

Boundary Town Parents

Human Trafficking Prevention for Parents & Guardians

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 Utah's criminal code, ([UT 80-1-102](#)), sexual abuse is defined and includes acts or attempted acts of sexual intercourse, sodomy, incest, or molestation by an adult directed towards a child. It also includes acts or attempted acts by a child towards another child under certain conditions defined in the law.

6 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.

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

8 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.

1 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.

2 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.

3 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. They are the primary protectors and trainers of their children. Parents are also primarily responsible for teaching their children these topics in age-appropriate, child-specific, and supportive ways.

4 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.

5 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.

6 This course was created for parents and guardians 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)

7 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.

8 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 Hello! Welcome to Boundary Town! My name is Mike Salus and this is my wife, Jessica. We're raising our family in Boundary Town. We'll be accompanying you as you get to know our neighbors. The adults in Boundary Town are just like you, working to strengthen their families and protect their children from abuse. They will teach you how to create safety in your home and community.

2 Here in Boundary Town, all adults are given the education and tools to keep the children in their home, neighborhood, classroom, school, field, studio, and church protected from abuse and neglect.

3 Child abuse is found in every city, every school, and every neighborhood. For a child suffering from abuse, 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. 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. Abuse can affect anyone: Abuse can and does happen to anyone regardless of age, gender, race, etc.

5 Any sexual act towards a child is not safe or appropriate, no matter if it's done by an adult or a child.

6 In 2024, the National Human Trafficking Hotline (888-373-7888) 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 your home and community.

9 Child abuse isn't inevitable. It is preventable! With education and tools, every parent and guardian is equipped to keep their home, neighborhood, and community safe for children.

1 Utah Code 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: parents of elementary school students on: recognizing warning signs of a child who is being sexually abused or who is a victim or may be at risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation; effective, age-appropriate methods for discussing the topic of child sexual abuse with a child and resources available for victims of sexual extortion. Boundary Town Parents: CSA Prevention works to fulfill this mandate.

2 Thank you for taking this course! In Boundary Town, we know that the best way to prevent child abuse is to strengthen families. Thank you for your love and sacrifice in providing for the needs of your children. We hope the information in this course helps you raise happy and healthy children.

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

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

4 Welcome to our home. We love raising our children 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.

Safety Rules

8 Since our children were babies, we’ve always had safety rules. In our family culture, we treat rules like safety rails. Safety rules are in place to avoid injury and harm. For example, we have a rule that when you ride your bike, you have to wear a helmet. We also have rules about privacy.

1 Everyone in the family has rights to privacy in dressing, bathing, sleeping, and other personal activities. If anyone does not respect these rights, Mike and I clearly tell them the family rules and monitor to make sure those rules are honored. We communicate these rules to whomever is in our home.

2 As a family, we discuss who is allowed to help at bathtime, when a sleepover is okay, who can babysit, and when it's ok to be alone with an adult. Internet safety is also a part of our family rules.

3 We talk to our children about situations where they may feel scared, uncomfortable, or need help. As a family, we decided on a safe word that can be used when these situations come up. This word can be used on the phone or in person. Our children know they can use the safe word whenever they are trying to communicate that they are feeling unsafe.

4 You can create a safety plan for your family and home too. Use the template or come up with your own way of recording your boundaries. Make sure to share your family safety plan with anyone who interacts with your children or comes into your home.

5 We also teach our children the Safety Song. It's a simple jingle that goes like this: Listen to your Uh-Oh feeling. Say No! Go Tell. This memorable song contains the 3 essential parts of our Family Safety Plan. We have the Safety Song taped to our fridge alongside our Family Safety Plan.

Listen to the Uh-Oh Feeling - Secrets to Keep and Secrets to Tell

6 An important concept to teach your children to keep them safe from child sexual abuse is secrets to keep and secrets to tell. We discuss the difference between the two. Secrets to keep are things that make us feel happy, excited, and fun, like a surprise. Surprises are here to make us or others feel safe, happy, and fun. Surprises should never hurt someone.

