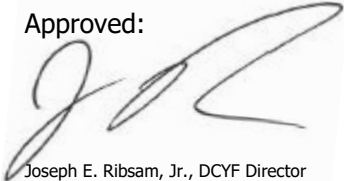
 <p>NH Department of Health & Human Services Division for Children, Youth & Families</p>	DCYF Standard Operating Procedure	
	1554.1 HUMAN TRAFFICKING SCREENING	
	Policy Directive: 21-28	Approved:
	Effective Date: January 2022	 Joseph E. Ribsam, Jr., DCYF Director
Implements Policy: 1554		

This SOP defines the screening process for child victims of human trafficking.

Procedure

The following information is to support the implementation of the above referenced policy. This document shall not preclude staff from using their professional judgement based on individual circumstances, consistent with the requirements of the policy.

- I. CPSWs/JPPOs should consider the following when screening a child for possible human trafficking:
 - A. Traffickers may be, or will often pose, as the child's parent, relative caregiver, or legal guardian;
 - B. Children at higher risk of human trafficking may:
 1. Receive services from child protection or juvenile justice systems;
 2. Have a history of running away from home or placement; or
 3. Have a substance use disorder or a history of illicit drug use;
 - C. Victims of human trafficking may be reluctant to disclose information for a variety of reasons;
 - D. There may be immediate needs to be met before screening for human trafficking;
 - E. Trafficking may involve prolonged and repeated trauma resulting in the need for a thorough evaluation and specific services to address needs appropriately; and
 - F. Elements of force, fraud, or coercion need not be present for child victims of sex trafficking.
- II. The CPSW/JPPO may utilize a variety of methods to determine whether a child is at-risk for human trafficking or is the victim of human trafficking including, but not limited to:
 - A. Face-to-face and other contacts with the child and family;
 - B. Face-to-face and other contacts with collaterals including, but not limited to:

1. Law enforcement;
 2. Referral sources;
 3. Parties to the case; and
 4. Service providers;
- C. Completion of the approved standardized assessment tool for CPS cases, including initial completion and repeat completion of individual tools;
- D. Completion of Pre-Dispositional Investigation Reports or Social Studies; and
- E. Completion of an initial and repeat assessment of the child's needs and strengths;
- F. Procedures pursuant to policy 1558 Missing Children for children who return from an absence.
- III. When screening for human trafficking, the CPSW/JPPPO:
- A. Stops the screening as soon as practicable if the child discloses information related to human trafficking and contacts law enforcement;
 - B. Records the interaction in the contact log of the DCYF electronic information system;
 - C. Informs the following of any indications that a child may have been trafficked:
 1. The Supervisor;
 2. Central Intake if there is an indication of human trafficking that has not previously been assessed for abuse or neglect;
 - (a) This can be accomplished for CPS by entering the applicable information in the DCYF electronic information system;
 3. The Human Trafficking Specialist, in the course of an open assessment or case, by emailing the "DHHS: DCYF-Human Trafficking Victims" email account as soon as possible but not later than 48 hours;
 4. The local law enforcement agency via written notification within 24 hours before the end of the CPSW's/JPPPO's work hours;
 - (a) Immediately notify the local law enforcement agency if a child is found to be in imminent risk or danger due to human trafficking; and
 - (b) For CPSWs, this is completed through the use of a Law Enforcement Notification (Form 1174); and

- 5. After consult with local law enforcement, the parent or guardian; and
- D. Maintains regular communication with the Human Trafficking Specialist who monitors all open assessments and cases of suspected or confirmed human trafficking or for high-risk children.

Applicable Forms	
Form	Title
1174	Law Enforcement Notification

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1. What are some indicators that a person may have been a victim of human trafficking?

A There may be physical, mental or emotional signs of abuse related to human trafficking, but it is possible for no clear, outward signs to be present. For guidance on what to look for and how to determine if human trafficking may be present, talk to the Human Trafficking Specialist.

Q2. Where can I find additional information about screening tools for human trafficking?

A The Human Trafficking Specialist can provide more information on screening tools.

- A** Additional information can be found at:
- o [Blue Campaign;](#)
 - o [Office on Trafficking in Persons; and](#)
 - o [Polaris Project.](#)

Glossary and Document Specific Definitions

A - B C - D E - F G - I J - L M - N O - Q R - S T - V W - Z

Document Change Log			
PD	Modification Made	Approved	Date