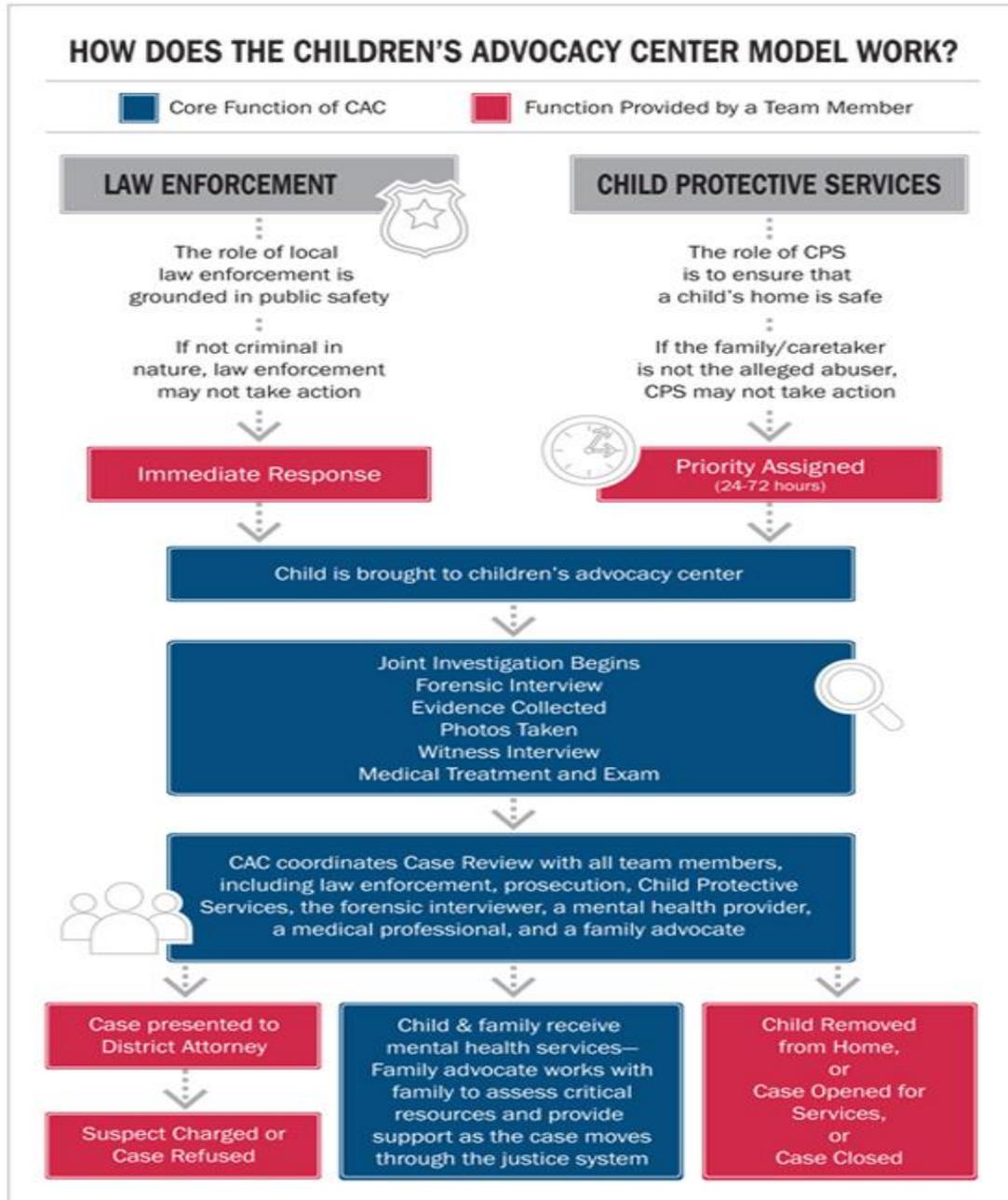
AS 11.66.135. Sex Trafficking in the fourth degree

- (a) A person commits the crime of sex trafficking in the fourth degree if the person engages in conduct that institutes, aids, or facilitates prostitution under circumstances not proscribed under AS 11.66.130(a)(4).*
- (b) Sex trafficking in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.*

APPENDIX C

Children’s Advocacy Centers

A Children’s Advocacy Center (CAC) is a child-friendly facility in which law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, medical and victim advocacy professionals work together to investigate abuse, help children heal from abuse, and hold offenders accountable.



Source: National Children’s Alliance: www.nationalchildrensalliance.org

APPENDIX D

Additional Resources

- 1) *Creating a Human Trafficking Strategic Plan*
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
<http://www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/creating-human-trafficking-strategic-plan-protect-and-heal-native>

- 2) *Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States*
Myths and Facts
<http://www.iom.edu/sextraffickingminors>

- 3) *Mental Health Interventions for Commercially Sexually Exploited Youth*
The National Child Traumatic Stress Network
<http://www.nctsn.org>

- 4) *Facts for Policymakers: Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Youth*
The National Child Traumatic Stress Network
<http://www.nctsn.org>

- 5) *Implementing a Coordinated Care Model for Sex Trafficked Minors in Smaller Cities*
National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth
<http://ncfy.acf.hhs.gov/library/2015/implementing-coordinated-care-model-sex-trafficked-minors-smaller-cities>