7 Secrets to keep, just like surprises, don't stay secret for long. The surprise is always told or found out. We ask our children, "Have you ever had a surprise, & how did that make you feel? When you kept this secret, was anybody getting hurt? Did the surprise come out at the end?"

8 We emphasize that secrets to keep make us feel happy, excited, and fun!... but secrets to tell? Those make us feel sad, scared, or confused. They give us what we call the Uh-Oh Feeling.

9 The Uh-Oh feeling is that feeling you get in your stomach like when you see something scary on tv, have a nightmare, or go through a haunted house. It's our body's way of telling us "uh oh! Something is not right!"

1 We say to our children, “Have you ever had an Uh-Oh feeling? So if our body is telling us that something is wrong or that we feel scared or uncomfortable, should we keep that a secret? No! We don’t like the Uh-Oh feeling, so we want to get rid of it. The best way to do that is, to go tell a trusted grownup!”

2 You can use the Secrets to Tell vs Secrets to Keep worksheet to go over this topic with your family.

Say No - Body Safety

3 Another important concept we discuss with our children is body safety. In a trauma-informed way, we teach them that they own their bodies. Through our words and example, we let them know they have the right to say no to any physical contact that makes them uncomfortable.

4 We practice saying “No” in a strong voice so the person understands they are serious and so others nearby can hear and help. Because our children know their bodies belong to them, they know they can say no any time anyone touches them or says or does something that makes them feel uncomfortable or scared.

5 We also teach our children a variety of ways to say no. For example: “Leave me alone,” “I don’t like that,” “Please don’t touch me,” “No, thank you,” “Not right now,” “Stop,” and “No.”

6 Regardless of who it is, our children can say no to kids or adults, including family members, neighbors, teachers, coaches, and people at church. We also teach them that if any interaction makes them uncomfortable, they can talk to us or another trusted adult, even if they haven’t said “no” to the person.

Private Parts and Correct Terms

7 Teaching our children the correct names for private body parts helps them set boundaries and communicate clearly. We explain that “private parts” are the areas covered by a swimsuit, including the front and back parts of the body. No one should ever touch a child anywhere a swimsuit covers or force a child to show their private parts.

8 We also teach that there are appropriate times when an adult might see or touch where a swimsuit covers: 1) Changing a baby’s diaper 2) Helping a child go to the restroom or get changed because they cannot do it by themselves (children with disabilities may need extra help) or 3) For a medical or safety reason like at a doctor’s office.

9 None of these situations are done with secrecy or for sexual reasons. Other than these situations, no one should be touching them on the private parts of their body.

1 We know it is important to use the correct words when teaching our children about their own body. If they ever disclose abuse, the person they disclose to won't be confused by what they are describing. We teach our children to use the terms vulva, vagina, penis, and testicles.

Go Tell - Trusted Adults

2 Knowing how to get help is essential to our family safety plan. We practice with our kids what to do, and who to call or go to when they need help. We emphasize that it is never a child's fault if they are being abused and it is adults responsibility to keep them safe.

3 We have taught our children what safe people or trusted adults are. A trusted adult is someone who is over 18 years old, and who knows that a child owns their body. A trusted adult should never tell them to keep secrets that make them feel sad, scared or uncomfortable. Trusted adults can be anyone! We're all going to have different trusted adults, and that's okay!

4 We tell our children that trusted adults are, "grown-ups who help keep them safe. They respect that your body belongs to you and will never ask you to keep secrets that make you feel sad, scared, or uncomfortable. Your trusted adults might be different from your siblings or friends'—and that's okay."

5 Each child has come up with 5 trusted adults they can go to if they ever have uh-oh feelings or need help. We encourage them to keep seeking help until someone helps them. We've practiced memorizing our cell phone numbers with them. On notecards, we wrote down the names and phone numbers of their chosen trusted adults. Our kids keep a copy of these notecards in their bedrooms and their backpacks.

