



Sex Trafficking Response Coordinator

ANNUAL REPORT

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Introduction

During the 2019 regular session of the Virginia General Assembly, bipartisan legislation (SB 1669, Vogel; HB 2576, Krizek) amended the *Code of Virginia* to create a statewide Sex Trafficking Response Coordinator position (“the coordinator”) within the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The purpose and responsibilities of the position are articulated in *Va. Code* § 9.1-116.5. Among other duties, the coordinator is required to produce a report summarizing relevant prior-year activities and making recommendations for addressing human trafficking in the Commonwealth, as needed, to the Governor and General Assembly of Virginia on an annual basis (§ 9.1-116.5(C)). This report is organized into the following sections:

- Summary of Recommendations
- Data on Human Trafficking in Virginia
- Strategic Direction and Coordination – § 9.1-116.5(A)(1,2)
- Services for Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking (Grant)
- Training – § 9.1-116.5(A)(5)
- Screening for Human Trafficking – § 9.1-116.5(A)(1,2,5)
- Education for Persons Convicted of Solicitation of Prostitution – § 9.1-116.5(A)(4)
- Appendix A: Data on human trafficking in Virginia, by source
- Appendix B: Trafficking Resources for Annual Report 2022 (Pursuant to § 9.1-116.5(A)(3))

Each section of this report includes relevant recommendations, if any, in accordance with *Va. Code* § 9.1-116.5(C).

Key Terms

The terms defined below appear throughout this report. The use of these terms does not imply that a given individual is defined by their experience related to human trafficking.

Client: a person who has been exploited and is actively receiving treatment from a qualified service provider

Victim: a person who is currently being exploited, whether or not the exploitation has been identified and whether or not the individual has sought or accessed treatment

Survivor: a person who has been trafficked and made significant progress toward escaping exploitation

Summary of Recommendations

- Obtain long-term funding for *Virginia's Analytics System for Trafficking* (VAST) (pages 5–6).
- Require school divisions to:
 - Train school staff prior to teaching students about human trafficking;
 - Utilize human trafficking curriculum approved by DCJS in K-12 classrooms;
 - Establish a process for students to request assistance from the school social worker or guidance counselor following these lessons; and
 - Refer suspected cases of human trafficking to the local multidisciplinary team for service provision (page 13).
- Amend *Va. Code* § 16.1-248.1 to allow a law enforcement officer to obtain a shelter care order for habitual runaways (2+ times) to initiate a coordinated treatment response (page 9).
- Increase staffing to allow DCJS to have an employee dedicated to human trafficking prevention and intervention in each of the seven Virginia State Police divisions. This would allow DCJS to directly support local needs in a variety of ways, such as assisting with building a coordinated response focused around multidisciplinary teams; providing training, technical assistance, and consistent communication from the state level to the local level; and supporting the Virginia State Police Human Trafficking Unit with their ability to serve victims of trafficking.

Data on Human Trafficking in Virginia

Overview of Trafficking Data: Sources and Trends

Data on human trafficking in Virginia is collected by multiple agencies at the federal, state, and local levels. Appendix A of this report (page 24) includes relevant data from sources such as the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS), the Uniform Crime Reporting system, the federal Bureau of Justice Data, and the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission.

Some insights about the state of human trafficking in Virginia can be readily gained by examining the data tables in Appendix A. For example:

- Tables in Appendix A indicate an overall decline in the number of arrests and sentencing events for prostitution-related offenses at both the misdemeanor and felony levels in Virginia over the past decade. This decline was especially pronounced in 2020 and 2021, suggesting that the number of proactive investigations was significantly hindered due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Arrest and sentencing data related to prostitution also suggests that Virginia law enforcement agencies most commonly charge the crimes of Prostitution for Money (§ 18.2-346(A)), Solicitation for Prostitution (§ 18.2-346(B)), and Maintaining or Frequenting Bawdy Place (§ 18.2-347) despite the introduction of a *Code* section targeting commercial sex trafficking in

2019 (§ 18.2-357.1). In other words, arrests and sentencing events related to prostitution appear to focus on individual buyers and sellers rather than traffickers.

- Data related to juveniles being arrested for prostitution and/or trafficking charges shows that these arrests have decreased entirely; however, most localities will refer juvenile trafficking cases to the FBI or Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), so the lack of state-maintained data about these cases should not be interpreted to mean that no juveniles in Virginia are involved in prostitution or trafficking.
- The number of reported pornography offenses involving child exploitation in Virginia has generally grown over the past decade, from 224 in 2012 to 808 in 2021 (an increase of 261%).

Virginia Analytics System for Trafficking (VAST)

As noted in the 2021 annual report, the highly decentralized nature of trafficking-related data collection presents a challenge to the ability of stakeholders at all levels, including the coordinator, to clearly understand what is happening in the trafficking landscape and create data-driven strategies and services in response. The coordinator previously recommended creating a comprehensive, unified statewide data collection system for human trafficking in order to address this challenge and ensure strategic direction, services, and decisions about the allocation of state and local resources are as informed as possible. Progress has been made in this area through the creation of a data platform called Virginia's Analytics System for Trafficking (VAST) through a public-private partnership between DCJS, other state agencies, and a Reston-based data analytics company called Qlarion. Specifically:

- Qlarion announced the creation of VAST in spring 2022, roughly midway through the pilot phase for the VAST platform, which took place between late January and early June 2022. Qlarion and the coordinator worked during the pilot phase to identify and import appropriate datasets, primarily sourced from other state agencies, to develop initial data dashboards.¹
- Identifying and importing data from pilot agencies represented a significant undertaking given cross-agency differences in variables, collection methods, and collection intervals.
- The initial dashboards within the VAST system include the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) overview dashboard for Virginia, the Virginia Missing Children Dashboard, and the Eastern Shore Police Incident dashboard. Ongoing efforts seek to integrate historical data from VDSS (beginning in 2019) about human trafficking assessments conducted as a component of Child Protective Services investigations.
- In August 2022, the Qlarion team created an additional dashboard with data from Arlington County and the City of Alexandria.

¹ Pilot agencies for the VAST platform (in addition to DCJS) include the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS), Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), Virginia State Police (VSP), Children's Advocacy Centers of Virginia (CACVA), and the Office of Children's Services (OCS).

Additional funding is needed to maintain the existing system and continue to develop new datasets and features. Obtaining additional funding to continue the next phase of development would allow DCJS to maintain and resolve bugs within the existing 5 data platforms; increase the number of source datasets, data platforms, and automated reports that can be generated within VAST; add new users (i.e., user licenses for the VAST platform); hold monthly management team meetings and weekly team meetings; and cover the ongoing costs of maintaining VAST. The total amount of funding needed for these purposes is estimated at \$350,000.

RECOMMENDATION: Allocate \$350,000 in new funds annually for maintenance and continued development of Virginia’s Analytics System for Trafficking (VAST).

