


**International Human Trafficking**

Presentation Sponsor  
**Civil Society**



---

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

**Thank you  
Minnesota State Senators**



For:

- 15 Free Weekly International Human Trafficking Screening Clinics
- 24 hour Human Trafficking Crisis and Tip Line
- Enhanced Trafficking Criminal Penalties

---

---

---

---


---

---

---

---

**Civil Society Provides**



15 Free Weekly Screening Clinics

- (A) Diverse organizations
- (B) Diverse attorneys
- (C) Day and night time clinics

So, diverse trafficking victims  
come for help

---

---

---

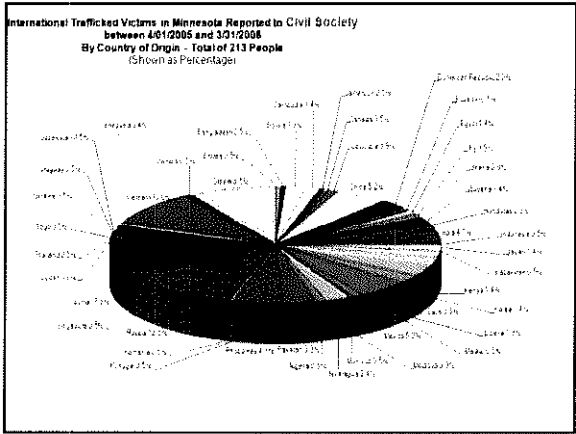
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

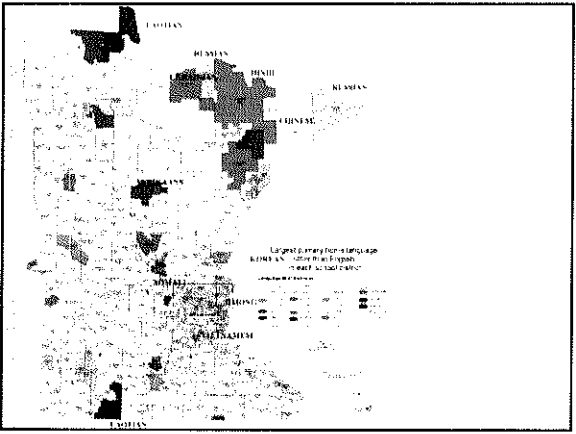
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Federal funds are very restricted**

Human Trafficking Victims who have provided evidence leading to conviction of 27 traffickers in Minnesota can not be provided services under Federal funding

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Report Card on State Action  
to Combat International Trafficking

**Minnesota**

CRIMINALIZATION  
VICTIM PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE  
STATEWIDE TASK FORCE/ASSESSMENT

B  
D  
C+

Minnesota has been given a  
“D” because no victim  
services are funded by the  
STATE

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Our plan is to request  
funding for:**

- Continued funding of the Screening Clinics and Crisis Line
- Emergency housing, medical, dental, psychological, case management, ESL, vocational counseling, transportation, translation for international human trafficking victims

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Civil Society Legal Clinics

### MONDAY

Lao Family (T-07)	320 University Avenue St. Paul, MN 55103 651-221-0069	9:00 am - 12:00 noon	Karen Cooper Hmong available
Lao Family (T-07)	320 University Avenue St. Paul, MN 55103 651-221-0069	12:00 pm - 2:00 pm	Siv Dobrovolny <i>Immigration</i>
YWCA (EJ-08)	2121 East Lake Street Minneapolis, MN 55407 612-215-4333	5:00 pm - 7:00 pm	Janice Burr <i>Immigration</i>

### TUESDAY

SEWA (ORR)	4500 Lyndale Ave N, Suite 310 Minneapolis, MN 55412	9:00 am - 1:00 pm By appointment only (Crisis line 952-912-9100)	Jane Rydholm / Suhag Shukla <i>Immigration</i> , Hindi available
Brian Coyle Center (ORR)	420 15 <sup>th</sup> Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55454 612-338-5282	1:00 pm - 4:00 pm	Steve Jahn <i>Immigration</i> , Spanish available
La Conexion	El Milagro Church, 3751 17th Ave S, Mpls 55407 612-743-0877	3:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Allison Anastos Spanish available
Korean Service Center	2920 Talmage Avenue SE, Minneapolis 55414	10:00 am - 12:00 noon By appointment only	Kristine Lambert Korean available
Eastside Family Center (EJ-08)	740 York Avenue St. Paul, MN 55106 651-793-7340	5:00 pm - 7:00 pm	Carrie Skrip or Cassondre Buteyn <i>Immigration</i> , Spanish available

### WEDNESDAY

Waite House (ORR)	2529 13 <sup>th</sup> Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55404	5:00 pm - 7:00 pm	Steve Jahn <i>Immigration</i> , Spanish available
North Point (EJ-08)	1315 Penn Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55411	5:00 pm - 7:00 pm By Appointment 612.348.4700 #2	Phyllis Kirwin

