

Boundary Town: ASY

Human Trafficking Prevention Curriculum for Adults Serving Youth

FOR THE TRAINER:

1 Prevent Child Abuse Utah's Boundary Town curriculum (Boundary Town: School Kids, Boundary Town: Parents, and Boundary Town: ASY) is built on a foundation of the protective factors: 1) Social Connections 2) Concrete Supports in Times of Need 3) Resilience 4) Knowledge of Child Development and 5) Social Emotional Competence of Children

2 The purpose of this training is to enlighten, educate, and empower adults to prevent child sexual abuse and human trafficking from happening in their communities and to intervene appropriately if abuse or trafficking is suspected.

3 This curriculum is in compliance with the Utah State Board of Education Administrative Rule 277-630 Child Sex Abuse and Human Trafficking Prevention Training and Instruction This Rule may be updated from time to time as Utah statute changes. Review the rule regularly.

4 [Utah's Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Law](#) (UT 53G-9-207) states that an LEA shall provide once every three years, training and instruction on child sexual abuse and human trafficking prevention and awareness to school personnel in elementary and secondary schools on responding to a disclosure of child sexual abuse in a supportive, appropriate manner; identifying children who are victims or may be at risk of becoming victims of human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation and the mandatory reporting requirements described in Sections 53E-6-701 and 80-2-602, appropriate responses to incidents of sexual extortion, including connecting victims with support services.

5 In the state of Utah, UT [62A-4a-403](#) requires any person who has reason to believe that a child has been subjected to abuse, neglect, or dependency to immediately notify the nearest office of Child and Family Services, a peace officer, or a law enforcement agency. Abuse, neglect, or dependency of a child can be physical, emotional, or sexual.

6 **The Utah child abuse reporting hotline is 1-855-323-3237.**

7 **If a child discloses abuse to you, you are required to personally make the report.** If the child spoke to you directly then you must make the report yourself, you cannot report it to a supervisor and have them make the call. The supervisor may be present while you make the call for support if needed, but you need to do the talking.

8 If you make a report, and it is investigated and no evidence is found, you will not be held liable because you made the report in good faith and were making sure that the child was safe. Failure to report, however, can have consequences. You can be charged with a Class B Misdemeanor. (UT 62A-4a-411) A person found guilty will likely need to complete community service or complete a program on child abuse prevention.

- 1** It is the responsibility of adults to prevent human trafficking and online exploitation. It is never a child's fault if they are abused, trafficked, or extorted. Parents are the most important people in a child's life. Parents have the primary responsibility of keeping their children safe from abuse and trafficking. Parents are also primarily responsible for teaching their children these topics in age-appropriate, child-specific, and supportive ways.
- 2** The work of strengthening families also helps to prevent harm to children. Strong families create strong communities where children are safe to grow, learn, play, create, compete, and worship free of abuse.
- 3** One in seven Utah children are sexually abused before the age of 18. Many incidents of abuse are not reported. Knowing that many of the adults who take this training could be victims of child sexual abuse or trafficking, the course was written with trauma-informed practices in mind. Children who have been sexually abused are more likely to be subject to trafficking. All content is designed and delivered with that in mind. The average age of abuse disclosure is in adulthood so please be aware when teaching adults.
- 4** This course was created for adults and uses language that is appropriate for adults only. This course should not be taught to children. For content that is appropriate for elementary-age children, please see Boundary Town: School Kids. It complies with UT Code 53G-9-207 (a)(I) and (II)
- 5** Role-playing antisocial behavior is not permitted in any of Prevent Child Abuse Utah's trainings including those for children, parents, and adults who work with youth.
- 6** Utah law clarifies that victims of human trafficking should be treated as such, and not subjected to arrest or criminal prosecution for acts they engaged in as a result of trafficking. This concept is known as "safe harbor". Children engaged in commercial sex cannot be subjected to juvenile delinquency proceedings, but must be treated as victims of abuse and referred to services through DCFS (See U.C.A. 78A-6-1114). Children victimized in any form of labor trafficking should also be considered abuse victims. Children wrongfully adjudicated as "delinquent" for conduct they engaged in as a result of trafficking can petition courts to have those convictions vacated. Legislation has removed references to "child prostitution" or "child prostitutes" throughout the Utah Code. This recognizes the fact that children engaged in commercial sex are being exploited and are legally considered victims of human trafficking.

INTRODUCTION

1 Welcome to Boundary Town! Prevent Child Abuse Utah offers this online training to give you the education and tools to keep the children in your neighborhood, classroom, school, field, studio, and church protected from human trafficking. Different topics are taught in the interactive modules. A certificate will be issued after you complete each of the modules.

2 As you begin this training, please take a minute to reflect on your background, experiences, and cultural upbringing about child sexual abuse and/or human trafficking. The concepts you learn today may challenge your own ideas. Will you make a commitment to stay open to the information and concepts you learn today?

3 Human Trafficking is found in every city across the United States. For a child suffering from trafficking, the effects can span their lifetime.

4 It is estimated that more than 300,000 children in the United States are sexually abused every year. In Utah, 1 in 5 women and 1 in 12 men experienced child sexual abuse before their eighteenth birthday.

5 91% of the time, a child is sexually abused by someone known and trusted by the child or the child's family members. It is estimated that the impacts of child sexual abuse cost Utah taxpayers approximately \$1 billion annually.

6 In 2024, the National Human Trafficking Hotline identified 99 human trafficking cases in Utah. In those cases, there were 130 total victims. Nineteen were children.
(https://humantraffickinghotline.org/en/statistics/utah?utm_source)

7 Statistics for other forms of abuse are even harder to pin down. Many children wait to report or never report child abuse, therefore the numbers likely underestimate the true impact of the problem.

8 When you hear these statistics, you may believe that child abuse is a problem that can't be solved. Accepting the reality of the issue can also be motivating. By taking this course, you are positioning yourself to be part of the solution. We hope you'll take the pledge to protect children and prevent child abuse and trafficking in whatever space you are in charge of. Child abuse isn't inevitable. It is preventable! With education and tools, every adult is equipped to keep their home, neighborhood, and community safe for children.