Strategic Direction and Coordination – § 9.1-116.5(A)(1,2)

Summary: Taking a lead role in the Commonwealth’s response to and efforts to prevent human trafficking, including strategic direction and coordination among state and local partners, is foremost among the coordinator’s responsibilities under Virginia law (*Va. Code § 9.1-116.5(A)(1)*). Activities related to strategic direction and coordination also further the legislative directive for the coordinator to “promote strategies for the education, training, and awareness of sex trafficking” (*§ 9.1-116.5(A)(5)*) by facilitating communication (both internal and external) and partnerships within the field.

The coordinator has continued to maintain relationships with existing entities working to respond to, and prevent, human trafficking across Virginia. These entities include, but are not limited to:

- Local or regional task forces (e.g., Northern Virginia Human Trafficking Task Force, Richmond Regional Human Trafficking Collaborative, Roanoke Valley Human Trafficking Task Force)
- Local multidisciplinary teams working together on trafficking-related issues (i.e., teams that typically include agencies such as the local department of social services, local and federal law enforcement, victims’ and witness services groups, Commonwealth’s attorneys, etc.)
- Private-sector organizations providing services related to human trafficking (e.g., Virginia Victims’ Assistance Network, which operates Virginia’s “Human Trafficking Infoline”)
- State agencies focusing on human trafficking and/or integral to the overall state response plan (i.e., Virginia State Police Human Trafficking Unit, Virginia Department of Social Services, Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of the Attorney General, etc.)

Statewide Advisory Groups

Commission on Human Trafficking Prevention and Survivor Support

The Virginia Anti-Human Trafficking Coordinating Committee and the Virginia Child Trafficking Workgroup were dissolved during the COVID-19 pandemic. While state offices were closed due to the pandemic, the coordinator designed the foundation of the Virginia Human Trafficking Council which would be the statewide advisory council focusing on human trafficking in Virginia.

These plans were paused when Governor Youngkin released Executive Order Number 7 to establish the Commission on Human Trafficking Prevention and Survivor Support. The coordinator serves on the Commission on Human Trafficking Prevention and Survivor Support as an ex-officio member.

The Commission is currently meeting at least once per month to create recommendations of activities that should be conducted, resources that should be developed, and legislation that may be useful to make a meaningful impact on eradicating human trafficking in Virginia. The Commissions' interim report was planned to be released on September 1, 2022.

Standards and Guidelines for Treatment Facilities Advisory Group (Juveniles)

The coordinator is responsible for overseeing the development of standards and guidelines for treatment facilities that serve human trafficking survivors (*Va. Code § 9.1-116.5(A)(2)*). The coordinator began this process by writing a foundational draft featuring topics that had been identified in 2020 and 2021 through interactions with stakeholders throughout the Commonwealth.

The coordinator then met with the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) to obtain their feedback on other topics that should be included in the standards and to receive their feedback on the content of the foundational draft. It was important to begin this process with VDSS as they are one of the licensing agencies for juvenile treatment facilities.

The coordinator then established an advisory group of professionals who have experience placing trafficked youth into treatment facilities and allowed this group to review the standards. It was important to obtain feedback from a group of professionals who have placed youth into these facilities so that they could communicate challenges that they have experienced with these facilities and ensure that these challenges had been addressed in the standards and guidelines document. This group of professionals have worked through two editing cycles with this document and were finalizing their comments in August 2022.

The next stakeholder group to provide feedback on the document will be the Executive Directors and Program Managers from treatment facilities that serve trafficked youth. They will be asked to review the standards and guidelines and will be given the opportunity to discuss their concerns and to make suggestions for topics that have not been addressed in the document. They will also have the opportunity to suggest edits to what has already been written. The document will then be posted on the Regulatory Town Hall website to ensure that all parties who wish to provide feedback have the opportunity to do so.

The Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) and the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) will also have the opportunity to provide feedback on the standards, as they also provide licensing to some treatment facilities in the Commonwealth.

The process of establishing several smaller advisory groups beginning at the state level, moving to professionals who place youth into treatment, and concluding with the staff from these treatment facilities was important to the coordinator. Although this process does take more time than it would if one large advisory group was used, this method ensured that these professionals felt safe and confident in conveying their concerns about the topics that should be addressed in this document. Each of these stakeholder groups have a different perspective on the same topic and that is important to recognize when designing these standards and guidelines.

Standards and Guidelines for Treatment Facilities Advisory Group (Adults)

The coordinator is responsible for overseeing the development of standards and guidelines for treatment facilities that serve human trafficking survivors (*Va. Code § 9.1-116.5(A)(2)*). The standards and guidelines document for adult trafficking survivors will begin development as the juvenile standards enter Regulatory Town Hall. Adult survivors are not required to work with law enforcement or to receive any type of assistance. As a result, there are no agencies that have licensing standards for these organizations.

The adult standards and guidelines document will be presented to a variety of stakeholders including but not limited to law enforcement, victim/witness, case managers, and medical professionals. Once approved by all necessary stakeholder groups, the document will be posted on Regulatory Town to ensure that all parties who wish to provide feedback have the opportunity to do so.

This process was expected to begin in September 2022.

Federal Grant Award: Services for Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking

The coordinator applied for and earned one of four federal grants to serve minor victims of sex trafficking (see the next section for further details on the grant). The focus of this grant is to create strategic plans to develop response protocols and services for this population in the western region of the Commonwealth, with the ultimate goal of making adopted response protocols available for implementation throughout the Commonwealth.

The federal grant award has continued throughout the past year. The State Trafficking Services Specialist was hired through this grant award and has been the essential position to ensure that subgrantees have received the support necessary to build a coordinated response and identify resources within their localities.

The subgrantees of this award include Ayuda, Blue Ridge Legal Services, Project Horizon, Straight Street, Southwest Virginia Legal Aid Society and Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley. These agencies are currently receiving federal award funding to provide services to minor victims of sex trafficking in the western region of the Commonwealth and beyond.

Blue Ridge Legal Services and Southwest Virginia Legal Aid Society are funded to provide pro bono legal consultation and services to victims and their family members in the western region. Ayuda is funded to provide pro bono legal consultation and services to undocumented victims and their family members throughout the state of Virginia.

With award funding, Project Horizon, Straight Street, and Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley each created a staff position for sex trafficking. The combined service area of these agencies includes eleven cities and counties in the western region of the Commonwealth. Consequently, these positions fill a gap in dedicated sex trafficking services for a large portion of the state. In addition to providing wraparound services for minor victims and their family members, these staff have coordinated with and provided training for local stakeholders.

Project Horizon has identified local truck stops as a venue for sex trafficking and has been creative in partnering with said truck stops to provide training to staff and awareness to truckers. After conducting these events, they reported an uptick in human trafficking tips from truck stop staff.

In collaboration with Augusta Health, Project Horizon has created a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) program in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Project Horizon used award funding to purchase the equipment and supplies needed for the examination space. August Health Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) are available 24/7 to provide forensic examinations to victims of sex trafficking and sexual assault. This project has included writing protocols and training local law enforcement and victim services partners. Before the creation of this program, victims in Rockbridge County and surrounding localities had to drive an hour or more to receive a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE), limiting access for many victims.

