

Presenters Guide

Module 5

This training is directed towards law enforcement and service providers who may interact with young people who have experienced trafficking. The presenter will use the presentation and notes as tools to present information about service providers and law enforcement collaboration. The goal of this training is to increase the knowledge needed to create capacity to assist young human trafficking victims. Strategies utilized within this training are listening and viewing the presentation, questions and answers generated throughout the training, conversations and reflections regarding salient points within the training.

Text that is *Italicized* is directly from the slide itself.

Text that is **Highlighted** is tips for the presenter.

Slide One (Title Slide): The NMOAG has created three categories of training modules to help law enforcement and service providers develop skills and practices needed when working with young people who have experienced trafficking. We have worked through the first series of these trainings that are focused on “What You Need to Know”, essentially the basics of human trafficking. We have now started on the second series that is titled “Do It Well”, which has 2 training modules. We’ve created this series to help everyone understand some of the most important best practices when working with a human trafficking victim. Today’s training is the second of this series and has a goal to help participants be able to recognize the importance of collaboration between law enforcement and service providers within human trafficking cases, as well as, understand the

main focuses and different goals between law enforcement and service providers when working with human trafficking survivors. It also has information related to demonstrating how a multidisciplinary approach may look. Let's get started with the last in this series and it is titled Service Provider and Law Enforcement Collaboration.

Slide Two (DOJ Disclaimer Slide): *This Training was created with the support of grant #2020-NZ-NX-0001, awarded by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this content are those of the contributors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.*

Slide Three (Learning Objectives Slide): Review Learning Objectives

Objective 1: Recognize the importance of collaboration between law enforcement and service providers within human trafficking cases.

Objective 2: Describe the main focus of law enforcement and service providers when working with human trafficking survivors.

Objective 3: Demonstrate how a multidisciplinary approach can look like.

Slide Four (Value of Partnership Slide): As we discussed in our last module, collaboration is key to serving these survivors effectively. Today we are going to drill down on some of the key aspects of collaboration between law enforcement and service providers.

Collaboration among law enforcement is central to any successful human trafficking investigation, but the partnerships formed with victim service providers and other community stakeholders are equally important.

As we consider the human trafficking that is happening in our state we see law enforcement and service provider collaboration happening in a variety of ways that are beneficial, but may have different goals that can still support each other and the victim.

Law enforcement agencies are beginning to understand how vital it is to get victims to service providers, and therefore rely on the partners as victims are identified.

Service providers are in a unique position in the fight against human trafficking as a crime and support law enforcement. Since these are victim-based crimes a service provider that provides services and activities related to victim care and stabilization is very valuable. A victim that has been able to progress in their personal journey is often more prepared to be a part of a court case if that is their choice.

Slide Five (Service Provider Collaboration Slide): The first type of collaboration that we are going to look at is the collaboration that happens between service providers. This information comes from a training developed by the Office for Victims of Crime. Key aspects of service provider collaboration are encompassed within the 3 bullet points on the slide: Focused Missions, Limited Resources and A Multidisciplinary Focus. We are going to start with Focused Missions. Often victim services providers are in the nonprofit domain and therefore have a very concise focused mission. **(To the audience)** Can

you all call out some nonprofits that you are aware of and tell me what they do?

Your answers clearly illustrate the need for intra-agency collaboration. If one agency can provide housing, but not mental health services, it is beneficial for the two diverse agencies to help one another.

The next aspect that demonstrates the importance of collaboration is Limited Resources. As we all know in New Mexico, we are constantly working with very limited and sometimes non-existent resources. The best way that we can mitigate that is to work together to provide the services and resources that exist within each of our program focuses.

(To the audience) Does anybody here have an example of how a client's need was met through a collaborative relationship?

Considering the points we just discussed, service provider collaborations tend to operate with a multidisciplinary approach. **(To the audience)** Let's take a few minutes and brainstorm some ways that a multidisciplinary approach is beneficial to both clients and the agencies involved. - **Here are some ideas if the group needs help** - It gives a client access to an entire team of experts; It expedites the referral process; It improves service coordination...

(To the audience) Ok you all, that was great! Now we always want to operate in reality, so let's brainstorm ways that a multidisciplinary approach could be challenging for our clients or our agencies. - **Here are some ideas if the group needs help** - There is always a time pressure involved in providing services and some agencies need more time than others; It requires frequent collaboration to be effective; Poor decisions can happen without complete information. Excellent work you guys! Let's move onto the next type of collaboration that we need to be aware of.

Slide Six (Law Enforcement Collaboration): Using the same OVC training, let's look at collaborations from the law enforcement side.

The training discusses how law enforcement has engaged in collaborative movements over the years such as community-oriented policing. This approach recognizes that police rarely can solve public safety problems alone, and encourages interactive partnerships with relevant stakeholders. Problem-oriented policing. This approach aims to understand the root cause of specific crimes and then adjusting the response based on what they find. In more recent years intelligence-led policing has grown. This approach as you might guess uses the latest technological advances that allows greater intelligence in investigating crimes. It is important to note that the focus of collaboration in law enforcement is geared towards solving and/or preventing crimes as opposed to victim service providers who are focused on victim support and healing.