9 Utah Code 53g-9-207 states that, "a school district or charter school shall provide, every three years, training and instruction on child sexual abuse and human trafficking prevention and awareness to school personnel in elementary and secondary schools..."

1 Utah Code 80-8-202 states that, “a youth service organization shall provide and a youth worker shall complete reasonable training in sexual abuse identification and reporting...and shall implement... policies to ensure the reporting of suspected sexual abuse...”

2 As an adult working with the youth in your community, please pause to reflect on the important role you play in our children’s lives. Thank you for doing your part to recognize and report human trafficking. Our children are better because of your dedication and sacrifice.

3 Human Trafficking prevention matters. Together, all adults can ensure children have the freedom to grow, learn, play, create, and worship in safety. Again, welcome to Boundary Town!

INTERACTIVE MODULE: MR. & MRS. SALUS - PREVENTION STARTS AT HOME

4 Hi there! Welcome to our home. My name is Mike Salus and this is my wife, Jessica. We love raising our children in Boundary Town and work to keep them safe from abuse here at home and while they are out in the community at school, in their after-school activities, and at church.

5 When we began learning about child abuse and how to prevent it, it was challenging at times. We individually took time to reflect on our own background, experiences and cultural upbringing about child abuse and child sexual abuse. We made a commitment to stay open to the information and concepts we learned. Will you make that same commitment? As you take the training, it can be helpful to have a notepad nearby to write down your feelings and take notes.

6 You must act on your commitment to keep your children safe by learning to recognize and respond to inappropriate behaviors around your children before your child is harmed. Parents must also commit to reporting to the proper authorities if something is disclosed to them by a child.

7 Through education, we learned some key prevention concepts and how to talk with and teach our children about these topics.

8 Every person deserves privacy when it comes to dressing, bathing, sleeping, and other personal activities. We’ve set clear rules about respecting that privacy, and we make sure everyone follows them. These rules also apply to anyone who comes into our home: friends, relatives, babysitters, or guests.

9 We’ve had open conversations as a family about important boundaries, like: what situations are safe for sleepovers; when it’s okay to be alone with another teen or an adult; who we trust to babysit or help out at home and internet and phone safety expectations.

1 We've also created a family safety plan that includes a "safe word." This word can be used in person or over the phone if one of our kids feels unsafe, scared, or pressured and needs our immediate help. They know they can use it anytime—no questions asked. You can do the same with your family, whether by using a template or writing down your own boundaries and expectations. Share the plan with anyone who spends time with your children so that everyone is on the same page.

2 We talk with our children about the "Uh-Oh Feeling". It's that gut sense you get when something feels off, unsafe, or uncomfortable. It's the same feeling you might get when you're watching a scary movie or walking into an unfamiliar situation.

3 We explain the difference between:

4 Secrets to keep: things that are fun, positive, and safe, like a surprise party. These always come out eventually and never cause harm.

5 Secrets to tell: things that make you feel uneasy, unsafe, or confused. These should *never* be kept to yourself.

6 We encourage our children to trust that "Uh-Oh Feeling" and speak up right away to a trusted adult.

7 We remind our kids that their bodies belong to them. They have the right to say **no** to any kind of touch, hug, or interaction that makes them uncomfortable, even if it's from a family member, coach, teacher, or peer.

8 We practice ways to set boundaries and say "no" clearly and firmly. We teach our children that they can say: "Stop." "I don't like that." "Leave me alone." or "No, thank you."

9 We've been clear about private parts of the body too. These are the parts of the body covered by a swimsuit. No one should see or touch these areas unless it's for medical care, safety, or personal hygiene assistance and never in secret or for sexual reasons. We also use the correct terms (vulva, vagina, penis, testicles) so that if they ever need to describe a situation, there's no confusion.

10 Part of our family safety plan is teaching our kids how to get help. We make it clear that if someone hurts or pressures them, it is never their fault. Adults, not children, are responsible for keeping kids safe.

11 We've helped each of our kids identify at least five trusted adults they could turn to if they ever felt unsafe. A trusted adult is anyone over 18 who respects that your body belongs to you, never asks you to keep harmful secrets and who listens and takes you seriously.

1 We wrote down names and phone numbers on cards they keep in their backpacks and bedrooms. We also practice calling or reaching out to these adults so they know how to get help.

2 We've told our kids: if you ever think a friend is being hurt, it's not tattling to tell a trusted adult, it's protecting them. Keep telling until someone helps.

3 Our Family Safety Plan comes down to three simple rules we repeat often: 1) Listen to your feelings. 2) Say No 3)Go Tell.

4 By keeping these conversations open and ongoing, our children know they can always come to us, and we know they're prepared to handle unsafe or uncomfortable situations.

INTERACTIVE MODULE: MS. MARSH - CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION

5 Hi there! I'm Ms. Marsh. I'm a teacher at Boundary Town Elementary School. The administration, teachers, and staff at our school work together to keep our campus safe from abuse so that our students' innocence and vulnerability are protected as they learn and grow.

6 We take the safety of our children seriously and know that protecting them from abuse ensures a healthy and prosperous future for Boundary Town.

7 Today, I'm going to teach you about child sexual abuse, grooming to gain access and how our school community has created boundaries and policies to create a safe space for our students.

8 Child sexual abuse is a crime. It feeds off trust and secrecy. Like all criminal acts, offenders are subject to police investigation and the criminal justice system.

9 Utah's child abuse reporting law gives all adults the responsibility, power, and permission to contact the police and child protective services when child sexual abuse activity is suspected or witnessed.

Effects of Child Sexual Abuse

10 Child sexual abuse crime has long-lasting effects and can cause various physical and/or mental health problems.

11 Survivors report increased likelihood of substance abuse, anxiety, insecurity, fear, medical issues, trauma, cognitive impairment, memory loss, and depression.