Straight Street has used award funding to open and operate The Lampstand, the only dedicated residential program for minor sex trafficking victims in the Commonwealth. Residential services for victims of human trafficking has, and continues to be, an essential need in Virginia. With the opening of The Lampstand, the state has gained eight bed spaces for minor female victims. With award funding, program staff have completed trainings and certifications to better meet the needs of these minors. The Lampstand is licensed by the Virginia Department of Social Services and is now operational. In addition to a safe space to live, residents of this program receive case management, counseling, emotional support, and a variety of other services.

Women's Resource Center of the New River Valley has created the New River Valley Human Trafficking Collaborative, bringing together victim services, law enforcement, social services, healthcare providers and other professionals to focus on awareness and response to sex trafficking in their area. They have provided human trafficking training to each of their county multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) and Department of Social Services offices.

Virginia State Police Human Trafficking Unit

In 2022, the Virginia State Police developed a Human Trafficking Unit. This fills an important gap in being able to write an official statewide response plan. Prior to the creation of this unit, there was not an official mechanism to report to law enforcement that would support a consistent statewide response.

Historically, localities have reported directly to their local law enforcement agencies. Although this is a valid law enforcement reporting process, not all local law enforcement agencies have the knowledge or resources to effectively investigate trafficking cases in a victim-centered and trauma-informed manner. In some cases, investigations of valid cases have not been completed due to the lack of training and resources.

The Virginia State Police Human Trafficking Unit has been designed to be a collaborative unit that can investigate human trafficking cases in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies. When a case is reported to this unit via #77 it will be evaluated by the unit and recorded for statistical purposes; the local law enforcement agency where the offense occurred will then be contacted. The local agency may choose to investigate the case independently, request assistance from Virginia State Police, or opt to allow Virginia State Police to investigate the case. These options provide a way to work collaboratively and are particularly helpful when the case crosses county lines within the Commonwealth and/or when the local law enforcement agency may need additional resources to properly investigate.

HtVA Campaign and Virginia State Police Public Awareness Campaign

Another key focus area for strategic direction and coordination is unified, statewide messaging about human trafficking. Effective messaging about the realities of human trafficking—and the services provided to victims by the state—is one way to “promote strategies for the education, training, and awareness of sex trafficking” (§ 9.1-116.5(A)(5)), particularly where the general public is concerned. Beginning in 2020, the coordinator adopted new branding for Virginia’s response to human trafficking, with the goal of unified branding and messaging (including information about available services and resources) across websites and other forms of communication from state, regional, and local entities working to address trafficking problems.

The tagline of the HtVA logo has been updated to reflect the language of eradicating human trafficking that Governor Youngkin has adopted. The new tagline states, “A Collaboration to Eradicate Human Trafficking in Virginia”.

The newly established Human Trafficking Unit at the Virginia State Police (VSP) initiated a public awareness campaign that consists of interstate billboards and a social media presence. This campaign has been designed to be strength-based to encourage community members to report potential human trafficking situations. A reporting tip line will eventually be established; however, at the current time VSP is advertising #77 to be used for reporting. DCJS is working collaboratively with VSP on this campaign. The social media posts will direct users to the DCJS Human Trafficking webpage to assist in identifying reporting protocols and connecting with specialized services. The DCJS website displays a

banner advertisement with one of the billboard images to assure users that they have accessed the correct website.



Virginia Human Trafficking Resource Guide

In accordance with § 9.1-116.5(A)(3), the coordinator also worked to further strategic direction and coordination in 2020 by maintaining, continuously updating, and publishing a directory of programs providing treatment or specialized services to victims of human trafficking. This directory is included with this report as Appendix B (page 26) and is available on the [DCJS website](#).

Challenges and Recommendations

Obtain ongoing state funding to support Virginia's Analytics System for Trafficking (VAST).

Virginia's Analytics System for Trafficking (VAST) is a comprehensive data collection and analytics system for human trafficking. This system is a model for comprehensive human trafficking data needs. The pilot phase of the VAST system ran from January 26–June 8, 2022. The decision was made to begin the historical data import for the VAST system beginning in 2019 and moving forward. This coincides with the year that the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) was required to begin their human trafficking assessments.

The VAST system allows the Commonwealth of Virginia to capture the number of human trafficking cases that are being identified and then analyze that information at a deeper level to better understand the risk factors that were identified, the relationship between the perpetrator and victim, the demographics of the perpetrator and victim, the location(s) where the offenses occurred, and more.

The benefit to the creation of the VAST system is to allow the Commonwealth of Virginia to better understand the issue beyond aggregate case numbers to better inform a variety of decisions that include, but are not limited to funding decisions, the deployment of investigative resources, the location(s) that need support in developing services, and the types of services that need to be improved or developed.

One of the very important features of this system is the ability for the appropriate agencies to receive reports on a daily basis that show all of the missing children in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The

system generates a daily report for these professionals that provides them with information on children who have been reported missing and of children who have been recovered. Historically, these professionals have only received a monthly report with this information. This allows these professionals to begin looking for these missing children quickly and effectively while being able to focus only on the active cases.

Add a section to § 16.1-248.1 to allow a law-enforcement officer to obtain a shelter care order for habitual runaways (2+ times) to initiate a coordinated treatment response.

A challenge that professionals in Virginia face when working with trafficked youth is that trafficked youth commonly run away, including running back to their alleged trafficker, before the individual can be stabilized through services. Currently, when a runaway youth is recovered by law enforcement the only option is to return the youth to their home and/or other custodial arrangement, even though the youth may have run away from a trafficking or grooming situation. There is no coordination between local agencies to interrupt this runaway cycle and properly implement services. If localities were allowed to issue shelter care orders for juveniles who are habitual runaways (2+ times), the juvenile could be placed in a non-secure juvenile shelter for no more than 72 hours to allow localities to begin coordinated services and to attempt to ascertain the root cause of the runaway behavior. This would also provide law enforcement the opportunity to further their investigation on the trafficker.

Create a certification process that requires state-developed training for victim services providers who interact with human trafficking survivors.

Currently there is no requirement for victim services providers to obtain specialized training on working with human trafficking survivors. This results in inconsistent service quality throughout the Commonwealth. In some cases, organizations may also use service providers who are not actually qualified to serve in their specific position. There have also been several cases identified throughout the Commonwealth in which the person alleging that they are a qualified service provider actually does not have the licensure that they are stating that they have. If victim services providers were able to obtain a certification for working with survivors this would support the development and delivery of consistent service quality throughout Virginia.

DCJS will establish a certification process that will initially be introduced on a voluntary basis. DCJS will maintain evaluation data and an official list of the participants that have completed the certification. A logo will be displayed next to their organization in the *Virginia Human Trafficking Resource Guide* to allow the public to identify specialized providers who have gone above and beyond to ensure that their staff is qualified to work with survivors.

Ultimately, DCJS recommends that this process be legislated and required of all victim services providers. Until the time that this is legislated the program will be offered on a voluntary basis.