6 Use the Trusted Adults Worksheets to help your children come up with their own trusted adults.

7 One of our children asked what to do if they think a friend is being hurt. We tell our children: if you ever suspect a friend is being hurt, tell a trusted adult right away—and keep telling until someone helps. Speaking up helps keep their friend safe and protects other children, including those with disabilities, in foster care, or who are being bullied. It isn't tattling to keep someone safe.

Minimizing Risk

8 Jessica and I have some safety rules that are just between us. We made a commitment to each other to discuss any uncomfortable situations we find our children in and to listen to our spouse when they need to talk things out.

1 We are also committed to trust our intuition and reflect on situations and behavior of those around our children. We ask ourselves these questions: Does their behavior seem odd? Does it make you feel uncomfortable? Does it seem to happen all the time or too often? Has anyone else commented or noticed? If the answer is yes to any of these questions, we will trust our instincts and act by reporting suspicions.

2 We know that we can be proactive in minimizing the risk of our children being abused. Some things we do to minimize that risk are:

3 Ensure that proper supervision is given to their children or that multiple adults are present to supervise, especially if the child is with older children or may potentially be alone with an adult.

4 Consider the safety of any isolated one-on-one settings, and encourage the child/youth to choose group situations whenever possible.

5 Monitor our children's internet use, including what they are posting online and who they are talking to or in contact with; perpetrators use the internet to lure youth into physical contact, creation of coerced pornography, or sextortion (sextortion is when someone threatens to share private or explicit pictures of a person unless that person does what they want, like sending more pictures or giving them money).

6 Ensure everyone in our family is using privacy settings online and on apps.

7 We also set clear boundaries and rules with our children's time (such as curfews or checking in).

8 The whole family has benefited from these conversations and activities. Our children gained clear language and confident boundary-setting. They recognize red flags and are more likely to disclose concerns safely.

9 As a couple, we have built trust and open communication. It feels really good to be aligned on rules and have the ability to respond calmly with a plan. Our family has developed a proactive safety culture and normalized body safety and privacy.

10 While we feel confident in our role as our children's primary protectors, living in Boundary Town also gives them a community that supports safe childhoods. Let's meet some of our neighbors and learn how they prevent abuse and strengthen families in the spaces they oversee.

INTERACTIVE MODULE: MS. MARSH - CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION

1 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.

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

3 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.

4 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.

5 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

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

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

8 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

9 It's important to understand that most people who have experienced abuse do not become abusers.

10 There are two types of child sexual abuse crimes: contact and non-contact.

11 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.

12 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.

1 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.

2 Non-contact child sexual abuse includes:

3 Using sexually explicit language around or when talking to a child

4 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

5 Forcing a child to undress

6 When an adult exposes themselves to a child

7 Exposing a child to sexually explicit media and materials

Tactics for Grooming to Gain Access to Youth

8 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.

9 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.

10 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.

11 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.

12 Child sexual abuse and trafficking perpetrators can be doctors, clergy, elected officials, successful and wealthy business leaders, youth leaders, parents, and family members.

13 Perpetrators are almost always someone a child knows and trusts.

14 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.

- 1** There is no specific time of day that abuse happens, although children may be more vulnerable when they are tired or asleep.
- 2** 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.
- 3** 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.
- 4** 91% of the time, children are abused by someone they know and trust.
- 5** As a parent, perpetrators will work to earn your trust, causing you to let your guard down.
- 6** 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.
- 7** 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.
- 8** 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".
- 9** 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.
- 10** Behaviors involved in grooming to gain access to youth include:
 - 11** 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.
 - 12** 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.
 - 13** 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.

- 1 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.
- 2** You might find yourself thinking, “Why does this adult want to spend so much time with this child?”
- 3** 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.
- 4 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.
- 5** 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.
- 6** 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.
- 7** Perpetrators will watch to see how the child reacts. They look for passivity or compliance in the child.
- 8** 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.
- 9 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.
- 10 Concealment:** Concealment is the stage where the perpetrator does all they can to manipulate the child into keeping the assault a secret.
- 11** 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.

