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Executive Summary

The AmeriCorps Prevention Awareness of Trafficking Humans (PATH) program will employ AmeriCorps members who will provide protection, prevention, and education services to youth at-risk of being victimized by human traffickers seeking to sell them into modern day sexual slavery. Adults who are likely to come in contact with youth at-risk of being trafficked and the community at large will have the opportunity to participate in intervention and education programs designed to increase awareness and decrease the risk of victimization by human traffickers. The AmeriCorp PATH program will be implemented in Toledo, OH because of its status, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, as the fourth largest recruitment site for human trafficking in the country. This project is set to begin as soon as the 26 AmeriCorp members are deployed to Toledo and have received the proper training. At the conclusion of the project, Toledo, Ohio will have created, expanded, and improved the capacity of government and nongovernmental organizations to prevent human trafficking, increased advocacy efforts to target groups so they will be better positioned to identify signs of human trafficking, and prevent at-risk youth from being victimized, and there will be an increase in youthful victims of human trafficking who receive services from the AmeriCorps PATH partner agencies. The Corporation for National and Community Service investment in the program is \$345,394.00 (69.7%) and the Grantee Share is \$149,223 (30.3%).

Rationale and Approach

a. Need: As defined under U.S. federal law, human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery where people profit from the control and exploitation of others. Victims of human trafficking include children involved in the sex trade, adults age 18 or over who are coerced or deceived into commercial sex acts, and anyone forced into different forms of "labor or services," such as domestic workers held in a home, or farm-workers forced into labor against their will. In each of these situations the elements of force, fraud, or coercion are used to control people. (Polaris Project, 2012) Human trafficking, a covert crime, is modern day enslavement. In the most recent Ohio study, it is estimated that 1,078 Ohio children are victims of human sex trafficking every year, with thousands more who are at risk of becoming potential targets every year (Ohio AG 2010). Governor John Kasich in partnership with Toledo Mayor Michael Bell, Toledo Area Ministries Second Chance (TAM), and Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities of Northwest Ohio (TASC) are committed to addressing this problem through the innovative program described in this proposal.

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In March 2012, Governor John Kasich signed an Executive Order establishing Ohio's Human Trafficking Task Force. The task force presented 26 recommendations to the Governor on June 27, 2012. One of the key recommendations was to cultivate a unified plan to provide prevention services to youth at risk of becoming potential human trafficking victims. The state is working in conjunction with various stakeholders to identify minors at the greatest risk and develop integrated long range prevention services in order to protect Ohio's children from human trafficking predators, including but not limited to protocols for communities to utilize in their efforts to combat this issue.

In June 2012, Governor John Kasich signed into law one of the toughest pieces of legislation in the country to combat human trafficking, according to the Polaris Project. Putting a stop to the repulsive operation of human trafficking and ensuring victims of human trafficking received treatment and services, was a priority for Governor Kasich and his administration. House Bill 262 raised the penalty for committing the crime of human trafficking to a first-degree felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of 10-15 years, and created a diversion program whereby juvenile victims will receive protection/treatment through the juvenile justice system.

In response to the charge outlined in the task force recommendation, Ohio, through the Corporation for National and Community Service Governor's Initiative Solicitation will be applying for \$345,394 to support a program entitled, AmeriCorp Prevention Awareness of Trafficking Humans (PATH).

(Target Community) Lucas County is the six largest populated county in Ohio. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the poverty level in the City of Toledo in Lucas County is higher than the national average. 19.4 % and 25.8% of people in Lucas County and Toledo, respectively, live below the federal poverty line. Lucas County is comprised of 51.62% female and 48.38% male. Toledo, a manufacturing city, has lost hundreds of jobs that were the backbone of the community. These losses have attributed to an unemployment rate in Toledo of 7.8%, higher than Ohio's overall unemployment rate of 6.9%.

(Evidence of Problem in Toledo, Ohio) Toledo, Ohio is especially vulnerable to the human trafficking epidemic for two reasons. First, it has both large urban centers and rural communities that encompass a large transient and immigrant population, which can make it more difficult for law enforcement and regulatory officers to understand and combat the problem. Second, Toledo has major highways that are used as a tool for traffickers to transport and sell youth and adults among other states and the Canadian border. Human trafficking has become a billion dollar enterprise. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Toledo (Lucas County) is the fourth largest recruitment site for human trafficking in the country because of the characteristics listed above. In Ohio, it is estimated that 88% of human

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trafficking involves sex slavery, 75% of the victims are female and 84% are American born citizens (Salvation Army). Further, research on human trafficking in Toledo, conducted by Dr. Celia Williamson, a national authority on the topic from the University of Toledo, found that 91% of girls trafficked experienced some form of abuse in the home, 77 % trafficked as a young girl continue to participate in adult prostitution unless rescued, 77 % had been involved with county children services, and 64 % were previously living in a home where one or both parents were abusing drugs (Williamson, Child Sex Trafficking).