Require school divisions to: Train school staff prior to teaching students about human trafficking; Utilize human trafficking curriculum that is approved by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) in K-12 classrooms; Establish a process for students to request assistance from the school social worker or guidance counselor following these lessons; Refer suspected cases of human trafficking to the local multidisciplinary team for service provision.

There has been an increase in the number of school divisions that are implementing human trafficking curriculum in their schools. This is likely a result of the Family Life Education Standards of Learning that require students to be taught about human trafficking. There have been a variety of challenges reported to the coordinator. These challenges include:

- **School staff not being trained on human trafficking and how to respond to potential cases with students.**

Some localities are reporting that school divisions are providing human trafficking instruction to students; however, the school staff has not been trained on the issue or on reporting and response protocols. This is not best practice and can be detrimental to students.

If a student has experienced abuse on a continuum that includes sexual abuse, sexual assault, grooming, and/or trafficking (sex or labor) it is likely that they will be triggered by lessons on human trafficking. If that student is not provided with a way to discuss these incidents with a qualified mental health provider there is a likelihood that the student could resort to unhealthy and/or unsafe coping mechanisms.

Teachers, school counselors, school social workers, school nurses, and other school employees that interact with students should be trained on what human trafficking is, how to properly identify potential cases, reporting requirements, and response protocols to include the appropriate referral to a local multidisciplinary team. *Staff training should occur prior to any students being taught about human trafficking.*

- **School divisions using curriculum that is created by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that is not evaluated for accuracy or appropriateness.**

Some school divisions are utilizing trafficking related curriculum that has been created by various non-governmental organizations. These curriculums are not always reviewed for accuracy or appropriateness. Curricula and courses that will be utilized in a school environment for school employees or students should be reviewed and approved by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and/or the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE). A collaborative relationship between DCJS and VDOE already exists and would support the two agencies working together to accomplish this task.

- **School divisions not establishing a process for students to request to speak to a school social worker or counselor after a human trafficking lesson.**

It is **unethical** to teach students about human trafficking without having an established process for students to receive support from a school social worker or school counselor following a lesson on human trafficking.

If a student has experienced abuse on a continuum that includes sexual abuse, sexual assault, grooming, and/or trafficking (sex or labor) it is likely that they will be triggered by lessons on human trafficking. If that student is not provided with a way to discuss these incidents with a qualified mental health provider there is a likelihood that the student could resort to unhealthy and/or unsafe coping mechanisms.

At the time of receiving a lesson on human trafficking, students must have a way to indicate that they need to speak to a school social worker or school counselor. This can be accomplished either through a printed form that they can complete quickly with their name and options to request assistance or through a QR code that can be scanned in the classroom that links to a form that is completed electronically in the classroom prior to leaving for their next class period. Students who are requesting this assistance must meet with a school social worker or counselor within 24 hours and ideally within the same school day. This timeline is achievable by coordinating the delivery of the human trafficking lessons so that they are delivered by all teachers on the same day(s) and the school social worker and/or school counselors have scheduled to be available for the sole purpose of conducting these student follow-up meetings. This is vital to the success of the lesson delivery and for the safety of the students.

Teachers may observe students during the lesson who are triggered by the content and the teacher may feel that the student needs assistance. In those cases, the teacher should refer the student to the school social worker or school counselor even if the student responds that they do not wish to connect.

- **School divisions may not be reporting suspected cases of human trafficking appropriately.**

When school employees **suspect** that a student may be involved in human trafficking this must be reported correctly and promptly. Mandated reporting laws require school employees to report human trafficking to the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS) through the Child Protective Services (CPS) hotline **and** to law enforcement. It is important to report these cases at the **suspicion** level as these cases are typically not confirmed until therapeutic services and legal investigations are initiated. Human trafficking victims typically do not self-identify and early intervention is the key to successfully extricate the student from this abusive situation.

The mandated reporting protocol in the Commonwealth of Virginia is:

- Report the case via the Child Protective Services hotline at (800) 552-7096
- Report the case to the Virginia State Police Human Trafficking Unit at #77

When reporting a case to Child Protective Services (CPS) and to the Virginia State Police (VSP) it is recommended that the reporter clearly state that they believe the case is a human trafficking case.

Increase staffing under the coordinator to have one employee in each of the seven Virginia State Police division areas.

In order to ensure consistent implementation of a statewide response for human trafficking, the coordinator needs to have one field-based staff member in each of the seven Virginia State Police division areas. This will support the creation of and/or support of existing multidisciplinary teams. Multidisciplinary teams are the center of a successful human trafficking response at the local level and must be established to ensure a strong foundation. These teams do not replace regional task forces; however, a regional task force cannot successfully function long-term without a strong county level response through multidisciplinary teams. These teams are capable of functioning without additional funding resources and do so in many localities. The localities that do not have a multidisciplinary team often request assistance in doing so. The coordinator cannot support this for all of the localities statewide with current staffing resources.

These employees would also be capable of providing training to their localities, provide technical assistance for case development, resource needs, and other needs. They would deliver information from the state level consistently to the localities, identify and support specialized providers, and if state grant funds were secured for trafficking projects in the future these staff members could be the assigned grant monitors.

Services for Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking (Grant)

Summary: In September 2020, Virginia was one of only four states to be awarded a competitive grant by the federal Office for Victims of Crime, which solicited proposals for services for minor victims of sex trafficking. Virginia received approximately \$1.7 million over the period of 2021–2022 to support a wide range of services focused on minors who have been or are at risk of becoming victims of sex trafficking in the western portion of the state. Services supported by the federal OVC grant include, but are not limited to:

- Referral and case management services
- Forensic examination services coordinated with regional hospitals such that victims will no longer have to travel an hour or more to reach a hospital with forensic examination capabilities
- Dedicated residential facility for juvenile victims of human trafficking
- Therapeutic services to be provided within safe, approved “host home” environments
- Free legal services for juvenile victims and survivors of trafficking
- Specialized training for licensed behavioral health professionals, case managers, law enforcement and legal professionals

Relevant Activities for 2022 Report

The sub grantees of this award include: Ayuda, Blue Ridge Legal Services, Project Horizon, Straight Street, Southwest Virginia Legal Aid Society and Women’s Resource Center of the New River Valley. These agencies are currently receiving federal award funding to provide services to minor victims of sex trafficking in the western region of the Commonwealth and beyond.

Blue Ridge Legal Services and Southwest Virginia Legal Aid Society are funded to provide pro bono legal consultation and services to victims and their family members in the western region. Ayuda is funded to provide pro bono legal consultation and services to undocumented victims and their family members throughout the state of Virginia.

With award funding, Project Horizon, Straight Street, and Women’s Resource Center of the New River Valley each created a staff position for sex trafficking. The combined service area of these agencies includes eleven cities and counties in the western region of the Commonwealth. Consequently, these positions fill a gap in dedicated sex trafficking services for a large portion of the state. In addition to providing wraparound services for minor victims and their family members, these staff have coordinated with and provided training for local stakeholders.