12 Side effects also include increased risk of eating disorders, and even suicide. Both male and female survivors are more likely to engage in prostitution and many report a loss of their innocence and lifelong, devastating emotional effects, carrying shame throughout their life

- 1 It's important to understand that most people who have experienced abuse do not become abusers.
- 2 There are two types of child sexual abuse crimes: contact and non-contact.
- 3 The simple definition of contact child sexual abuse is when an adult or older child contacts a child on the private parts of their body for no appropriate reason.
- 4 The crime of contact child sexual abuse also includes when an adult or older child asks, forces, or allows a child to touch them on their private parts.
- 5 The second type of child sexual abuse crime is non-contact. This type of criminal behavior can happen in many ways. It can happen in-person or using different forms of technology.
- 6 Non-contact child sexual abuse includes:
 - 7 Using sexually explicit language around or when talking to a child
 - 8 Taking inappropriate pictures of a child or asking the child to take inappropriate photos of themselves. It may also include sending the photos through any form of technology
 - 9 Forcing a child to undress
 - 10 When an adult exposes themselves to a child
 - 11 Exposing a child to sexually explicit media and materials

Tactics for Grooming to Gain Access to Youth

- 12 Media causes us to believe that perpetrators who exploit children come from groups or places that are different from our own. In reality, most child sexual abuse perpetrators are people you encounter in your everyday life.
- 13 They can be charming, charismatic, and pillars in the community. Youth can also abuse children, especially when a child is older and has more power and control over a victim.
- 14 Perpetrators are generally methodical in their efforts to keep up the public image they have worked to create. People who society respects and admires can be child sexual abuse perpetrators, including those in the workplace.
- 15 Child sexual abuse can happen when perpetrators have access to children. Simply put, adults who have access to youth before or after school, or adults in positions of authority in any private situation who have access to children are more likely to sexually abuse and traffick children than those who do not.

- 1** Child sexual abuse and trafficking perpetrators can be doctors, clergy, elected officials, successful and wealthy business leaders, youth leaders, parents, and family members.
- 2** Perpetrators are almost always someone a child knows and trusts.
- 3** Abuse can happen in the child's home, a friend's home, at school, outside, in a car, bathroom or locker room, locked room, in dark areas or areas protected from view, etc.
- 4** There is no specific time of day that abuse happens, although children may be more vulnerable when they are tired or asleep.
- 5** Beyond a child's in-person life is their online life. Some child sexual abusers hide behind fake profiles on social media and websites including Instagram, Roblox, Discord, and TikTok. They gain access to a child through private and public messages. Unsupervised use of AI chatbots can also be dangerous.
- 6** A misconception about child sexual abuse crime is that it happens suddenly. Perpetrators build up trust slowly and over time with the child and with the adults in a child's life.
- 7** 91% of the time, children are abused by someone they know and trust.
- 8** As a parent, perpetrators will work to earn your trust, causing you to let your guard down.
- 9** Perpetrators look for children they have or may gain access to. They determine what protective boundaries are in place before deciding what rules they will test, which adults they can manipulate, and which child to abuse.
- 10** Knowing this, at Boundary Town Elementary School we've created boundaries and policies to ensure our students are safe and protected from abuse. You can create safe spaces for the children in your community too.
- 11** To do this, you must understand how perpetrators build trust with children and their caregivers to gain access to a child. This behavioral pattern is called "grooming to gain access to youth".
- 12** When parents know how adults or older children try to gain access to children, they are better prepared to interrupt the process and prevent child sexual abuse before it happens.
- 13** Behaviors involved in grooming to gain access to youth include:
- 14** Selection: A perpetrator looks for children and environments where access will go unchallenged or undetected. Selection can also be based on preferential factors such as the child's age or gender.

- 1** Offenders also look at situational factors that allow easy access to children: their own child, the child of a relative, or children they have influence over.
- 2** Other risk factors perpetrators look for are children with disabilities, or those who seek attention and affection due to low self-esteem and feeling lonely. Lack of appropriate information about sex and healthy human relationships also puts a child at risk.
- 3** Engagement: The perpetrator creates, or works to strengthen a relationship or friendship with the selected child. They may also work to create a relationship with the parent.
- 4** You might find yourself thinking, “Why does this adult want to spend so much time with this child?”
- 5** To build trust, offenders will offer help, money, or gifts to the child and caregiver. It is important to be aware of individuals who focus too much time and attention on your child.
- 6** Grooming: The perpetrator will test boundaries with the selected child. This can include acting overly casual, complimenting a student’s body or appearance, gossiping about teachers or students, communicating secretly by text, email, phone, and social media, telling inappropriate jokes, or sharing sexual material.
- 7** Offenders often encourage children to break rules. This includes family rules about phone use, drugs, and alcohol. This is a tactic used to make the child blame themselves and feel they played a part in the abuse. Sometimes perpetrators use drugs and alcohol as an incentive or in exchange for sexual acts or as a way to inebriate the child and control their defenses.
- 8** Physical contact will start as regular, mostly comfortable non-sexual touch and gradually escalate to behavior like back rubs, then faked “accidental” contact of a child’s private parts.
- 9** Perpetrators will watch to see how the child reacts. They look for passivity or compliance in the child.
- 10** It is never a child’s fault if they are abused or trafficked. It is the responsibility of adults to keep children safe. If an offender’s grooming behavior is questioned or challenged, the abuse may not start or could be stopped.
- 11** Assault: Child sexual abuse assault can be confusing for a child. They may not understand what has happened. As their body reacts to the abuse, a child may not have the vocabulary to describe the body parts or sensations they feel. Assault is inappropriate behavior no matter the feelings generated in the child. The ability to trust in others can also be affected.
- 12** Concealment: Concealment is the stage where the perpetrator does all they can to manipulate the child into keeping the assault a secret.