(Community Problem) Outside of the obvious victimization that human trafficking inflicts upon the community's children, human trafficking is a community problem that affects everyone. Criminals have begun shifting from trafficking narcotics and weapons to trafficking humans; drugs and guns must be restocked in order to make a profit, whereas a person is seen as a renewable asset that can be resold time and time again; even multiple times in one night.

Most people tend to think that institutions or organizations are keys to safety, places like hospitals and law enforcement systems are thought to keep us safe, rather safety comes from the opportunity for relationships that community offers us through the building of human social capital. Simply stated, it is the circles of support that create the most important element in a person's feeling of safety and acceptance (Condeluci, Critical Nature of Social Capital). The crime of human trafficking will soon surpass drug/weapons trafficking; the community's public safety will be jeopardized as the current trend of decreasing crime could be stymied. Human trafficking is not the only crime that is being committed; it coincides with such crimes as drug trafficking, other related sex offenses, robbery, and murder. Profits from the sale of children are used to fund other criminal activities that are a threat to our neighborhoods.

Every trafficking victim represents a service that is performed without compensation, monetary or otherwise, which means a loss of productivity-contributions that victims would otherwise be making to society which is incalculable (USDHHS, 2011). Additionally, this epidemic creates physical and mental health concerns not only for the victims who suffer a myriad of sexually transmitted and health diseases, but transcends to the general public. This deplorable crime is eroding the future of our children, our families, and our communities. "Trafficking robs communities of potential productive members of society, is a detriment to public health, both economically and in the potential for widespread health issues" (American Public Health Association, 2008). According to a 2011 study conducted by the Hunt Foundation, 61% of sex buyers have a wife or girlfriend, meaning the exposure to disease as a result of engaging in unprotected sex is being brought home to their partners and

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children.

Youth fall victim to the perpetrators of human trafficking for a myriad of reasons. Victims are recruited from a countless locations such as malls, court houses/juvenile centers, schools, social media, and local hangout spots. Children, who have been sexually abused, often by a family member, family friend, or other acquaintance, are at higher risk for running away from home than other kids. Past sexual abuse makes children especially vulnerable to traffickers, who may first make them feel safe in exchange for sex but go on to abuse and traffic them. Teens involved in illegal activities are blackmailed by traffickers in an escalating spiral from which they do not know how to escape. Often, teenage girls are rotated amongst highway welcome centers, annual events, truck stops, hotels, and convention centers; places where there is a large transitory populace and the buyers have anonymity. Human trafficking crosses all socio-economic borders. Dr. Williamson's research, titled "Domestic Sex Trafficking in Ohio" examined five cities in Ohio, including Toledo, and found that the top buyers of victims included law enforcement and businessmen (Williamson, Sex Trafficking in Ohio). This fact was underscored by the arrest of several individuals in suburban Toledo on May 27, 2012, among which included a Toledo Opera Guild member, business man, lawyer, and builder.

(Population to Be Targeted) The target populations are youth that are at-risk of becoming victims of human trafficking and persons likely to come into direct contact with at-risk youth. According to a study lead by Shared Hope International, children under 18 years old are the largest group of trafficking victims in the United States and 90 % of runaway children become involved with the commercial sex industry, with most being approached by a trafficker within 48 hours (Shared Hope Int'l, 2008). Knowledge of human trafficking situations usually begins with reports of a runaway child, arrests on the street, drug overdoses in emergency rooms, unsafe/unsanitary work/living conditions, school absenteeism or poor academic performance, or escort advertisements. Law enforcement officers, service providers, educators, and first responders need appropriate training and response tactics to identify potential victims and youth currently being trafficked. Without the proper training many youth could and will face continued sexual and physical abuse at the hands of "pimps" and "jailers". Human trafficking victims have been groomed to fear police and other first responders, hampering their ability to seek assistance. These victims see few visible options; they sell sex at the hands of an exploitative and abusive adult as a means of survival (National Institute of justice, 2007). This crime can be prevented by opening up the eyes of the public, by not just creating awareness that there is a problem, but educating the community about what to do if one suspects someone is a victim or a perpetrator. Part of the problem is lack of information for citizens about what could be

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happening before their very eyes and then engaging them to seek justice and safety for the victim and for the furtherance of a society devoid of this scourge.

Through this collaborative project, The Office of Governor John R. Kasich, in partnership with the Toledo Mayor Michael Bell's Office, Toledo Area Ministries Second Chance Program (TAM), and TASC Of Northwest Ohio, (TASC), Ohio can continue its aggressive response to curb human trafficking in the state, reduce victimization, increase public safety, deter criminal enterprises from operating within its boundaries, and assist Ohio's youth in living up to their full potential free from the threat of those who want to take advantage of them because of selfishness and greed.

b. AmeriCorps Members as Highly Effective Means to Solve Community Problems: The AmeriCorp PATH Program will use 26 full-time members in a variety of protection, prevention, and education activities with the goals of protecting youth who are at-risk of being trafficked, preventing youth from becoming victims of human trafficking, and community education about human trafficking with a particular focus on training those who are likely to have contact with youth at-risk of being trafficked.