Project Horizon has identified local truck stops as a venue for sex trafficking and has been creative in partnering with said truck stops to provide training to staff and awareness to truckers. After conducting these events, they reported an uptick in human trafficking tips from truck stop staff.

In collaboration with Augusta Health, Project Horizon is creating a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) program in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Project Horizon used award funding to purchase the equipment and supplies needed for the examination space. The policies and procedures are being finalized and training is scheduled for law enforcement and other partners in September 2022. The program will officially open by the end of September 2022. Augusta Health Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) are available 24/7 to provide forensic examinations to victims of sex trafficking and sexual assault. Before the creation of this program, victims in Rockbridge County and surrounding localities had to drive an hour or more to receive a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE), limiting access for many victims.

Straight Street has used award funding to open and operate The Lampstand, the only dedicated residential program for minor sex trafficking victims in the Commonwealth. Residential services for victims of human trafficking has, and continues to be, an essential need in Virginia. With the opening of The Lampstand, the state has gained eight bed spaces for minor female victims. With award funding, program staff have completed trainings and certifications to better meet the needs of these minors. The Lampstand is licensed by the Virginia Department of Social Services and is now operational. In addition to a safe space to live, residents of this program receive case management, counseling, emotional support, and a variety of other services.

Women’s Resource Center of the New River Valley has created the New River Valley Human Trafficking Collaborative, bringing together victim services, law enforcement, social services, healthcare providers and other professionals to focus on awareness and response to sex trafficking in their area. They have provided human trafficking training to each of their county multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) and Department of Social Services offices.

Training – § 9.1-116.5(A)(5)

Summary: Increasing capacity for training related to human trafficking is a key focus area outlined in statute, directing the coordinator to “Promote strategies for the education, training, and awareness of sex trafficking and for the reduction of demand for commercial sex” (*Va. Code* § 9.1-116.5(A)(5)). Efforts to develop training capacity and increase the availability of training have centered on three distinct roles in the response to, and efforts to prevent, human trafficking: licensed behavioral health professionals, case managers, and law enforcement.

Relevant Activities for 2022 Report

Sexual Exploitation Treatment and Training Services (SETTS) Course

The coordinator identified training for licensed behavioral health professionals, case managers, and law enforcement as key priorities during the position’s first year. These priorities have continued into 2022 and have continued to be developed and refined.

Beginning in August 2020, the coordinator partnered with clinicians from Trauma & Hope, a program with the proven ability to successfully provide effective behavioral health services and support services to adolescent and adult trafficking survivors in a variety of settings, to design and deliver in-person training on human trafficking for licensed behavioral health professionals and case managers in Virginia. The training—Sexual Exploitation Treatment and Training Services (SETTS)—was tailored to meet the training needs of clinicians and case managers in Virginia. While the standard SETTS training is designed to take place over the course of five days (and is delivered to a variety of professionals in Virginia), the creators modified course content to be delivered over a period of two days to better align with the existing knowledge of practitioners already working in the field of behavioral health and case management throughout the state.

The full SETTS course is designed to take place over the course over five days and is designed to meet the needs of a variety of professionals to include case managers, licensed clinicians, law enforcement, non-profit organizations, and other human trafficking focused professionals. The five day SETTS course was delivered in 2022 through federal grant funding in three locations throughout the Commonwealth. DCJS has seen a significant increase in law enforcement attending the SETTS course after attending the Interdiction for the Protection of Children (IPC) course. This is a positive movement and the SETTS

course now offers Partial In-Service Credits (PIC) for law enforcement officers when they attend this course.

The SETTS course addresses key topics in working with both juvenile and adult survivors of human trafficking, such as:

- Actionable strategies to enhance services for survivors within community-based advocacy programs
- Self-care for professionals working with high-risk groups in order to reduce the risk of burn-out and promote sustainability
- Identifying staff needs and building capacity
- Managing intake processes, including identifying victims of trafficking and screening/assessing for service needs
- Understanding and addressing complex trauma
- Enhancing the physical, emotional, psychological, and financial health of survivors
- Case management strategies and interventions
- Specific clinical interventions and treatment approaches for clients with a history of sex trafficking
- Multidisciplinary, team-based approaches to addressing and preventing trafficking

From January 2022 to May 2022, DCJS held three of the five-day in-person SETTS trainings. These courses trained:

- 72 professionals, representing all geographic regions of the Commonwealth, from the following agencies:
 - 10 private and non-profit agencies providing mental health services, behavioral health services, and comprehensive case management to trafficking survivors;
 - 21 law enforcement officers;
 - 8 advocacy centers
 - 7 corrections professionals (Department of Corrections, probation and parole officers);
 - 5 medical and healthcare professionals;
 - 1 forensic interviewer;
 - 2 school division employees;
 - 11 trafficking specific treatment programs;
 - 1 community services agency;
 - 2 from state government (DCJS and Department of Social Services);
 - 3 county government professionals;
 - 1 trafficking specific private investigator.

These courses were implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with state restrictions and guidelines.

Interdiction of the Protection of Children (IPC) Course

The Interdiction for the Protection of Children (IPC) course, planned and coordinated as a collaborative effort between DCJS and VSP, was paused in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and was offered for the first time in November 2021. A total of five IPC sessions took place from November 2021 through August 2022. A total of 199 sworn law enforcement officers were trained through these five sessions. An additional IPC course will be offered in November 2022 in Abingdon, Virginia (after the publication of this report) for a total of six courses being offered from November 2021 through November 2022.

The IPC course is offered in-person to sworn law enforcement throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. Virginia State Police maintains qualified trainers to deliver this curriculum. DCJS is the agency that plans and funds the course to be delivered throughout Virginia so that local law enforcement agencies may benefit from the curriculum. Prior to this partnership, IPC was only being delivered through the Virginia State Police Basic Recruit Academy.

The course is designed for patrol officers and patrol supervisors. It is an introductory course to child sexual abuse, child exploitation, and child sex trafficking. Through this course, patrol officers and supervisors learn how to identify possible child exploitation and trafficking cases while interacting with the public through traffic stops, while responding to calls for service, and while engaged with other citizen contacts.

The course employs several professionals and agencies to deliver a complete multidisciplinary curriculum including:

- Virginia State Police (investigations block);
- Virginia State Police Legal Counsel, Office of the Attorney General, and/or Assistant Commonwealth Attorney Michael Feinmel (legal block);
- Child Protective Services (Virginia Department of Social Services);
- Deepa Patel from Trauma & Hope (trauma and therapeutic services block).