- 1** The offender may cause confusion in the child by playing the victim. They may blame the child for the perpetrator's choice to abuse and make the child feel responsible for the abuse and they brought it on themselves or encouraged it in some way.
- 2** They may remind the child of their willingness to break certain rules and cause the child to believe that the "obedient or good thing to do" is to keep the abuse a secret.
- 3** An offender will threaten and intimidate the child and make them feel that no one would believe them if they were to tell.
- 4** Since perpetrators are often known, loved, and trusted by the child, a perpetrator may convince a child to keep the abuse a secret so the perpetrator won't get into trouble.
- 5** The ability for children to recognize abuse grows with age but vulnerability looks different at each stage of child development. Young children lack vocabulary and are easily manipulated. Children ages 6-9 are manipulated through shame or fear of punishment and may stay silent to avoid "getting in trouble." Older children may recognize abusive dynamics but may minimize or rationalize them due to loyalty or fear. They are also vulnerable to online grooming, peer pressure, and promises of gifts, money, or adventure.
- 6** After learning about child sexual abuse, grooming to gain access to youth, and human trafficking, the school district administration, school administrators, teachers, and parents at Boundary Town Elementary School and Boundary Town High School created a Safety Plan/Rules of Conduct for all adults who enter school property.
- 7** Every adult is responsible for the safety of children. If someone approaches a youth in an inappropriate way, adults are the ones who need to prevent, recognize, and respond responsibly.
- 8** The Safety Plan/Rules of Conduct include:
 - 9** Keeping doors open and windows clear and uncovered if a child is alone with an adult; isolation with a child is not permitted
 - 10** Communicating with students using the approved platforms and apps the school uses. No private communication with students through text, email, phone calls, online gaming or social media websites is permitted.
 - 11** Maintaining professional boundaries including not gossiping or sharing personal or intimate details of one's home life with a student
 - 12** Confronting a co-worker or adult who is behaving in suspicious ways or contrary to the rules of conduct

- 1 Telling tasteful jokes
- 2 Giving high-fives or fist-bumps
- 3 Respecting a child's request for more personal space
- 4 Believing a child if they disclose abuse
- 5 Reporting suspected, disclosed, or witnessed child abuse directly to the child abuse reporting hotline. (1-855-323-3237)
- 6 We also created a plan so we know what to do and what to say if someone is violating the Rules of Conduct. Every employee has a card at their desk with the child abuse reporting hotline and the information they will need when they call.
- 7 Included in the safety plan are the steps to take after reporting abuse to Child Protective Services.
- 8 By creating a culture of safety and professionalism and monitoring access to our students, we are directly preventing child sexual abuse crime from happening on our campus.
- 9 I've been able to take what we do at school and apply it to my home life as well!
- 10 Quiz: What are some red flags to indicate an adult is grooming to gain access to youth?
(Check all that apply)
 - Encouraging a child to break family rules
 - Donating money to a non-profit that helps children in foster care
 - Texting a child through a private messaging app
 - Mentoring a student who has a particular gift for a class subject
 - Having private meetings with a child and telling people, "You know me. You can trust me."
 - Being a fan of true crime
 - Using authority or status to ask for special treatment from children

INTERACTIVE MODULE: MRS. PROFFER

- 11 Hello! I'm Mrs. Proffer. I'm a school counselor at Boundary Town High School.
- 12 I work to keep our school campus free of abuse so that the students can focus on developing their talents and minds without the emotional and mental distractions that trauma causes. Today, I want to talk to you about human trafficking and how we work to protect our students from trafficking.

- 1 Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery in which traffickers use force, fraud, or coercion to control victims for the purpose of engaging in commercial sex acts or labor services against his or her will. These crimes include digital trafficking, including the production and distribution of photographs, videos, and other media of underage victims through online social networks. Abuse can happen anywhere and at any time.
- 2 Human trafficking is a crime. Adults are legally responsible to not abuse or exploit children.
- 3 Utah's Safe Harbor Law protects child victims of trafficking from being subject to juvenile delinquency proceedings. (UT 76-10-1302)
- 4 The two types of child trafficking are: Sex trafficking and labor trafficking.
- 5 Child sex trafficking uses force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of a commercial sex act with a minor.
- 6 Child sex trafficking crime includes the production and distribution of photographs, videos, or other media of underage victims.
- 7 A person who is under age 18, cannot consent to any form of commercial sex. Exchanging anything of value including transportation, money, food, water, shelter, alcohol, drugs etc., for sex with a minor is sex trafficking.
- 8 Child labor trafficking uses force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of illegally using a child's labor or services.
- 9 Traffickers use force, fraud, and coercion to manipulate children to engage in child sex and child labor trafficking.
- 10 **Force** can involve physical violence, including rape, beatings, and physical confinement.
- 11 **Fraud** can involve false promises regarding employment or compensation. For example, traffickers may use advertisements for a modeling agency to lure victims and force them into commercial sex acts. Individuals might travel to another country under the promise of well-paying work at a farm or factory only to find themselves manipulated into forced labor.
- 12 **Coercion** includes any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to manipulate a person to believe that failure to perform an act will result in serious harm to them or someone they love. Sexual extortion ("sextortion") is a tool of coercion.
- 13 If a child is not working voluntarily, but because of fear of a serious consequence, including physical, emotional, reputational, or financial harm, they are being trafficked.

1 Sexual extortion (or “sextortion”) occurs when a perpetrator coerces a victim to engage in sexual contact or sexually explicit conduct including to produce, provide, or distribute an image, video, or other recording of any individual naked or engaged in sexually explicit conduct and communicates by any means a threat to the victim’s person, property, or reputation or to distribute an intimate image, counterfeit intimate image, or video of the victim with intent to obtain a thing of value from a victim.

2 Traffickers look for vulnerable individuals by frequenting locations where youth congregate including schools, malls, parks, shelters, foster and group homes, online games, and social media apps.

3 Labor trafficking can happen in industrial facilities, households, agricultural enterprises, or any other workplace.

4 Trafficking happens in families. When a parent or other family member exploits family power dynamics and vulnerabilities of a child to compel them into child sex or labor trafficking, it is called familial trafficking.

5 Vulnerable youth populations include those involved in the Children Juvenile Justice System; Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) and the foster care system; Also, refugees and immigrant youth; homeless and runaway youth; lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBTQ+) youth; and American Indian and Native Alaskan youth. Children with disabilities are also vulnerable.