The AmeriCorps members working with the PATH program will receive specific training about human trafficking provided by the Governor's Office Human Trafficking Task Force, the Governor's Office Human Trafficking Coordinator, and the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. Through the TAM Drop-In Center, the National Safe Place Program, the Forever Priceless Campaign, and community education, the AmeriCorps Members will be critical to providing Toledo, Ohio with the human capacity to combat human trafficking of youth. Without the 26 members TAM and TASC will not have the workforce capacity to expand/develop the aforementioned initiatives. The AmeriCorps members are the critical link to expanding and retaining community partners who want to work together to end trafficking of youth. The AmeriCorps members will provide TAM and TASC with the human capital to move the anti-human trafficking initiatives and goals of protection, prevention, and education from a strategic vision to a reality for Toledo Ohio. The 26 members, who will have the opportunity to work collaboratively, will be assigned responsibility for the specific aforementioned initiatives; 20 members will be assigned to TAM and 6 members to TASC. The members at TAM will focus primarily on the initiatives mentioned above while the members at TASC will provide community wide education. At TAM, 12 full-time members will be used to expand the service hours of the TAM Drop-In Center/Shelter from 32 hours per week to a round the clock operation (168 hours per week). The center is located in an old convent building in central Toledo where it serves as a safe refuge for youth, many of whom have run away from home and as an alternative to juvenile detention. The members will be responsible for intake, orientation, and caring

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for the youth while they are at the center. Examples of duties performed by the 12 members include, helping serve meals to the youth, playing games and providing general adult supervision, one-on-one support to youth, tutoring/education assistance, education on human trafficking, and ensuring that youth's needs are met while they reside in the drop-in/shelter program. Members will always be supervised by paid TAM staff while working at the drop-in center and will be protected by a security system which permits access only to credentialed individuals. Because traffickers view their victims as an expendable commodity, there have been no documented cases of victims being followed to the center or pursued by the trafficker. When a youth enters the drop-in center, traffickers typically begin to groom another youth to take the place of the one who is now safe. The Drop-In Center/Shelter currently provides services to approximately 61 new youth a month, 14 youth who have previously used the services, and many return multiple times in a month. It is difficult to predict how many more will access the center with expanded hours. The shelter currently operates on an on-call basis during the hours it is closed. This added step makes it almost impossible for youth to receive the protective services they desperately need in an urgent situation. The need for 24/7 operations is supported by local statistics that indicate approximately 120 youth are known to be reported as runaway each month and in 2009, 400 youth were adjudicated as unruly/runaway. By providing consistent shelter, and with additional outreach and advertising, the shelter will be able to provide critical, life-saving services to these numbers of underserved youth. The round the clock operation will allow the center to provide expanded services to the youth who currently access them, to provide services to new youth, and to increase the number of youth who exit the drop-in/shelter center with better connections to resources that will protect them from human trafficking. Five members will be dedicated to education and outreach that support development and implementation of the local Safe Places and Forever Priceless initiatives in Toledo. The National Safe Place is an outreach program designed to provide access to immediate help and safety for all youth in crisis. Locally, Safe Place is a community initiative that designates schools, fire stations, libraries and youth-friendly businesses as Safe Place sites where youth can access help and supportive resources. Safe Place locations extend the doors of the local youth service agency or shelter to support teens in crisis situations, creating a safety net for youth. When a youth arrives at a designated Safe Place location, they notify an employee of that location that they are in need of assistance. The Safe Place location then notifies the local Safe Place Agency (TAM) who identifies a trained volunteer who will come to the Safe Place location to meet with the youth and transport them back to the Safe Place Agency for counseling, support, and shelter if necessary. The members will serve as the Safe Place Agency volunteers. Members will

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work with the National Safe Place organization to receive training and support while establishing the Toledo, Ohio network. The National Safe Place program was placed on hiatus several years ago when the former runaway homeless youth provider closed its doors. TAM has committed to revitalizing the former network and building new and additional contacts to support youth in crisis, or youth seeking assistance and safe haven. The previous network included several fire stations throughout the community, and neighborhood based branches of the Lucas County Library. The AmeriCorps PATH members will work to revitalize the previous Safe Place Network and develop new partners with new focus on 24-hour restaurants. Members will provide education to adults at the Safe Place Locations about signs of human trafficking and provide them with resources to assist runaway youth and others at risk for being approached by a trafficker. Concurrently, the members will expand the community wide Forever Priceless campaign. This campaign is a prevention activity with youth designed to increase resilience to recruitment for trafficking. TAM has goals to build Forever Priceless into a more robust community based awareness campaign, using local schools, churches, social media, awareness activities, as well as connecting with women who are opinion leaders in the community. The campaign demonstrates how girls and women are priceless and are not a commodity to be bought and sold. The Forever Priceless campaign includes ribbons that are black, purple and pink. The black is for women who lost their lives due to the sex trade, purple is for those who are being victimized and the pink signifies the need to prevent young girls from being trafficked. The Forever Priceless vision includes a coalition of leaders throughout the community declaring that they are "Forever Priceless" and encouraging others to do the same. The members will collaborate with a core group of 10-15 contacts to expand this campaign. Without awareness campaigns the public is unaware of the tragic consequences of human trafficking that are taking place in their own communities. It is anticipated that the awareness campaign will generate some opportunities for the outreach and education activities that will be conducted by the 6 members who work for TASC. The final 3 members assigned to TAM will work with the Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition on the community wide demand reduction committee and will work collaboratively with the 6 members assigned to TASC who will be primarily responsible for community education and public prevention.

The Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition was formed in January 2009 to respond to human trafficking and is comprised of healthcare, social service, law enforcement agencies, churches, citizens, and those that are or have been involved in the sex industry working together to develop appropriate prevention strategies and intervention responses to victims of trafficking. Human trafficking is a business made up of supply (victims), demand (buyers) and distributors (traffickers) (Williamson,

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Domestic Sex Trafficking in Ohio). The major focus of the AmeriCorps PATH program on prevention and education for at-risk youth (victims) and the community at-large is necessary in the battle to save youth from traffickers, but alone, is not sufficient. Significant attention must be paid to the demand (buyers) side of the business. As long as there is a demand by buyers for the purchase of sex, the battle against human trafficking will never be won. Victims of human trafficking report that they were sold to men in various professions and demographics. Data reveals that middle-aged and older white and African-American men were more likely to purchase minors and Law Enforcement and business men are the largest group of buyers of victims (Ohio Department of Mental Health, 2012). There is a critical need for community awareness about who the buyers are. Without the focus of the AmeriCorps members on demand reduction, the buyers who are likely viewed as model citizens will continue to victimize youth by purchasing sex. These members will work with the community professional members of the Lucas County Human Trafficking Task Force to develop and implement a demand reduction education strategy which will be used to educate the public. The 6 members assigned to TASC will be responsible for working in collaboration with the members assigned to TAM to prepare and present community wide education. It is anticipated that the TAM members will conduct most of their work with youth and those who are likely to come in contact with runaway youth while the members at TASC will conduct outreach and education with community organizations and professionals. Examples of their anticipated work might include attending meetings of the local Lions Club, Kiwanis Club, Rotary Meetings, church and other faith-based organization. Members will present in-service training for professionals including school officials, school personnel, law enforcement personnel, health care professionals, mental health and substance abuse counselors, child service agencies, foster care providers/parents, church groups, and other stakeholders who request such training. . While this list is not exhaustive, it will allow the members to begin their outreach and expand as opportunities present themselves. Currently, there are no opportunities for trainings like those that will be available when the AmeriCorps PATH program is operational. It is estimated that after the initial training is developed that members will present at least two training sessions per week and will have completed 75 sessions in Toledo at the completion of the first year of the AmeriCorps PATH program.

The need for the education and public prevention are clearly demonstrated in the preliminary findings of the December 2012, Ohio Department of Mental Health Human Trafficking Capacity Evaluation which surveyed 644 local providers. According to this survey, very few staff or volunteers (7%) at agencies or programs have been trained to recognize signs of human trafficking. Most agencies (85%)

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do not have in-service training for human trafficking. The most common reasons why staff have not been trained: belief that there is not a need (42%), cannot afford training (40.0%), and cannot locate any training (36.4%). The identified assistance requested from providers was: training for ways to identify/screen for victims, training in issues unique to victims, awareness and education of staff. Survey participants also asked for in-house training or regional training to reduce costs and assistance to help build referral or resource networks, collaboration, and linkage with coalitions. Further complicating the issue, many professionals may not recognize human trafficking because the indicators for this crime can be very different than the traditional child abuse indicators (Int'l Labor Organization).

c. Evidenced Based/Evidence-Informed and Measurable Community Impact: Continuous quality improvement is more than collecting data on agreed upon measures. It is also necessary to assess organizational relationships, policies and procedures. This process will be the standard for accessing organizational and policy performance. A Project Advisory Committee through the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (GOFBCI), co-chaired by the GOFBCI Director and the Governor's Human Trafficking Coordinator, will be formed to provide oversight to the project, conduct project implementation assessments and make recommendations on needed changes in performance measures, goals, organizational structure, and policies so that the Governor's Office and its partners will continuously improve its ability to meet the needs of the target populations while promoting prevention efforts and improving public safety. It embraces a vision that views the pursuit of sound and effective practices as a collaborative partnership involving state and local governments, individuals, community and faith-based groups.

Human Trafficking Public Awareness and Prevention must be grounded in strong community support networks and comprehensive services if its interventions and services are to be successful. Individual-level programs are not effective alone at promoting prevention, public safety and awareness. Strategies should benchmark with and draw from models that integrate effective, evidence-based programs/interventions tied-to the social ecology of local relations. These relations are inclusive of key system components, inter-agency partnerships, and community-neighborhood-faith-based institutions. Human trafficking research is in the infancy stage, thus evidence-based practices are scarce. This project will allow the state and its partners to establish and develop evidenced-based practices surrounding human trafficking prevention and intervention.