Additional human trafficking trainings by DCJS from November 2021 to August 2022 included:

- 6 Introduction to Sex Trafficking (SRO Basic);
- Human Trafficking Identification and Response for:
 - 4 Social Services (local agencies);
 - 1 School Personnel;
 - 1 County level multidisciplinary team (MDT).
- 4 [Core Competencies for Local Probation and Pretrial Practices \(CORE\)](#);
- [DCJS 2022 Conference on Violent Crime](#);
- 1 Sex Trafficking Training for Foster Families;
- 1 North Springs Behavioral Health;
- 1 Commonwealth's Attorneys' Services Council Meeting;

- [2022 Virginia Highway Safety Summit](#);
- [Trauma Response and the Criminal Justice System: A Virtual Summit on Knowledge, Healing, and Resilience 2022](#);

Case Study: Training into Action

In 2021, Trooper McClure initiated a traffic stop. Upon the initial approach of the vehicle, Trooper McClure recognized the vehicle was occupied by an adult female driver who appeared to be upset and scared. Trooper McClure utilized a victim-centered approach when speaking with the adult female driver and discovered that she had been brought to the United States illegally at the age of 14. Furthermore, the adult female made an outcry about being continuously sexually assaulted and forced into human trafficking for approximately two years to pay off her border crossing debt.

The adult female also provided evidence via phone through the “Snapchat” application, showing someone was not only sending Sexual Abuse Material to her, but also promoting Online Solicitation of a Minor and Organ Trafficking. Virginia State Police High Tech Crimes Division and Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) was contacted to further the investigation by interviewing the adult female and determining there was sufficient evidence to obtain electronic search warrants to determine the sender of all the illegal material.

The adult female was provided local resources for victims of human trafficking. The investigation is ongoing. Trooper McClure attended an introduction of the Interdiction for the Protection of Children in 2020 while in the Virginia State Police Academy.

DCJS Trauma Summit 2022

DCJS hosted the second annual trauma summit in 2022, titled [Trauma Response and the Criminal Justice System: A Virtual Summit on Knowledge, Healing, and Resilience 2022](#). The summit was held virtually, allowing participants to attend from all over the nation. Several topics were included that focused on human trafficking. These courses included:

- Trafficking presentations included:
 - [“Life is a Process Not an Event”](#) by Megan Lundstrom (Lived Experience Expert)
 - [“Identifying and Responding to Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Males”](#) by Nathan Earl (Lived Experience Expert)
 - [“Minor Male Victims of Sex Trafficking from a Residential Service Provider”](#) by John Long
 - [“Exploited and At-Risk Youth in the Nation’s Capital – Insights from the Clinic”](#) by Dr. Katherine Deye
 - [“Treating Trauma Survivors with Animal-Assisted Modalities”](#) by Landon Dickeson
 - [“The Perfect Plan: How Victor Rax Sexually Abused and Trafficked Boys in Salt Lake City”](#) by Jane Anderson and Agent Josh Caless

Challenges and Recommendations

Continue both the Sexual Exploitation Treatment and Training Services (SETTS) course and the Interdiction for the Protection of Children (IPC) course as foundational human trafficking courses.

The Sexual Exploitation Treatment and Training Services (SETTS) course has proven to be successful in providing actionable strategies for providers to utilize when working with a sex trafficking survivor (juveniles and adults). The response that DCJS has received via course evaluations has been extremely positive with many requests for advanced courses to be offered by Deepa Patel, particularly focusing on administering Sexual Exploitation Assessments that can be used by government agencies and court systems to inform their decisions on responding to the needs of the survivors. This course maintains a waitlist.

The Interdiction for the Protection of Children (IPC) course has also received positive course evaluations from patrol officers and supervisors throughout the Commonwealth. It has proven to be useful as a foundational course to introduce the identification of child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation, and child sex trafficking. DCJS has received multiple requests from law enforcement academies to host this course at their facilities.

Develop a virtual course for licensed clinicians who have attended the SETTS course to learn about administering a Sexual Exploitation Assessment.

There has been an interest from the licensed clinical professionals who have attended the foundational SETTS course in learning how to administer a Sexual Exploitation Assessment. This is an assessment that is conducted by licensed mental health professionals to assess an individual who has been sexually exploited and/or trafficked. It provides information on the trauma history of the individual, current safety concerns, mental health diagnosis, and recommendations for serving the individual successfully. This report can be accepted by court systems and other government agencies to inform their decisions and response plans.

Screening for Human Trafficking – § 9.1-116.5(A)(1,2,5)

Summary: Timely, accurate screening for human trafficking is essential to any response or prevention effort. Effective screening not only alerts professionals and everyday citizens to the possible existence of trafficking but also enables assessment of risk levels, without which scarce resources cannot be efficiently and effectively deployed in response to the trafficking problem(s). Despite the importance of effective screening, Virginia has historically lacked a consistent screening tool for human trafficking, which has limited the state's ability to respond. Identifying and implementing such a tool has been a key priority during these first three years of the coordinator's position. This is consistent with statutory directives to create a statewide plan for identifying and responding to victims of sex trafficking (§ 9.1-116.5(A)(1)), to coordinate the development of standards and guidelines for the treatment of victims of sex trafficking (which depends upon effective screening) (§ 9.1-116.5(A)(2)), and to promote

strategies for education, training, and awareness of sex trafficking (§ 9.1-116.5(A)(5)). This process has not been finished as there have been challenges in working with the identified vendor.

Challenges and Recommendations

Dedicate additional resources to training practitioners on the human trafficking screening advisory tool selected for statewide use.

Although the initial plan was to train a maximum of 100 practitioners on the screening advisory tool each state fiscal year, there have been challenges with the vendor and this has not been accomplished. The coordinator has identified/estimates that a total of approximately 2,400 individuals should receive this training, which would be facilitated through a train-the-trainer model featuring approximately 62 trainers statewide (1 for every 2 localities).² The additional funding allocated to DCJS for trafficking-related coordination and outreach in the FY23–24 budget (Item 406.B.) may be used for this purpose, although training related to screening is just one of the identified training needs statewide.

Due to the challenges with the identified vendor, DCJS is assessing the possibility of creating a tool that is specific to the Commonwealth of Virginia and having it validated for use.

Education for Persons Convicted of Solicitation of Prostitution – § 9.1-116.5(A)(4)

Among the responsibilities of the statewide sex trafficking response coordinator is to “oversee the development of a curriculum to be completed by persons convicted of solicitation of prostitution under § 18.2-346.01,” as specified in *Va. Code* § 9.1-116.5(A)(4).

Relevant Activities for 2022 Report

The coordinator completed an assessment of other states that currently have an existing curriculum and issued a Request for Information (RFI) to collect information from the identified programs as well as any additional curriculums that exist, but were not located in the initial research phase. Not all of the identified programs responded to the RFI; however, after the RFI closed many of them contacted the coordinator and did not have a reason as to why they didn’t participate in the RFI process. This has slowed the process down. The coordinator is working on this project in addition to several other projects. Limited staffing has slowed this process.

² This number reflects a minimum of two individuals per locality representing each of the following program or service types: Child Protective Services, juvenile probation, Community Services Boards, K-12 schools, law enforcement, local domestic or sexual violence agencies, healthcare providers (including hospitals), and groups explicitly focused on human trafficking.