6 The community you live in may have specific characteristics that contribute to the prevalence of child sexual abuse and/or human trafficking.

7 Rural communities may be close-knit, but private. Victims may fear community backlash for reporting abuse. Rural communities often have less access to medical and behavioral health resources. Urban communities typically have homeless youth populations and gang activity. These characteristics increase the risk of abuse. Religious communities that put a high trust in leaders and emphasize protecting the community’s reputation over justice enable the risk of abuse. Immigrant, refugee, and indigenous communities all have increased risk of human trafficking due to the lack of resources and generational trauma that often exists.

8 In Boundary Town, we work to minimize the risk factors that make children vulnerable to child sexual abuse, trafficking, and sexual extortion.

9 This includes directing resources to strengthening families, mental health, addiction recovery, and assisting people to move out of poverty and homelessness.

1 Every citizen of Boundary Town is willing to respect the boundaries of others and is aware that boundaries aren't always communicated verbally. Children are taught to honor and understand that others have boundaries, and that they need to avoid pushing those boundaries.

2 We teach our students the characteristics of healthy relationships including, respect, equality, honesty, good communication, physical and emotional safety, independence, and shared enjoyment.

3 Parents learn how to monitor internet use, including chatbots, and ensure children are using privacy settings online and on phone apps.

4 At Boundary Town High School, parents, teachers, and administrators work together to create policies to protect children from human trafficking.

5 By coordinating our efforts, a clear and unified discussion of child abuse and human trafficking is happening at school and at home.

6 The adults in Boundary Town are serious about keeping our city safe for ALL of our children.

Effects of Human Trafficking

7 Trafficking has long-lasting effects and can cause various physical and/or mental health problems.

8 Survivors report increased likelihood of substance abuse, anxiety, insecurity, fear, medical issues, trauma, cognitive impairment, memory loss, and depression.

9 Side effects also include increased risk of eating disorders and even suicide. Both male and female survivors are more likely to engage in prostitution and many report a loss of their innocence and lifelong, devastating emotional effects, carrying shame throughout their life

10 In trafficking, a trafficker and victim may form what's called a trauma bond. The trafficker controls the victim to induce commercial sex or forced labor. The trafficker sustains control through economic, sexual, or emotional abuse.

11 The emotional abuse might include intimidation, manipulation, isolation, coercion, minimizing, denying, or blaming. The trafficker's imposed controls can lead to a situation where the victim is reliant upon and/or sympathetic to the trafficker.

12 A trauma bond is characterized by cycles of abuse and intermittent positive reinforcement. The victim may be extremely loyal and seem to be obsessive over the trafficker.

1 Victims of human trafficking who undergo multiple mental, physical and emotional forms of trauma experience poly-victimization. The traumatization leads to change in the plasticity of their brains and can rewire cognitive functions.

2 When talking with a child, it is important to understand that trauma may change their typical reactions. It is never a child's fault they have been abused or trafficked. You can shift perspective by not focusing on what a child did, rather, focus on what happened to them.

3 Misconceptions: There are many misconceptions associated with child sex and child labor trafficking. It is important at our school that all staff know the true facts:

4 Human trafficking exists in every country, including the United States. It exists nationwide—in cities, suburbs, and rural towns—and probably in your community.

5 Human trafficking victims can be any age, race, gender, or nationality. They can be young children, teenagers, women, men, and runaways.

6 Victims are United States citizens, as well as foreign-born individuals. Victims come from all socioeconomic backgrounds.

7 Sex trafficking has received a lot of media attention, but forced labor is also a significant and prevalent type of human trafficking.

8 Victims are found both in legitimate and illegitimate labor industries, including sweatshops, massage parlors, agriculture, restaurants, hotels, and domestic service.

9 Often, victims are forced, defrauded, or coerced into engaging in criminal activities such as selling drugs or retail theft.

10 Not all trafficking is forced. According to state and federal law, any minor under the age of 18 who is induced to perform commercial sex acts is a victim of human trafficking, regardless of whether he or she is forced or coerced.

11 Human trafficking is not the same as smuggling. Trafficking is exploitation-based and does not require movement across borders.

12 Although transporting a person for the purpose of commercial sex or forced labor is one way of committing human trafficking, trafficking can also occur without movement of a person.

13 Smuggling is movement-based and involves moving a person who is not lawfully entitled to be in the state, in violation of immigration laws.

1 Victims do not always seek help when they are in public. Human trafficking is often a hidden crime. Victims may be afraid to come forward and get help.

2 They may be forced or coerced through threats or violence. They may fear retribution from traffickers, including danger to their families.

3 They may not be in possession of or have control of their identification documents, and they may not fully understand what is happening to them or they blame themselves for their circumstances.

Trafficker Recruitment

4 Traffickers target vulnerable children and lure them into forced labor and commercial sex and other forms of sexual exploitation.

5 In fact, the vast majority of child victims in the commercial sex industry and in forced labor are recruited and controlled by traffickers.

6 Traffickers often use the internet to recruit their victims. Trafficking victims can also become traffickers by recruiting their peers.

7 A trafficker uses many tactics to target child victims. These are intended to trick or manipulate children. Examples include:

8 Providing false feelings of love and affection

9 Creating a dependency on drugs or alcohol or exploiting or manipulating an existing drug addiction

10 Isolating the victim from others

11 Physical, sexual, or verbal abuse of the victim

12 Confining the victim... controlling access to food or shelter;

13 Placing the victim in "debt"

14 Exhausting victims with long work hours and quotas

15 Threatening friends, family, or other victims

16 Convincing the child that engaging in commercial sex or other forced labor is better than the life they have at home..and supplying or buying the victim expensive items

1 After learning about human trafficking, the administration, teachers and parents at Boundary Town High School created a school policy called the Rules of Conduct/Safety Plan for all adults who enter the school property.

2 Every adult is responsible for the safety of children. If someone approaches a youth in an inappropriate way, adults are the ones who need to prevent, recognize, and respond.