Needed process data/information will be collected from partners who will provide process-oriented outcome measures. The stakeholders will meet monthly to review management reports and

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recommend appropriate performance improvement as needed based on acquisition and evaluation of data on: unique target population identifiers; community and outreach demographics; treatment services/service referrals if applicable; date of service; community support meetings. Process evaluation will seek answers to fundamental questions surrounding: the match between the plan and implementation; deviations if any from original plan and reason(s); effects of deviations on the planned intervention and performance assessment; key program staffs; types of services provided; clientele; program setting (system, community); and costs (facilities, personnel, dollars) to provide the services. The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services will assist in the compilation of the process evaluation.

Additionally the project will create a set of indicators and methodology for gathering data to track the activities of participants for up to one year. The information collected will include agency/administrative data, surveys, and field data. An impact/outcome evaluation of the data collected will employ the application of statistical analysis to assess whether the stated objectives of PATH were achieved and to control for factors and any changes/effects observed. Members will be asked to administer pre and post surveys to program participants about their knowledge of the risk factors surrounding vulnerable youth. Additionally, members will be asked to follow up with program participants at three, six and twelve month intervals regarding the usefulness and impact the prevention and awareness information provided has had.

The evaluation will provide credible information on the change impact of PATH in increasing awareness of human trafficking amongst potential victims and service providers, increase in the identification of youth at risk of becoming involved in human trafficking with appropriate interventions deployed, decrease in the number of human trafficking victims in Lucas County, and increased information and referrals provided to victims of human trafficking. In the early stages of the program, there may be an increase in the number of human trafficking victims because of the increased awareness, but the effectiveness of the program should ultimately see a decrease in the number of victims because of the increased prevention and intervention. If successful, the program can gradually be implemented to all 88 counties of Ohio thus sustaining the program as communities will have ownership in the process and visibly see their return on the investment through safer and economically sound communities.

At the end of the three-year grant cycle, The AmeriCorps PATH project aims to prevent human trafficking in Ohio's youth. The following objectives based upon the toolkit, Impact Assessment Toolkit for Trafficking Prevention Programs ILO-IPEC Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat

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Trafficking in Children and Women. The following objectives have been developed to achieve the performance measures described for this project:

Objective 1: Create, expand, and/or improve capacity of government and nongovernment agencies to prevent HT

Outcome 1: PATH agencies have increased commitment and ability to act in combating HT in youth.

Outcome 2: PATH members have increased knowledge and engaged attitude about combating HT in youth.

Objective 2: Increase advocacy efforts so that by the end of the program the target groups will be in a better position to identify and prevent HT in youth

Outcome 1: Target groups (e.g., youth, LE, schools, caregivers, churches, etc.) have increased knowledge and awareness regarding HT and engaged attitude about combating HT

Objective 3: Increase in youth victims of HT receiving assistance from PATH agencies

Outcome 1: HT victims have received supportive services, received information and/or referral.

A process evaluation documents and analyzes the early development and implementation of a strategy or program, assessing whether strategies were implemented as planned and whether expected output was actually produced. Sources of descriptive and historical data include field observation, review of program documents, collection of data from program files, and interviews of key personnel, political leaders, and other stakeholders. The process evaluation should describe how the goal and objectives of PATH are translated into practice. One of the goals of the process evaluation is to allow for replication of the program.

Changes are complex and often require a realignment of policy and practice around an organizational and operational philosophy that promotes strategic use of scarce resources and funding streams. In order for initiatives to be successful they must be based on evidence-based practices. Many programs claim to be evidenced based yet fall short because they have not shown true measurable outcomes that have a proven effectiveness for change. The monies saved from prevention and intervention can then in turn be reinvested into the community. It is the notion of saving tax payer dollars and utilizing them in a productive manner that becomes the selling point to the general public for their "buy in". The opportunity to replicate this program in Ohio is present. Ohio has an extensive network of treatment providers across the state working together through coalitions to develop and disseminate "best practices" among such programs.

d. Member Recruitment: Member recruitment will take place using multiple outreach strategies to communicate our program needs. The GOFBCI can reach over 4,500 faith-based and community

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nonprofits around the state through our comprehensive listservs, partner relationships, relevant college campus offices and organizations. High profile placement on the Governor's Office website, and volunteer websites including the Ohio Commission on Service and Volunteerism will publicize the AmeriCorps PATH program as a part of their broader community service promotions. Particular attention will be given to recruiting members from underrepresented populations especially opportunity youth and low-income individuals and individuals who are bilingual. Nonprofit organizations that enter into a Sub-grantee relationship will have demonstrated experience working with these populations and will assure they have a successful experience.

e. Member Training: As soon as members arrive in Toledo, Ohio they will attend orientation sessions designed to provide them with an overview of the PATH program, their role within the organization structure, and the rules and regulations of the program including prohibited activities. They will attend intensive sessions on topics related to human trafficking, at-risk youth, and begin to understand their role in the larger Governor's Office Task Force recommendations including the protocols for each state agency who serve minor victims of human trafficking. Members will receive training on personal safety, public speaking/training skill, and how to access human trafficking prevention and intervention resources. Members will participate in quarterly project meetings/trainings chaired by the Governor's Human Trafficking Coordinator and focusing on issues to provide ongoing resources to the members. The Human Trafficking Coordinator and other project leadership will make monthly contact with each member to assure they are adhering to the rules regarding prohibited activities and will have daily supervision from the program manager and site supervisors at TAM and TASC and will work with the advisory council to assess the project and identify additional training and technical assistance needs.