1 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.

2 An offender will threaten and intimidate the child and make them feel that no one would believe them if they were to tell.

3 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.

4 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.

5 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.

6 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.

7 The Safety Plan/Rules of Conduct include:

8 Keeping doors open and windows clear and uncovered if a child is alone with an adult; isolation with a child is not permitted

9 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.

10 Maintaining professional boundaries including not gossiping or sharing personal or intimate details of one’s home life with a student

11 Confronting a co-worker or adult who is behaving in suspicious ways or contrary to the rules of conduct

12 Telling tasteful jokes

13 Giving high-fives or fist-bumps

- 1 Respecting a child's request for more personal space
- 2 Believing a child if they disclose abuse
- 3 Reporting suspected, disclosed, or witnessed child abuse directly to the child abuse reporting hotline. (1-855-323-3237)
- 4 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.
- 5 Included in the safety plan are the steps to take after reporting abuse to Child Protective Services.
- 6 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.
- 7 I've been able to take what we do at school and apply it to my home life as well!
- 8 If you or someone you know has experienced sexual attraction to a child, there is help. You can anonymously access resources and trainings through the [Moore Center for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse at Johns Hopkins](#).

INTERACTIVE MODULE: MRS. PROFFER

- 9 Hello! I'm Mrs. Proffer. I'm a school counselor at Boundary Town High School.
- 10 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.
- 11 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.
- 12 Human trafficking is a crime. Adults are legally responsible to not abuse or exploit children.
- 13 Utah's Safe Harbor Law protects child victims of trafficking from being subject to juvenile delinquency proceedings. (UT 76-10-1302)

- 1 The two types of child trafficking are: Sex trafficking and labor trafficking.
- 2 Child sex trafficking uses force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of a commercial sex act with a minor.
- 3 Child sex trafficking crime includes the production and distribution of photographs, videos, or other media of underage victims.
- 4 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.
- 5 Child labor trafficking uses force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of illegally using a child's labor or services.
- 6 Traffickers use force, fraud, and coercion to manipulate children to engage in child sex and child labor trafficking.
- 7 **Force** can involve physical violence, including rape, beatings, and physical confinement.
- 8 **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.
- 9 **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.
- 10 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.
- 11 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.
- 12 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.

- 1** Labor trafficking can happen in industrial facilities, households, agricultural enterprises, or any other workplace.
- 2** 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.
- 3** 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.
- 4** The community you live in may have specific characteristics that contribute to the prevalence of child sexual abuse and/or human trafficking.
- 5** 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.
- 6** In Boundary Town, we work to minimize the risk factors that make children vulnerable to child sexual abuse, trafficking, and sexual extortion.
- 7** This includes directing resources to strengthening families, mental health, addiction recovery, and assisting people to move out of poverty and homelessness.
- 8** 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.
- 9** We teach our students the characteristics of healthy relationships including, respect, equality, honesty, good communication, physical and emotional safety, independence, and shared enjoyment.
- 10** Parents learn how to monitor internet use, including chatbots, and ensure children are using privacy settings online and on phone apps.

- 1 At Boundary Town High School, parents, teachers, and administrators work together to create policies to protect children from human trafficking.
- 2 By coordinating our efforts, a clear and unified discussion of child abuse and human trafficking is happening at school and at home.
- 3 The adults in Boundary Town are serious about keeping our city safe for ALL of our children.