3 The policy of the Rules of Conduct/Safety Plan include:

- Keeping doors open and windows clear and uncovered if a child is alone with an adult; isolation with a child is not permitted
- Communicating with students using the approved platforms and apps the school uses. No private communication with students through text, email, phone calls, online gaming or social media websites
- Maintaining professional boundaries including not gossiping or sharing personal or intimate details of one's home life with a student
- Confronting a co-worker or adult who is behaving in suspicious ways or contrary to the rules of conduct: 1) Describe the behavior 2) Set a limit 3) Move on
- Telling tasteful jokes
- Giving high-fives or fist-bumps
- Respecting a child's request for more personal space
- Believing a child if they disclose abuse
- Reporting suspected, disclosed, or witnessed child abuse directly to the child abuse reporting hotline
- Monitoring children's internet and chatbot use, using privacy features
- Looking for online perpetrators who may be targeting children
- Respecting a child's right to set physical boundaries and say no to any kind of touch that makes them feel unsafe or uncomfortable.
- Restraint is only allowed if the child is a danger to themselves or others, and only by trained adults.

4 The second part of the Rules of Conduct/Safety Plan states what to do and what to say if someone is violating the Rules of Conduct/Safety Plan. Our school's verbal safety plan is initiated when an adult sees a violation of the Rules of Conduct/Safety Plan or if they suspect abusive activity may be going on. It is a three-step process is 1) Describe the Behavior ("I see that your door was closed while you are meeting with Kayden alone") 2) State the limit ("Per our Rules of Conduct, keep the door open.") 3) Move on ("I'm heading to lunch.")

5 When a violation of the safety plan occurs, we also encourage the employees to reflect on the behavior they have observed, trust their intuition, and ask themselves the questions, "Does something about the behavior seem odd? Does it make me feel uncomfortable? Does it seem to happen often? Has anyone else noticed or commented?" If the answer is yes, employees are directed to call the Utah child abuse reporting hotline (855) 323-3237.

- 1 Every employee has a card at their desk with the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline and the information they will need when they call.
- 2 By creating a culture of safety and professionalism and monitoring access to our students, we are directly preventing human trafficking of students on our campus.
- 3 Additionally, the educators at Boundary Town High School understand the power of positive childhood experiences. When faculty members take a genuine interest in students and help everyone feel a sense of belonging, we are contributing to the protective factors of a strong and safe community.
- 4 In Boundary Town, we want all children to feel safe and secure. We want our children to be able to focus on developing their talents and minds without the emotional and mental distractions that trauma causes.
- 5 Together, we can keep our schools and our community a safe place for our children. Knowing the facts about human trafficking and understanding what to recognize if we suspect a child is being victimized, gives us all the opportunity to protect and care for the children around us.

INTERACTIVE MODULE: MR. BROWN

- 6 Hello. I'm Mr. Brown. I work at Boundary Town Child Protective Services.
- 7 Thank you for taking the time to understand what human trafficking is and how to interrupt and prevent it from happening.
- 8 Today, I want to talk to you about how to recognize some of the indicators a child might be being trafficked, how to receive a disclosure of abuse, and how to report human trafficking, including what to expect when you call the Utah child abuse reporting hotline.
- 9 Utah's child abuse reporting hotline is (855) 323-3237. The National Trafficking Tipline is (888) 373-7888

RECOGNIZE TRAFFICKING

- 10 There are various indicators that may be present in a youth who is a victim of human trafficking.
- 11 Some signs could indicate that there are other stressors occurring in a youth's life that are affecting their well-being, such as divorce or bullying.

12 However, if an adult observes a combination of these signs, they should be attentive, use their intuition, and make sure to address them immediately.

Possible indicators of a Victim of Child Sex Trafficking

- 1** Some possible indicators of a trafficking victim may include but are not limited to:
- 2** An inability to attend school on a regular basis and/or unexplained absences
- 3** Frequently running away from home
- 4** References made to frequent travel to other cities
- 5** Bruises or other signs of physical trauma, withdrawn behavior, depression, anxiety, or fear
- 6** Lack of control over a personal schedule and/or identification or travel documents
- 7** Hunger, malnourishment, or inappropriate dress (based on weather conditions or surroundings)
- 8** Signs of drug addiction
- 9** Coached or rehearsed responses to questions
- 10** A sudden change in attire, behavior, relationships, or material possessions
- 11** Uncharacteristic promiscuity and/or references to sexual situations or terminology beyond age-specific norms
- 12** A boyfriend or girlfriend who is noticeably older and/or is controlling
- 13** An attempt to conceal scars, tattoos, or bruises
- 14** A sudden change in attention to personal hygiene
- 15** Tattoos (a form of branding) displaying the name or moniker of a trafficker, such as “daddy”
Hyper-arousal or symptoms of anger, panic, phobia, irritability, hyperactivity, frequent crying, temper tantrums, regressive behavior, and/or clinging behavior

1 Hypo-arousal or symptoms of, daydreaming, inability to bond with others, inattention, forgetfulness, and/or shyness

2 Use of terminology associated with the sex industry such as, “the life”, or, “the game,” “turning tricks,” “hustling,” and, “the track”, and use of websites and apps known for selling explicit services.

Possible indicators of a Victim of Labor Trafficking

3 Child sex trafficking IS child labor trafficking.

4 Since child labor trafficking includes other forms of exploitation, it’s important to be aware of the signs of child labor trafficking and that they are different from child sex trafficking indicators.

5 Possible indicators of a child labor trafficking victim include but may not be limited to:

6 Being unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips

7 Being employed, but not having a school-authorized work permit

8 Being employed and having a work permit, but clearly working outside the permitted hours for students

9 Owing a large debt and being unable to pay it off

10 Not being allowed breaks at work or being subjected to excessively long work hours

11 Being overly concerned with pleasing an employer and/or deferring personal or educational decisions to a boss

12 Not being in control of his or her own money

13 Hunger, malnourishment, or inappropriate dress (based on weather conditions or surroundings)

14 Children may be victims of trafficking and not show any of the indicators listed.

Possible indicators of a Victim of Sexual Extortion

15 Emotional indicators a student may be a victim of sexual extortion include expressions of shame, guilt, or worthlessness, hopelessness or suicidal ideation, or fear of being exposed or embarrassed without giving clear reasons.