f. Member Supervision: The AmeriCorps members are critical to a multi-disciplinary team designed to provide public awareness and comprehensive education services to youth who are at-risk of becoming victims of human trafficking. Direct member oversight will be provided by a staff member employed by the local nonprofit organization who has experience supervising both employees and volunteers and who has completed training from their organization on personnel policy and procedures. A local project coordinator from the Toledo Mayor's Office will serve as a central point of contact in Toledo to ensure local continuity, and the Director of the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives will serve as the Project Director. Training, oversight, and support will be provided to supervisors by the nonprofit partners, the local project coordinator, State of Ohio Human Trafficking Coordinator, and the Director of the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.

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g. Member Experience: Saving the life of another human being is one of the most powerful experiences a person can have. Participating on this project team will allow members to engage daily in educational activities that raise public awareness and educate children on the dangerous situations and behaviors that put them at-risk for HT. Engaging in this life-saving work will guarantee members a powerful service experience. Although this work is rewarding it promises to elicit strong emotional reactions which will need to be managed by the member with support from other members, the supervisor, and the project leadership. The PATH project leadership values the importance of structured reflection and thus, will provide members with a combination of in-person and virtual opportunities to foster an ongoing sense of connection. Members will participate on a monthly live conference call with other members and the leadership team to reflect upon their own experiences and those of other members. Quarterly face-to-face debriefing sessions will be coordinated by the project leadership and will provide a setting for members to receive feedback and support from others doing similar kinds of work. Members will be able to stay connected virtually to one another through the online forum that will allow them to upload documents, share information, plan for collaboration, and document their success through the sharing of pictures and stories. Members will be identified as AmeriCorps members by the community, partners, and the public by the uniform they wear when conducting PATH Program business with the community. The members working on the PATH Program will have opportunities for connections to AmeriCorps members and national service participants through cooperative work on a large scale 9/11 Nation Day of Service project that will impact their region of the state.

h. Volunteer Generation: Due to the in-depth training needed to complete this project, the PATH program requests a waiver from volunteer recruitment and will continue to leverage the volunteers already in place at TAM.

i. Organizational Commitment: Several strategies will be used to increase the organizational commitment of members working with the PATH program. First, people-first values will be espoused across the PATH program's organization. The program will instill the ethic of service and the focus of service as a solution for engaging members and citizens in the local Toledo community. The mission of service will be included in orientation and training, and will be clarified and communicated regularly through PATH's hiring practices and, where possible, will be put into writing. Second, the need for organizational justice will be met by quarterly meetings with project leadership that will provide extensive two-way communications. A community of teamwork will be encouraged through cross-utilization of members and team building. Third, PATH will support member development by

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providing supplemental training opportunities on human trafficking in Ohio to members. The PATH program will aim to enrich and empower members with the latest information regarding the human trafficking problem in Ohio. And lastly, members working with PATH program will show their organizational commitment because they will be identified by logos and branding included on uniforms and other materials.

Organizational Capability

a. Organizational Background and Staffing: AmeriCorps members will be placed at 2 community non-profit agencies and neither of them employs staff who is represented by a labor union; therefore, no members will be placed in positions that were recently occupied by paid staff. GOFBCI houses a professional staff of four and has responsibility for administering \$6.7 million dollars in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families funds. These funds are awarded to non-profit agencies working to fight poverty across the state. The GOFBCI is skilled in project management, fiscal accountability, and training. Because GOFBCI is a part of the Governor's Office, it brings direct access to the governor's administration and the state cabinet level agencies working on human service related issues. GOFBCI will utilize personnel to provide in-kind staff time for a Project Director and Fiscal Manager as needed. The Governor's Human Trafficking Coordinator's time will be utilized as Project Manager over this program. The Human Trafficking Coordinator will work in partnership with the GOFBCI Director, The Toledo Mayor's Office, TAM, and TASC to ensure that members have the training needed to complete their work and will provide them with updated data and emerging research about this complex issue.