Effects of Human Trafficking

- 4 Trafficking has long-lasting effects and can cause various physical and/or mental health problems.
- 5 Survivors report increased likelihood of substance abuse, anxiety, insecurity, fear, medical issues, trauma, cognitive impairment, memory loss, and depression.
- 6 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
- 7 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.
- 8 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.
- 9 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.
- 10 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.
- 11 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.
- 12 **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:

- 1** Human trafficking exists in every country, including the United States. It exists nationwide, in cities, suburbs, and rural towns, and probably in your community.
- 2** Human trafficking victims can be any age, race, gender, or nationality. They can be young children, teenagers, women, men, and runaways.
- 3** Victims are United States citizens, as well as foreign-born individuals. Victims come from all socioeconomic backgrounds.
- 4** Sex trafficking has received a lot of media attention, but forced labor is also a significant and prevalent type of human trafficking.
- 5** Victims are found both in legitimate and illegitimate labor industries, including sweatshops, massage parlors, agriculture, restaurants, hotels, and domestic service.
- 6** Often, victims are forced, defrauded, or coerced into engaging in criminal activities such as selling drugs or retail theft.
- 7** 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.
- 8** Human trafficking is not the same as smuggling. Trafficking is exploitation-based and does not require movement across borders.
- 9** 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.
- 10** Smuggling is movement-based and involves moving a person who is not lawfully entitled to be in the state, in violation of immigration laws.
- 11** 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.
- 12** They may be forced or coerced through threats or violence. They may fear retribution from traffickers, including danger to their families.
- 13** 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

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

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

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

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

5 Providing false feelings of love and affection

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

7 Isolating the victim from others

8 Physical, sexual, or verbal abuse of the victim

9 Confining the victim; controlling access to food or shelter;

10 Placing the victim in “debt”

11 Exhausting victims with long work hours and quotas

12 Threatening friends, family, or other victims

13 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

14 Everyone on the Boundary Town High School campus, including staff, parents, and visitors, must follow the district’s Rules of Conduct/Safety Plan.

15 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.

1 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.

2 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.")

3 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.

4 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.

1 At Boundary Town High, we protect students by building a safe, professional culture and monitoring access. By doing this, we are preventing child sexual abuse on campus.

2 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 - RECOGNIZE AND REPORT CHILD ABUSE

3 Hello! I'm Mr. Brown. I work at Boundary Town Child Protective Services. Thank you for taking the time to understand what child abuse is and how to interpret and prevent it from happening.

4 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.

5 Utah's child abuse reporting hotline is (855) 323-3237. The National Trafficking Tipline is (888) 373-7888

RECOGNIZE TRAFFICKING

6 There are various indicators that may be present in a youth who is a victim of human trafficking.

7 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.

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

9 Some warning signs that a child has possibly been or is being trafficked or exploited include:

10 Emotional signs: fear, sadness, mood changes, problems sleeping, acting out, isolating themselves, keeping to themselves more than usual, refusing to be left alone with certain people, they emphasize keeping secrets, they have a sudden decline in grades and/or they stop participating in activities that they normally love.

1 Physical signs: an attempt to conceal scars, bruises, or other signs of maltreatment. They may also be “branded” with tattoos. They may present as hungry or malnourished. They may act uncomfortable with showing skin, or they may be inappropriately dressed based on weather conditions or surroundings. They may also show up with new or expensive clothing, revealing clothing, jewelry, or other items (such as phones or makeup) and not be able to explain where they came from, OR they may say they were “gifts”.

2 They may have to take unexplained calls and have to leave at a moment’s notice. They may also be seen with adults that they introduce as their “boyfriend” or “girlfriend”. They seem to be very controlled by adults and they are afraid to make the adult angry or upset.

3 No single indicator is necessarily proof of human trafficking, but recognizing the signs is the first step in identifying those who are potentially being subjected to trafficking.