1 Victims of sexual extortion may have a sudden change in their social media use, abruptly stopping activity or deleting apps. They may receive an unusual amount of messages from unknown contacts and compulsively monitor their phone as if under pressure to respond.

2 Be careful not to rely too much on the signs above. Your best indicator is your gut. Listen to your intuition, especially when you suspect something isn't right.

3 If you suspect a youth is being abused, trafficked or extorted, immediately call the Child Abuse Reporting Hotline at 855-323-3237.

4 In Utah, the mandatory reporting law empowers all adults to report suspected child abuse and trafficking.

5 Every adult is a mandatory reporter, not just teachers, social workers, and police.

6 RISK FACTORS: The circumstances and environments youth experience can put them at a higher risk of being abused and trafficked.

7 Parents or guardians who don't monitor access to their child, or if a child has unsupervised access to technology may put a child at risk of being selected by a perpetrator.

8 Risk also happens when a child is exposed to media and online games that are violent, sexually explicit, or degrading to women.

9 Youth struggling with insecurity, low self-esteem, and loneliness are particularly vulnerable.

10 When children aren't taught appropriate information about sex and healthy human relationships, it puts them at a higher risk.

11 Higher risk happens when children have past experience with childhood sexual abuse and/or sexual exploitation by family members or peers and those are engaged in sexting or have been victims of sextortion

12 If a youth has a cognitive, physical, emotional and/or learning disability, or developmental delay she or she may be susceptible to abuse.

13 Children in foster care are also at risk for further abuse.

RECEIVING A DISCLOSURE

14 Communicate to the children you interact with the importance of talking to a trusted adult if they are experiencing abuse. Tell them that this can lead to protecting the person who may be experiencing abuse.

1 As a responsible adult working with children in your community, you may be the person a child chooses to confide in and disclose abuse they have experienced or are experiencing.

2 When a youth discloses abuse, the way you respond plays an important part in whether the youth will continue to confide or will shut off.

3 To communicate in a trauma-informed way, remember to respond, don't react.

4 Generally, when children disclose abuse, they do not use direct and specific statements. They're often scared or worried about how the disclosure will be received.

5 They may think that they will not be believed or that they will get in trouble for disclosing. They may be fearful, or feel social pressure or have other reasons for keeping quiet. Youth may be ashamed and judge themselves according to how they feel you are perceiving them.

6 For these reasons, children may use more subtle ways of bringing up the abuse in an effort to identify a safe adult who will listen.

7 For example, you may hear a child say:

8 "What would happen if a girl told her mom that her dad hurt her and her mom didn't believe her?"

9 "Our neighbor wears funny underwear!"

10 "My babysitter keeps bothering me."

11 Disclosures with "strings attached" are used by children who are nervous about the consequences of telling their secret. An abuser may use threats to keep children quiet. Examples of a disclosure with strings attached sound like this:

12 "I have a problem, but if I tell you about it you have to promise to keep it a secret."

13 "Do you promise not to tell anyone else?"

14 Some children may be curious about the reporting process after their disclosure.

15 Younger children, typically kindergarten through third grade, generally want to disclose their secret to someone they trust and let the adult take the lead with little or no follow-up questions from the child.

16 Older children, usually fourth grade and older, are more familiar with what could happen after a disclosure.

1 They have heard about foster care and they know that people can be arrested so they may have follow-up questions. You might think it will be reassuring to know the person hurting them might go to jail; the child may not want their abuser to get in trouble. And you really can't know if that will be the outcome anyway.

2 Be honest and age-appropriate with the child. If they ask questions, often your answer will be, "I don't know."

3 It is better to tell the child that you do not know, because the child sees you as someone they can trust.

4 Let the child know that you will continue to support them and will try to answer any questions they may have.

5 Don't make promises you can't keep. This can be harmful to the trusting relationship you have with a child.

6 A promise or comment like, "Everything is going to be fine," may be misleading.

7 Reassure the child that they did the right thing by talking about the abuse and that you believe them. It is important to continue to remind the child that the abuse is not their fault.

8 When I teach the adults in Boundary Town how to receive a disclosure of abuse, I advise them to build trust with the child:

9 Help the youth feel comfortable.

10 Try not to have a big reaction or show disbelief.

11 Actively listen as the child shares.

12 Ask yourself internal questions such as: "Am I showing care and love?" "Am I feeling uncomfortable?" and "Am I casting aside their experiences?"

13 Reassure the youth that the abuse is not his or her fault by saying, "This is not your fault."

14 Find out what the youth wants from you by saying, "What would you like me to do?"

15 Be honest with the youth.

16 Confirm the validity of the child's feelings by saying, "Your feelings are valid."

1 Be supportive and help the youth understand that he or she does not have to carry the burden alone by saying, "You don't have to carry this burden alone."

2 Use terms and language that the youth can understand.

3 I also advise adults to avoid interviewing the child. That's the job of trained law enforcement and professionals. Don't react with shock, anger or disgust. Those being trafficked often blame themselves or feel responsible to some degree. Respect a child's boundaries and don't force a child to talk or show you their injuries. Don't teach the youth new terms or words. Don't force a child to identify as a victim. Speak with care in a clear and simple way.

4 Reporting Abuse: Now that you can recognize human trafficking, you need to become familiar with how to report it.

5 In most instances of suspected trafficking, you should call Utah Child Protective Services, also known as CPS. It is free to call and available 24 hours a day.

6 CPS will ask for information about the child such as his or her name and address. They will also ask what your suspicion is and information about the child's siblings and parents.

7 It is important to provide CPS with as much information about the situation and the child as possible.

8 If you do not have the information they are asking for, a case may still be opened with only the name of the child, your suspicion, and the child's location, including their school, home, or daycare.