Toledo Mayor Michael Bell took office on January 4, 2010 and since that time has worked to improve the quality of life for the citizens of The City of Toledo. The Mayor's Office has an Executive Management Team of 18 members who have primary responsibility for overseeing critical aspects of city operations. The team includes three Deputy Mayors responsible for Public Safety, Operations, and External Affairs. The AmeriCorps PATH program will be housed in the Deputy Mayor of External Affairs Office under the direct supervision and local support of the Director of the Neighborhoods Department. The Neighborhoods Department, supported by federal funds through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant Program provides stable housing, a suitable living environment and economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate-income persons in Toledo. The AmeriCorps PATH program has approval from the Deputy Mayor of Public Safety and will receive their ongoing support. Mayor Bell has five main priorities on which his administration has focus; ensuring community safety, budget stability, creating

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jobs through developing a regional economy, neighborhood stabilization, and encouraging health and wellness. The Mayor's focus on ensuring community safety includes the expansion of the available first responders and creation of a new fire station which will support the National Safe Place Network Program revitalization by the AmeriCorps members. The Mayor's office will also provide a Local Project Coordinator to work with the Governor's Office staff to oversee the efforts of the non-profit partners. The City of Toledo has a \$244 Million working budget and the resources to adequately support a community wide project with the scope and scale of the AmeriCorps PATH program. TAM is a 501(c) (3) faith-based nonprofit organization, a Better Business Bureau accredited Program, and a member of the Toledo Regional Chamber of Commerce. TAM is also the largest ecumenical organization in Northwest Ohio, serving and connecting over 125 area congregations and non-profit organizations to better meet human need, create community, and work for justice. TAM has experience overseeing grants and currently has a budget of over \$1.3 million. TAM is a grassroots nonprofit organization working from the ground up to mobilize the community to change the way human sex trafficking is dealt with in the Lucas County region. TAM began providing comprehensive support services to victims of prostitution and sex trafficking in 1993 and has garnered the support of many local community leaders, organizations, and government agencies. The leadership team is composed of skilled board members, dedicated volunteers, and a small qualified staff. It uses experienced social workers, trained survivors, undergraduate and graduate interns, and other professionals in the field that advocate for victims and change on local, state, and national levels. TAM has successfully implemented a community-wide initiative to combat human sex trafficking in Lucas County through three unique programs. The Community Awareness and Education Program has provided anti-sex trafficking education and prevention training to hundreds of students, professionals, practitioners, and members of the local community. Through Victim Advocacy and Support Program, TAM has empowered over 150 victims of sex trafficking and prostitution by providing the direct services needed to ensure victim's safety and successful transition out of dangerous and exploitative circumstances. The recently piloted legal advocacy program, AO: Advocating Opportunity (AO) works to provide victims with pro bono legal services and assistance navigating through the justice system in their journey to restore their lives.

Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities of Northwest Ohio (TASC) was known as Lucas County Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes, Inc. until January 2012. The TASC model was created in 1972 as a national effort to identify substance abusing offenders, provide treatment monitoring, case management and urinalysis, and to create a bridge between the criminal justice and

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substance abuse treatment systems. The TASC model provides assessment, treatment or referral to treatment, case management, and monitoring and reporting services. The TASC model provides an integrated system of care in meeting the needs of the justice system, the treatment system and, most of all, the consumer. TASC programs work with courts (including drug and juvenile) and corrections to ensure treatment is available for community-based supervision and institutional aftercare. In brief, TASC monitors client progress in treatment, advocates for efficient and effective substance abuse treatment resources in the community, provides training and technical assistance in designing programs that intervene with substance-abusing offenders, including courts, maintains a national presence in the Washington, DC area. In FY10, Lucas County TASC, Inc. received 1,865 referrals, performed 1,300 assessments, provided case management services to 827 clients, conducted 2,241 jail mental health screenings and screened 1,005 Ohio prison inmates for alcohol and other drug services. Lucas County TASC is an Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (ODADAS) and Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH) certified provider and is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF International). TASC creates an environment that builds on personal strengths and opens doors to make positive changes in their lives. Clients who successfully complete TASC programs are less likely to be re-arrested than those who do not. Over 86% of the offenders who successfully complete TASC remain in the community without arrest for at least one year. TASC was chosen as a partner in the AmeriCorps PATH program because of their history of working with the justice system and providing trauma informed care. Examples of the current programs in the arena include the Toledo Reentry Initiative for Women, the Change of PACE Project, and the Lucas County Juvenile Treatment Court. The Toledo Reentry Initiative for women is a program in which TASC provides assessment, case management and trauma informed services using the Trauma Reduction Empowerment Model (TREM) to women returning back to Toledo/Lucas County from the Ohio Reformatory for Women and the Corrections Center of Northwest Ohio. The Change of PACE Project is designed to reduce the number of offenders entering the juvenile court system due to a first time alcohol and/or marijuana related charge. An internal program evaluation conducted in 2004 indicated that 76% of the successful participants had no further court involvement 6 month post termination. The Lucas County Juvenile Treatment Court project operates to enhance public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency. This project was developed in cooperation with Lucas County Juvenile Court, and The Mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Lucas County.

Each non-profit will have a host site supervisor who will be responsible for each of their members.