Law enforcement also works within task groups, these task groups are focused on community events or multi agency operations and pull different law enforcement agencies into a short term effort as they work collaboratively. On the slide, I also use the word Dynamic for this type of collaboration, that is because this type of collaborative effort is a useful force that stimulates change or progress within a short term goal.

When law enforcement agencies put together Task Teams, they are specifically focused on a particular type of crime. These teams will pull different types of law enforcement officers to come together to address the given mission for that task team.

Finally, we are at Task Force that has some significant differences from the other collaborations. A Task Force is Mission Based which means that the overall goal of the task force encompasses more than just law enforcement agency goals. Additionally, it is a multi agency team to address the variable aspects of the determined mission. Within the human trafficking movement where task forces are involved, we see that to be more victim centered utilizing a trauma-based approach in working investigations, apprehensions and interacting with the survivors.

Now that we have looked at what collaboration looks like from the service provider perspective and the law enforcement perspective, what have you all seen with collaboration in your agencies? Are any of you working within multidisciplinary teams or task forces?

Slide Seven (Different Focuses Slide): We are going to shift from collaboration to agency focus standards.

Let's start with law enforcement. Their primary responsibility is to protect lives and property. All of their tasks relate back to this one responsibility. As we look at the list on the slide, all of those focus areas point directly back to protecting lives and property. **(To the audience)** Let's go through each of these, and call out to me what you think each bullet point addresses.

- *Investigations*
- *Suspect Apprehensions*
- *Interrogation*
- *Procedure Facing*

Law enforcement's goal is to focus on crimes and people who commit those crimes, so when they run across a victim they may not even

realize that person is actually a victim, and they certainly do not have the resources to provide care for that victim.

From the service provider side, their focus is on the victim. Their mission and goal is to help provide services to the victim.

(To the audience) Let's look at the bullet points on the Service Provider side of the slide, and please call out what each of these focuses means.

- Victim centered
- Trauma informed lens
- Interview
- Process facing

(To the audience) Let's discuss two more points, on the LE side of the slide we have interrogations and the SP side has interviews. What are the differences between those two things? What about the differences between procedures and processes?

Differences between interrogations and interviews: Interrogation comes from a place of finding information about the crime. Interviews come from a place of trying to find out the services the survivor needs.

Differences between Procedures and Processes: Law Enforcement are taught the procedures they have to follow from the beginning of their training. There is a process for everything with law enforcement and they have to follow it strictly. With Service Providers they operate more with processes and those processes can be more fluid and change with needs.

It is important to mention neither of these focuses are bad, we actually need both of them. They are just the different roles that a victim is likely to interact with, and it points out the importance of collaboration. Service providers cannot fulfill the role of law enforcement and law enforcement cannot replace service providers.

Slide Eight (Case Study Example): Now let's look at this case study that shows a successful collaboration effort between law enforcement and service providers.

35-year-old female foreign national victim is brought to the United States by a friend of her family. Forced into domestic servitude, she is repeatedly sexually assaulted by her family friend. She eventually escapes on her own. After being referred to a service provider from a priest she meets at church, she eventually discloses her fear of being jailed and deported, something her trafficker insisted would be the result if she ever spoke out.

"The service provider contacted the fellow task force member. So, in this circumstance, they have an existing relationship with law enforcement, including Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) who agrees to meet with the victim to talk about his role as an agent, and his commitment to the investigation and concern about what is going on, without ever asking for the victim's name. So he is focused on building a rapport with that individual, and not about reinforcing what the trafficker said about his interest in deporting her. So, the victim builds rapport with that agent, and she eventually discloses her name. The agent applies for something called Continued Presence, which is a short-term immigration status that is available to human trafficking survivors to stabilize the victim. Eventually, she agrees to cooperate fully in the case. She applies for a T visa, which is a long-term form of

immigration relief for foreign national victims of human trafficking, and she is doing that with the help of an immigration attorney. The agent – the federal agent from HSI, also provides what is called an I-918B that affirms that she is a victim of human trafficking and that she is cooperating with law enforcement, which helps her application significantly. The survivor graduates from the victim service program, and now has become a peer counselor for other foreign national survivors of human trafficking, as well as domestic violence and sexual assault, who fear coming forward to law enforcement."

Slide Nine (Multidisciplinary Approach Slide): The video is hyperlinked if you click on the title it will pull up the video. Click where it says, "[A Multidisciplinary Approach](#)" and it will take you to the video.

We are going to watch a short video that discusses a multidisciplinary approach.

Based on the video and the information provided today, what do you see as some opportunities that can be fostered in New Mexico to better coordinate? What are the barriers we need to overcome to do that? Let's have a quick discussion about how we, in this room, can work together.

Slide Ten (Reference Page Slide): No Notes