Possible indicators of a Victim of Child Sex Trafficking

4 Some possible indicators of a trafficking victim may include but are not limited to:

5 An inability to attend school on a regular basis and/or unexplained absences

6 Frequently running away from home

7 References made to frequent travel to other cities

8 Bruises or other signs of physical trauma, withdrawn behavior, depression, anxiety, or fear

9 Lack of control over a personal schedule and/or identification or travel documents

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

11 Signs of drug addiction

12 Coached or rehearsed responses to questions

13 A sudden change in attire, behavior, relationships, or material possessions

14 Uncharacteristic promiscuity and/or references to sexual situations or terminology beyond age-specific norms

15 A boyfriend or girlfriend who is noticeably older and/or is controlling

- 1 An attempt to conceal scars, tattoos, or bruises
- 2 A sudden change in attention to personal hygiene
- 3 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
- 4 Hypo-arousal or symptoms of, daydreaming, inability to bond with others, inattention, forgetfulness, and/or shyness
- 5 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

- 6 Child sex trafficking IS child labor trafficking.
- 7 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.
- 8 Possible indicators of a child labor trafficking victim include but may not be limited to:
- 9 Being unpaid, paid very little, or paid only through tips
- 10 Being employed, but not having a school-authorized work permit
- 11 Being employed and having a work permit, but clearly working outside the permitted hours for students
- 12 Owing a large debt and being unable to pay it off
- 13 Not being allowed breaks at work or being subjected to excessively long work hours
- 14 Being overly concerned with pleasing an employer and/or deferring personal or educational decisions to a boss
- 15 Not being in control of his or her own money
- 16 Hunger, malnourishment, or inappropriate dress (based on weather conditions or surroundings)

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

Possible indicators of a Victim of Sexual Extortion

2 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.

3 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.

4 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.

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

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

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

Risk factors

8 The circumstances and environments youth experience can put them at a higher risk of experiencing abuse. Parents or guardians who don't monitor access to their child in-person, or if a child has unsupervised access to technology puts a child at risk of being selected by a perpetrator.

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

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

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

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

1 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.

2 The community a child lives in can also put them at risk.

3 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.

Receiving a Disclosure

4 As a parent or guardian in your community, you may be the person a child chooses to confide in and disclose abuse they have experienced or are experiencing.

5 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. Remember to respond, don't react.

6 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.

7 They may think that they will not be believed or that they will get in trouble for disclosing. Youth may be ashamed and judge themselves according to how they feel you are perceiving them.

8 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.

9 For example, you may hear a child say: "What would happen if a girl told her mom that her dad hurt her and her mom didn't believe her?" "Our neighbor wears funny underwear" or "My babysitter keeps bothering me"

10 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.

- 1 Examples of a disclosure with strings attached sound like this: "I have a problem, but if I tell you about it you have to promise to keep it a secret." or "Do you promise not to tell anyone else?"
- 2 Some children may be curious about the reporting process after their disclosure.
- 3 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.
- 4 Older children, usually fourth grade and older are more familiar with what could happen after a disclosure. They have heard about foster care and they know that people can be arrested so they may have follow-up questions.
- 5 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.
- 6 Be honest and age-appropriate with the child. If they ask questions, often your answer will be, "I don't know." It is better to tell the child that you do not know because the child sees you as someone they can trust.
- 7 Let the child know that you will continue to support them and will try to answer any questions they may have. Don't make promises you can't keep. This can be harmful to the trusting relationship you have with a child. A promise or comment like "everything is going to be fine" may be misleading.
- 8 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.
- 9 When I teach parents in Boundary Town how to establish trust when they suspect a child is being abused or when receiving a disclosure of abuse, I advise them to:
- 10 Help the youth feel comfortable.
- 11 Try not to have a big reaction or show disbelief.
- 12 Actively listen as the child shares.
- 13 Ask yourself internal questions such as: Am I showing care and love? Am I feeling uncomfortable and reacting by casting aside their experiences?
- 14 Reassure the youth that the abuse is not his or her fault by saying, "This is not your fault."

- 1 Find out what the youth wants from you by saying, “What would you like me to do?”
- 2 Be honest with the youth.
- 3 Confirm the validity of the child's feelings by saying, “Your feelings are valid.”
- 4 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.”
- 5 Use terms and language that the youth can understand.
- 6 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.
- 7 Respect a child’s boundaries and don’t force a child to talk or show you their injuries.
- 8 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.