Conclusion

The creation of the Statewide Sex Trafficking Response Coordinator position has resulted in substantial progress toward ensuring Virginia's response to human trafficking is coordinated, strategic, and supported by consistent training and services. This progress is expected to continue in 2023 and beyond, and would benefit from the implementation of recommendations meant to address shortcomings identified by the coordinator:

- Obtain long-term funding for *Virginia's Analytics System for Trafficking* (VAST) (page 5);
- Require school divisions to: Train school staff prior to teaching students about human trafficking; Utilize human trafficking curriculum that is approved by the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) in K-12 classrooms; Establish a process for students to request assistance from the school social worker or guidance counselor following these lessons; Refer suspected cases of human trafficking to the local multidisciplinary team for service provision (page 5); and
- Add a section to § 16.1-248.1 to allow a law-enforcement officer to obtain a shelter care order for habitual runaways (2+ times) to initiate a coordinated treatment response (page 12).
- Increase staffing to allow DCJS to have an employee in each of the seven Virginia State Police division areas. This will allow DCJS to directly support the needs at the locality level to include assisting with building a coordinated response focused around multidisciplinary teams, training, technical assistance, providing consistent communication from the state level to the local level, and supporting the Virginia State Police Human Trafficking Unit with their victim service related needs.

Appendix A

Reported pornography offenses involving child exploitation

Calendar year	Total Offenses	Offenses involving distribution, manufacture, promotion, or transport
2012	224	32
2013	335	62
2014	310	65
2015	315	50
2016	372	31
2017	469	49
2018	519	87
2019	515	57
2020	631	84
2021	808	59
2022 thru June	293	24

Number of arrests of adults and juveniles in Virginia for assisting or promoting prostitution, for prostitution, and for human trafficking-commercial sex acts

Age	Arrest Year	Prostitution	Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts*	Total
Adult	2012	540	285	n/a	825
	2013	462	397	n/a	859
	2014	407	560	n/a	967
	2015	418	273	n/a	691
	2016	405	497	n/a	902
	2017	266	355	n/a	621
	2018	196	198	n/a	394
	2019	207	302	5	514
	2020	139	129	9	277
	2021	85	153	11	249
	2022 thru June	28	59	8	95
Juvenile	2012	0	1	n/a	1
	2013	3	0	n/a	3
	2014	2	1	n/a	3
	2015	2	1	n/a	3
	2016	0	3	n/a	3
	2017	4	1	n/a	5
	2018	4	0	n/a	4
	2019	1	2	1	4
	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022 thru June	0	0	0	0

*Arrests for human trafficking-commercial sex acts were first reportable in calendar year 2019.

Number and percentage of arrests (adults and juveniles combined) for assisting or promoting prostitution, for prostitution, and for human trafficking--commercial sex acts by Virginia State Police division

Arrest Year	Multi-jurisdiction*	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	Division 4	Division 5	Division 6	Division 7	Total
2012	1	234	22	10	5	271	66	217	826
2013	0	271	23	12	5	288	30	233	862
2014	2	334	51	19	5	186	38	335	970
2015	0	132	56	10	9	262	15	210	694
2016	0	334	31	3	30	264	9	234	905
2017	8	220	28	5	7	153	32	173	626
2018	0	114	14	6	1	178	5	80	398
2019	4	171	11	2	1	201	8	120	518
2020	0	70	7	5	0	170	4	21	277
2021	0	148	5	0	1	79	5	11	249
2022 thru June	0	57	4	1	0	17	1	15	95

Arrest Year	Multi-jurisdiction*	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	Division 4	Division 5	Division 6	Division 7	Total
2012	0.1%	28%	3%	1%	1%	33%	8%	26%	100%
2013	0.0%	31%	3%	1%	1%	33%	3%	27%	100%
2014	0.2%	34%	5%	2%	1%	19%	4%	35%	100%
2015	0.0%	19%	8%	1%	1%	38%	2%	30%	100%
2016	0.0%	37%	3%	0%	3%	29%	1%	26%	100%
2017	1.3%	35%	4%	1%	1%	24%	5%	28%	100%
2018	0.0%	29%	4%	2%	0%	45%	1%	20%	100%
2019	0.8%	33%	2%	0%	0%	39%	2%	23%	100%
2020	0.0%	25%	3%	2%	0%	61%	1%	8%	100%
2021	0.0%	59%	2%	0%	0%	32%	2%	4%	100%
2022 thru June	0.0%	60%	4%	1%	0%	18%	1%	16%	100%

*Arrests from agencies with multi-jurisdictional authority, such as VAABC PD or Metro Washington Airports Authority PD

Arrests for human trafficking-commercial sex acts were first reportable in calendar year 2019.

Appendix B

The Virginia Human Trafficking Resource Guide

Providers marked with an asterisk as being **SETTS Trained** have completed the Sexual Exploitation Treatment and Training Services (SETTS) that is provided through DCJS for Case Managers and Licensed Clinicians.

SERVICES – Emergency Shelter & Stabilization:

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
ACTS SAVAS Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service	Northern Virginia – 7	www.actspwc.org
Avalon Center for Women and Children	Tidewater – 5	https://avaloncenter.org/services#Avalon%20Youth%20Services
*CHOICES of Page County	Culpeper – 2	https://choicesofpagecounty.org
Doorways for Women and Families	Northern Virginia – 7	https://www.doorwaysva.org
Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Tidewater – 5	http://www.escadv.org
Empowerhouse	Culpeper – 2	http://www.empowerhouseva.org
Family Resource Center, Inc.	Wytheville -3	http://frcinc.org
Hanover Safe Place	Richmond – 1	http://www.hanoversafeplace.com
*Haven of the Dan River Region	Roanoke Area – 6	http://www.havenofthedanriverregion.com
Help and Emergency Response, Inc. (H.E.R.)	Tidewater – 5	http://hershelter.com/home
Hope House of Scott County	Wytheville -3	http://hopehousesec.org
Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter	Northern Virginia – 7	https://www.lcsj.org
*New Directions Center	Central Virginia – 3	newdirectionscenter.org
*Project Horizon	Roanoke – 6	https://www.newdirectionscenter.org
Seton Youth Shelters	Tidewater – 5	setonyouthshelters.org
*Transitions Family Violence Services	Tidewater – 5	https://www.transitionsfvs.org

Family Services – Comprehensive:

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
Goochland Cares	Richmond – 1	http://www.goochlandcares.org
*Northern Virginia Family Service	Northern Virginia – 7	www.nvfs.org
*Patrick Henry Family Services	Central Virginia – 3	https://www.patrickhenry.org
*People Incorporated	Multiple Regions	https://www.peopleinc.net/index.html
*Project Horizon	Roanoke – 6	http://www.projecthorizon.org
Sexual Assault Resource Agency (SARA)	Central Virginia – 3	www.saracville.org
*Straight Street	Roanoke Area – 6	https://straightstreet.org
Tahirih Justice Center – Greater DC	Northern Virginia – 7	www.tahirih.org
*Women's Resource Center of New River Valley	Roanoke – 6	https://www.wrcnrv.org

Legal Services:

Provider Name	Region	Website
Amara Legal Center	Northern Virginia – 7	https://www.amaralegal.org
Ayuda	Statewide	https://www.ayuda.com
Blue Ridge Legal Services	Multiple Regions	http://brls.org
Central Virginia Legal Aid Society	Richmond – 1	http://cvlas.org
Legal Aid Society of Roanoke Valley	Roanoke Area – 6	http://lasrv.org/index.html
Legal Services of Northern Virginia	Northern Virginia – 7	http://www.lsnv.org/what-we-do/human-trafficking
Southwest Virginia Legal Aid Society	Wytheville – 4	https://www.swvalegalaid.org
Tahirih Justice Center – Greater DC	Northern Virginia – 7	www.tahirih.org
Virginia Poverty Law Center (VPLC)	Richmond – 1	https://vplc.org

Medical Services – Forensic Exams:

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
Augusta Regional SANE Program	Central Virginia – 3	https://www.augustahealth.com
Bon Secours Richmond Health System	Richmond – 1	https://www.bonsecours.com/locations/hospitals-medical-centers/richmond/st-marys-hospital
Carilion Health System	Roanoke Area – 6	https://www.carilionclinic.org
Children's Advocacy Centers of Virginia	Multiple Regions	http://www.cacva.org
INOVA FACT Program	Northern Virginia – 7	https://www.inova.org/about-inova/inova-community/community-access-care/inova-fact
*Mary Washington Hospital	Culpeper – 2	https://www.marywashingtonhealthcare.com/Our-Services/Emergency-Services/Medical-Forensic-Exam-Services.aspx
Riverside Health System	Tidewater – 5	https://www.riversideonline.com/medical-services/emergency-and-trauma-care/programs-and-services/forensic-nursing
*SAFE Center of Southwest Virginia	Wytheville – 4	
UVA Health	Central Virginia – 3	https://uvahealth.com/services/forensic-exams
VCU Medical Center	Richmond – 1	https://www.vcuhealth.org/services/emergency

Multi-Lingual Services:

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
Korean Comm Svc Ctr of Greater WA	Northern Virginia – 7	http://www.kcscgw.org
*Latinos in Va. Empowerment Ctr.	Richmond – 1	https://www.latinosenvirginia.org

Residential Treatment / Aftercare / Transitional Housing – Adults:

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
Avalon Center for Women and Children	Tidewater – 5	https://avaloncenter.org/services#Avalon%20Youth%20Services
The Butterfly House	Tidewater – 5	https://thebutterfly.house/contact
Friends of the Guest House	Northern Virginia – 7	https://friendsofguesthouse.org
*Safe Harbor	Richmond – 1	http://safeharborsshelter.com/about/general-information
*Samaritan House	Tidewater – 5	https://samaritanhouseva.org

Residential Treatment / Aftercare – Juveniles:

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
*The Lampstand	Roanoke Area – 6	thelampstandva.org
*Patrick Henry Family Services	Central Virginia – 3	https://www.patrickhenry.org
Youth For Tomorrow	Northern Virginia – 7	http://www.youthfortomorrow.org/Home

Scholarship Opportunities:

Provider Name	Region	Website
Sun Gate Foundation	Northern Virginia – 7	www.sun-gate.org
University of Toledo Human Trafficking and Social Justice Institute	Nationwide	https://mcusercontent.com/6ab4e22caa6c89069ce086d20/files/79697ffa-cf8a-0ae7-308a-097a3107a1a1/FREE_Flyer.pdf

Therapeutic & Case Management Services:

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
*Central Virginia Community College SARP	Central Virginia – 3	https://centralvirginia.edu/Campus-Life/Campus-Safety-and-Police/Sexual-Misconduct/Title-IX/SARP-SART
*Choices of Page County	Culpeper – 2	https://choicesofpagecounty.org
*Clinch Valley Community Action	Wytheville – 4	https://clinchvalleycaa.org
*Connected Communities	Culpeper – 2	https://www.cciwinchester.com
*Counseling and Forensic Services	Northern Virginia – 7	https://cfsvirginia.com
Eastern Shore Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Tidewater – 5	http://www.escadv.org
*Family Preservation Services	Roanoke Area – 6	https://fpscorp.com
Multicultural Clinical Center (MCC)	Northern Virginia – 7	mcva.com
*National Counseling Group (NCG)	Wytheville – 4	https://www.ncgcommunity.com
New Directions Community Outreach Programs, Inc.	Richmond – 1	http://www.newdirections.support/services.html
*New Directions Center	Central Virginia – 3	https://www.newdirectionscenter.org
*Northern Virginia Family Service	Northern Virginia – 7	www.nvfs.org
*Patrick Henry Family Services	Central Virginia – 3	https://www.patrickhenry.org
*People Inc.	Wytheville – 4	https://www.peopleinc.net
*Project Horizon	Roanoke Area – 6	https://www.projecthorizon.org
*Reset180	Northern Virginia – 7	https://reset180.com
*Safe Harbor	Richmond – 1	http://safeharborshelter.com/about/general-information
*Salus Vita, LLC	Northern Virginia – 7	http://salusvitacounseling.com
*Samaritan House	Tidewater – 5	https://samaritanhouseva.org
*Street Ransom	Roanoke Area – 6	www.streetransom.com
*Transitions Family Violence Services	Tidewater – 5	https://www.transitionsfvs.org
*Trauma & Hope (SETTS Trainer)	Northern Virginia – 7	traumaandhope.com
*Women's Resource Center of New River Valley	Roanoke Area – 6	https://www.wrcnrva.org
*YWCA of Central Virginia	Central Virginia – 3	https://www.ywcacva.org

PREVENTION & INTERVENTION**Community Based Education & Awareness:**

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
Anti-Trafficking International (ATI)	Multiple Regions	https://www.preventht.org
Center for Improving Women's Lives	Northern Virginia – 7	https://www.improvingwomenslives.org
Central Virginia Justice Initiative	Culpeper – 2	www.centralvjusticeinitiative.com
Freekind	Tidewater – 5	https://www.freekindva.org
imPACT Virginia (Ed Program)	Richmond – 1	www.impactvirginia.org
Just ASK: Prevention Project	Northern Virginia – 7	justaskprevention.org
Prevention Project (Managed by Freekind)	Multiple Regions	https://prevention-project.org
*Reset180	Northern Virginia – 7	https://reset180.com
*Straight Street	Roanoke Area – 6	https://straightstreet.org
*Street Ransom	Roanoke Area – 6	www.streetransom.com
*Trauma & Hope (SETTS Trainer)	Northern Virginia – 7	traumaandhope.com

Mentoring Programs:

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
Seton Youth Shelters	Tidewater – 5	setonyouthshelters.org
*Straight Street	Roanoke Area – 6	https://straightstreet.org

School-Based Trafficking Programs:

(*SETTS Trained)

Provider Name	Region	Website
Fairfax County Public Schools	Northern Virginia – 7	https://www.fcps.edu/node/24745
*Prince William County Public Schools	Northern Virginia – 7	https://www.pwcs.edu/departments/student_services/school_social_workers/human_trafficking_prevention