9 If the child is in immediate danger, please dial 911 to contact law enforcement or emergency services.

10 Adults are responsible to keep children safe.

11 In 1999, Utah's child abuse reporting law went into effect. This law gives all adults in the state of Utah, the power, responsibility, and permission to report (in good faith) suspected abuse and trafficking.

12 Utah has created a youth concern reporting form for adults that work with youth. This form can be used to help you gather the information CPS will likely need if you make a report of suspected trafficking.

13 Here are some frequently asked questions about reporting suspected, disclosed, or witnessed trafficking:

1 "Can I report the trafficking to my supervisor, and let them contact CPS?"

2 NO.

3 If you suspect trafficking, or a child discloses to you, YOU must be the one to report the trafficking to Child Protective Services or law enforcement.

4 CPS needs first-hand information which only you can provide. Let your supervisor know you have made a call to CPS so they are not surprised if a caseworker comes to investigate, but call CPS first.

5 "When should I report suspected trafficking?"

6 You should report suspected trafficking as soon as possible.

7 If you received a disclosure of trafficking, you may want to write down some of the comments made by the child so when you make the call you will have the most accurate information. The earlier the report is made, the better.

8 "What do I do if I feel the case was handled incorrectly?"

10 Sometimes it is difficult to know what is happening behind the scenes. Legal restrictions prohibit the Division of Child and Family Services from disclosing details of an investigation. Children may be interviewed somewhere other than their home or school.

11 You may call CPS and ask the status of a case, but it is likely they can only tell you if the case is open or closed. It is best to remember that laws must be followed in all aspects of the investigation.

12 "What should I do if I gather more information about a student after my initial report?"

13 Call and re-report. Every time you gather a new piece of information, call and give that information to CPS. CPS has specific requirements that have to be fulfilled when receiving an intake-call in order to open a case. Sometimes one report of a suspicion of trafficking isn't enough; however, every call is documented.

14 It is possible that multiple people might be calling with concerns of trafficking. Each call provides more information and builds the strength of the referral so that a case can be opened. Adults working with youth are likely to be aware of possible trafficking sooner than a caseworker.

15 "If I make a report of trafficking will my information be kept confidential?"

1 You may report anonymously; however, if you give your name and contact information, the caseworker will have the option to contact you, to discuss the information you previously provided.

2 Your information is not provided to the individual being investigated by Child Protective Services - it is kept confidential. It is okay to restate your desire to remain anonymous, each time you contact CPS.

3 Thank you for taking the time to learn about how you can be more proactive in keeping the children in your life, and in your town, safe and secure.

4 Remember, it's recognize, receive, and report. It is the adults' responsibility to keep children safe.

5 Every child deserves a safe childhood. It's up to all of us to make that happen. None of us can do it alone. You are taking the right steps today to educate and empower yourself!

6 By keeping the spaces you are in charge of, safe for children to live, grow, play, learn, worship and create, you are contributing to a bright and prosperous future for everyone.
Thank you.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING & SEXUAL EXTORTION RESOURCES

SAFE UT Crisis Chat and Tip Line

<https://safeut.org/>

NetSafe Utah

www.netsafeutah.org

Provides online videos and resources for kids, teens, parents and educators, including Internet Safety information that Utah schools need to meet the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA) requirements.

Utah 211

<https://211utah.org/> or Dial 211

211 Utah is the state's leading resource network connecting Utahns in need with local health and human services. Supported by United Ways of Utah, this vital service is free and confidential.

WHERE TO REPORT

Call 911 for emergencies

(855) 323-3237 - Child Abuse Reporting Hotline

If you suspect a child is being or has been abused, immediately call Utah's 24-hour child protection hotline. The hotline makes it easy to share concerns about a youth with a trained social worker. A person does not need to be certain abuse has occurred to call.

(801) 200-3443 - Utah Human Trafficking Tipline

The Utah Human Trafficking Tip Line is a 24-hour tip line run by the Utah Attorney General's office. Call the tip line to report tips about human trafficking. Leave a detailed message, along with your contact information and an investigator from the SECURE Strike Force will return your call.

(801) 281-1211 - ICAC Tip Line

utahicac@agutah.gov - ICAC Email

Utah Attorney General's Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force

The Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC) is a multi-jurisdictional task force that investigates and prosecutes individuals who use the Internet to exploit children.

UTAH CODE

Utah child sexual abuse prevention law

[UT Code 53G-9-207](#)

Utah child abuse reporting law

[UT Code 53E-6-701](#)

Utah safe harbor law for child victims of sex trafficking

[UT Criminal Code 76-10-1315](#)

Utah law prohibiting human trafficking of children

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-308.5](#)

Utah laws prohibiting sexual abuse of a child

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-404.1](#)

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-404.3](#)

Utah law governing student privacy

[UT Code 53E-9-203](#)

Utah law about benefitting from trafficking and human smuggling

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-309](#)

Utah law defining aggravating human trafficking

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-310](#)

Man Utah law about human trafficking of a vulnerable adult

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-311](#)

Utah law defining abuse

[UT Criminal Code 76-5-109](#)



FOR EMERGENCIES CALL 911

OUR FAMILY SAFETY PLAN

As a family, discuss and decide safety rules together and fill them in below. Post this list in a location where everyone can see it, and review the rules often, so no one forgets! Be sure to talk about them with caregivers and other family members and friends who will be in the home.

Some ideas could be: Two babysitters at a time, babysitters do not give baths, no sleepovers, a family password when being picked up by someone, computers are in a public place in the house...

SAFETY RULES OF OUR FAMILY

#1 _____

#2 _____

#3 _____

#4 _____

#5 _____

#6 _____

#7 _____

#8 _____

#9 _____

#10 _____

THESE RULES HAVE BEEN SHARED WITH:

_____	_____	_____	_____
Name	Date	Name	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____
Name	Date	Name	Date

www.pcautah.org | (801) 393 3366 | 2121 S State St Suite 202, SLC, UT 84115