Reporting Abuse

- 9 Now that you can recognize child abuse, you need to become familiar with how to report it. In most instances of suspected child abuse, you should call Utah Child Protective Services, also known as CPS (855-323-3237). It is free to call and available 24 hours a day.
- 10 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.
- 11 It is important to provide CPS with as much information about the situation and the child as possible. 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.
- 12 If the child is in immediate danger, please dial 911 to contact law enforcement or emergency services.
- 13 Adults are responsible to keep children safe. 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.

1 Please note: Utah statute 80-2-602 (4)(a) requires that when a member of the clergy receives information about abuse or neglect from any source other than confession of the perpetrator, the member of the clergy is required to report the information, even if the member of the clergy also received information about the abuse or neglect from the confession of the perpetrator.

2 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 child abuse.

3 This is not an official form but can be used if you don't already have a form for this purpose.

4 Here are some frequently asked questions about reporting suspected, disclosed, or witnessed child abuse:

5 Can I report the abuse to my Bishop and let them contact CPS?

6 No. If you suspect abuse, or a child discloses to you, YOU must be the one to report the abuse to Child Protective Service or law enforcement. CPS needs first-hand information which only you can provide.

7 When should I report suspected abuse?

8 You should report suspected abuse as soon as possible. If you received a disclosure of abuse, 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.

9 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 child 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.

1 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 abuse isn't enough; however, every call is documented.

2 It is possible that multiple people might be calling with concerns of abuse. Each call provides more information and builds the strength of the referral so that a case can be opened. Parents and guardians are likely to be aware of possible abuse sooner than a caseworker.

3 If I make a report of abuse will my information be kept confidential?

4 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.

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

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

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

8 Every child deserves a safe childhood. It is 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.

9 By keeping your home and the other places 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!

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.

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.

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](#)

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



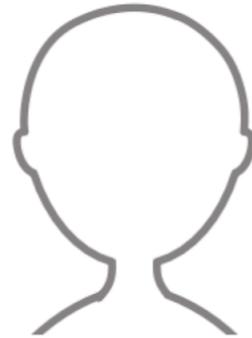
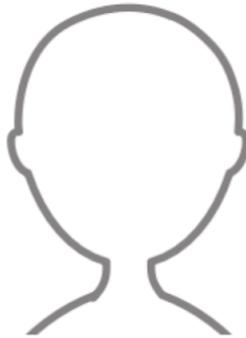
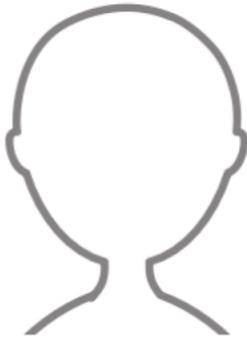
WHO ARE TRUSTED ADULTS





TRUSTED ADULTS

Write names and draw pictures of five trusted adults you could talk with if you get an "Uh Oh Feeling".



.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

Keep telling until you get the help that you need!

THE SAFETY SONG





Secrets to Tell Vs. Secrets to Keep

You are at the mall with your dad. He buys a present for you mom that he wants to give to her on her birthday. He asks you not to tell your mom about it.

Your friend tell you that they like someone in your class. They ask you to not tell anyone else.

Your babysitter's boyfriend came over to your house. You are not supposed to have visitors when your parents are not at home. The babysitter asks you not tell your parents about it.

You and your neighbor are not allowed to go to the store without an adult, but your neighbor has started stopping there after getting off the bus after school.

Your baseball team is planning a party for the coach after your last game, and no one is supposed to mention it in front of them

Your friend says that her mom's new boyfriend is always rubbing your friend's back, giving her hugs, and kissing her on the cheek. Your friend isn't comfortable with it, but hasn't told an adult about what's happening.

Your friend's sister says he knows a fun "touching game" that she wants to play with you, but it's only for kids. No adults can know about it.

You are walking down the street on the weekend and see an older kid you know from school break a window in a building. They know you saw, and threatens you not to tell anyone.