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One team member will serve as the Justice Talking Representative. Vendors have at least five years' experience of the following: working in the Toledo community, working with at-risk youth, providing community outreach to a myriad of stakeholders, managing federal or state grants, and involvement with state or local anti-human trafficking efforts.

b. Sustainability: A community must be able to answer two very simplistic questions, "why are we doing this and what are the changes we expect?" The answers should revolve around the notion of negotiating relationships and building new ones to forge partnerships that strive to promote an environment that allows at risk youth to feel safe and free from victimization, with the ability to grow up to become contributing members to their community and giving them the ability to create lasting familial relationships. This investment will have a lasting impact on the current and future generations of citizens within Lucas County and Ohio by drawing on human social capital to strengthen its community through the reduction of crime, decrease in victimization, and a sense of increased public safety. As stated earlier, human trafficking is a problem affecting the entire community, not just the victims, but all persons. Upon the implementation and execution of this project, Toledo can have safer communities through the reduction of human trafficking victims and criminal enterprises which could potentially attract new businesses which then increases tax revenues, which helps strengthens schools. Businesses and people tend to gravitate towards safe and stable communities when relocating. It is this type of return on investment that produces a lasting sense of ownership and sustainability of the program.

c. Compliance and Accountability: In addition to the solid program foundation, collaboration amongst all levels of stakeholders is a key component to successful and sound models. The PATH program is a true collaboration model representing public and non-profit organizations at the state and local level. Our partners are recognized leaders in their respective fields, and offer a variety of expertise that addresses the needs that will assist in reducing human trafficking in Lucas County and ultimately Ohio. Each of the partners has dedicated their missions to assisting their members achieve this goal. Periodic reviews relative to the grants performance measures and overall mission are an important part of its continuous quality improvement process. The PATH Project Director along with the Governor's Human Trafficking Coordinator will conduct site visits on a bi-monthly basis to each grant site to ensure fiscal and programmatic compliance.

A hierarchy of supervision will be established within the scope of the grant to promote safety and security, increased member self-esteem, and create an environment that has purpose for the members through personal achievement and identity. Each partner will dedicate a site supervisor to oversee

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the member's activities, training, and safety. Site supervisors will provide information to the designated partner agency staff person, who will be responsible for communicating program requirements, data collection, problems, and successes to the Project Director.

Partners will be trained on the distinct fiscal and programmatic compliance pieces of the grant during the implementation of the program. During Orientation Training members will be provided with the skills they need to effectively perform their service and develop identity as AmeriCorps members. Members will learn about the national service community, join with other AmeriCorps programs operating within the state, and participate in opportunities for cross-corps training and events throughout the life of the program. Grant partners and members will learn what activities are prohibited under the auspices of the program during orientation. Additionally, fiscal reviews and program audits will be conducted on a quarterly basis. The fiscal reviews and program audits will be conducted through a random sampling process with any inconsistencies or problems addressed by the Project Director to the site supervisors and the Mayor's office. A plan of action will be created and implemented to address problems not easily rectifiable. The information collected during the reviews and audits will also be shared with the oversight committee and members.

Members will be provided with structured opportunities to participate in quarterly community meetings with the Project Director/Human Trafficking Coordinator to offer feedback on the program, review/audit results, address specific program or site challenges, share best practices, suggest program modifications to enhance their experience and celebrating successes. This format encourages retention, as members feel connected to one another and to a broader community of people who also care about change opportunities for at-risk youth.

Cost Effectiveness and Budget Adequacy

a. Cost Effectiveness- The AmeriCorps PATH program is a cost effective way to address the human trafficking issues in Toledo, Ohio. The CNCS share of the program is \$13,284 which is below the maximum cost per member service year. The CNCS share of the program is \$345,394 and the State of Ohio, Toledo Mayor's Office, TAM, and TASC portion of the budget including cash and in-kind costs is \$149,829. These cash obligations will be met from the State of Ohio General Revenue Fund through the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, who serves as the fiscal agent for the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. The in-kind match will be met by TAM, TASC, the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, and the Governor's Office Human Trafficking Coordinator's salaries and percentage of their time devoted to this project. This program is fully funded and there will not be the need to secure additional revenue sources allowing

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the program management team the ability to focus their full attention on making the program operational and supporting AmeriCorps members as they acclimate themselves to their work to fight human trafficking. The protection, prevention, and education of youth who are at-risk for human trafficking is a new field and it is not possible to benchmark with other programs that are as multi-faceted as the AmeriCorps PATH so a comparison of the cost effectiveness of the costs and benefits of alternative models is non-existent.

b. Budget Adequacy -- The budget for the AmeriCorps PATH program is clear, reasonable, and proposes to fund only items that are necessary to ensure the success of the project. The proposed budget is adequate to support the community wide initiatives in the AmeriCorps PATH program with the largest budget line items being associated with staffing since the program success is heavily dependent on the AmeriCorps members, the Governor's Office, Mayor's Office, TAM, and TASC staff. The budget will provide the ability to travel around the City of Toledo to make connections with the targeted groups which will result at the conclusion of the project in, Toledo, Ohio having created, expanded, and improved the capacity of government and nongovernmental organizations to prevent human trafficking, increased advocacy efforts to target groups so they will be better positioned to identify signs of human trafficking and prevent the same in at-risk youth, and there will be an increase in youthful victims of human trafficking who receive services from the AmeriCorps PATH partner agencies.

Evaluation Summary or Plan

N/A

Amendment Justification

N/A

Clarification Summary

N/A

Continuation Changes

N/A