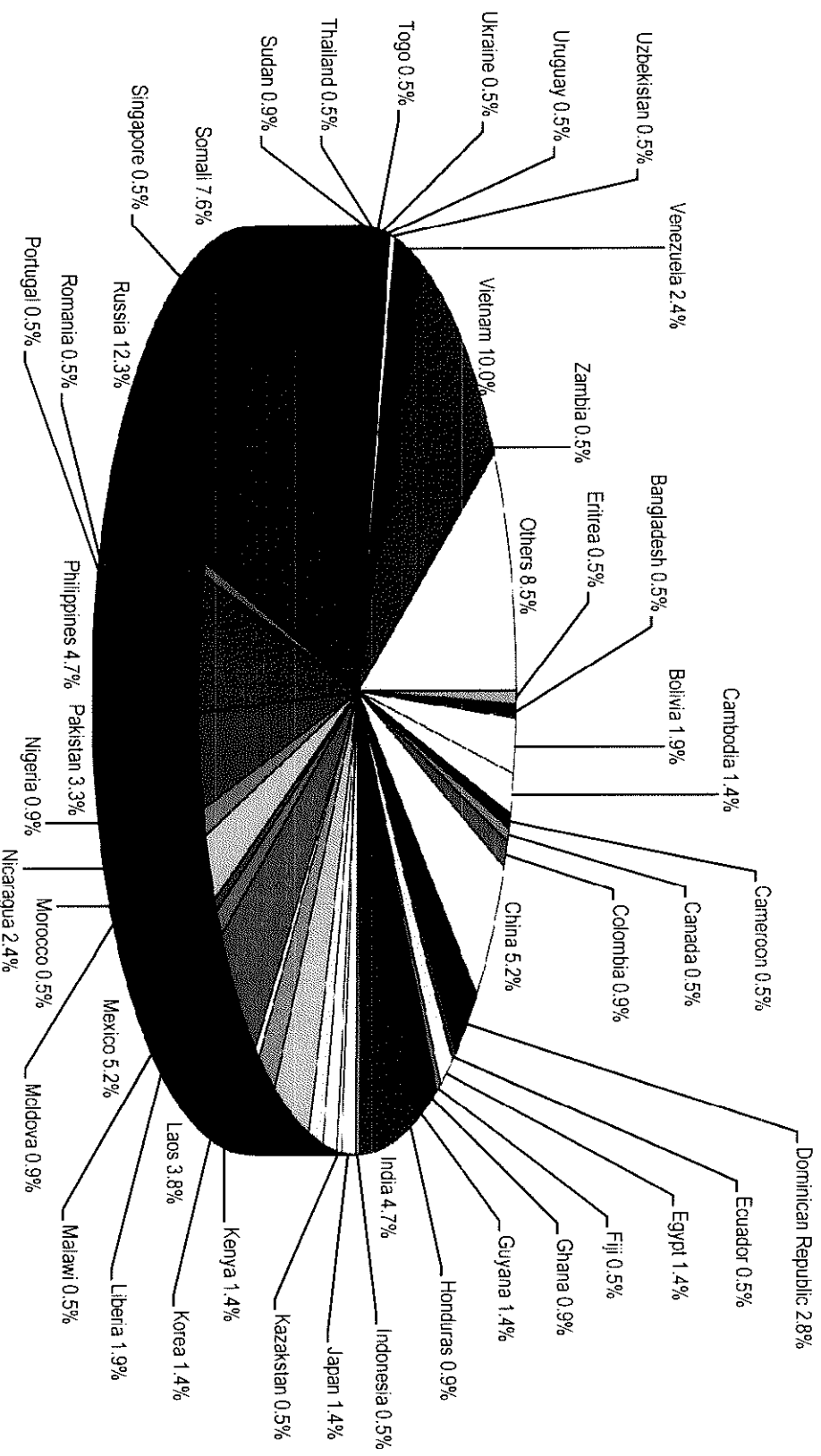
### THURSDAY

Vietnamese Minnesotan Association (ORR)	1030 University Ave, Ste 140 St. Paul, MN 55104 651-290-4790	9:00 am - 11:00 am	Karen Cooper
Cedar Riverside (EJ-08)	425 South 20 <sup>th</sup> Av, Room 208 Minneapolis, MN 55454 612-305-1283	1:00 pm - 3:00 pm	Salima Khakoo / Steve Jahn <i>Immigration</i> , Somali available Kristine Lambert
Vietnamese Social Services (ORR)	1159 University Ave, Ste 100 St. Paul, MN 55104 651-641-8993	1:00 pm - 3:00 pm	Karen Cooper Vietnamese available
St. Paul Urban League	401 Selby Avenue St. Paul, MN 55102 651-224-5771	3:30 pm - 5:30 pm	Karen Cooper
Asian Women of MN (VAWA-06)	House of Peace Shelter Minneapolis, MN	By Appointment	Martha Sullivan / Kristine Lambert

### FRIDAY

Lao Family (T-07)	320 University Avenue St. Paul, MN 55103 651-221-0069	10:00 am - 12:00 noon	Karen Cooper
Domestic Abuse Project (VAWA-06)	204 West Franklin Ave Minneapolis, MN 55404 612.874.7063	10:00 am - 1:00 pm 10:00 am - 3:00 pm By Appointment only	Phyllis Kirwin / Kristine Lambert Carrie Anderson <i>Family &amp; Immigration</i>

**International Trafficked Victims in Minnesota Reported to Civil Society  
between 4/01/2005 and 3/31/2008  
By Country of Origin - Total of 213 People  
(Shown as Percentage)**



LAOTIAN

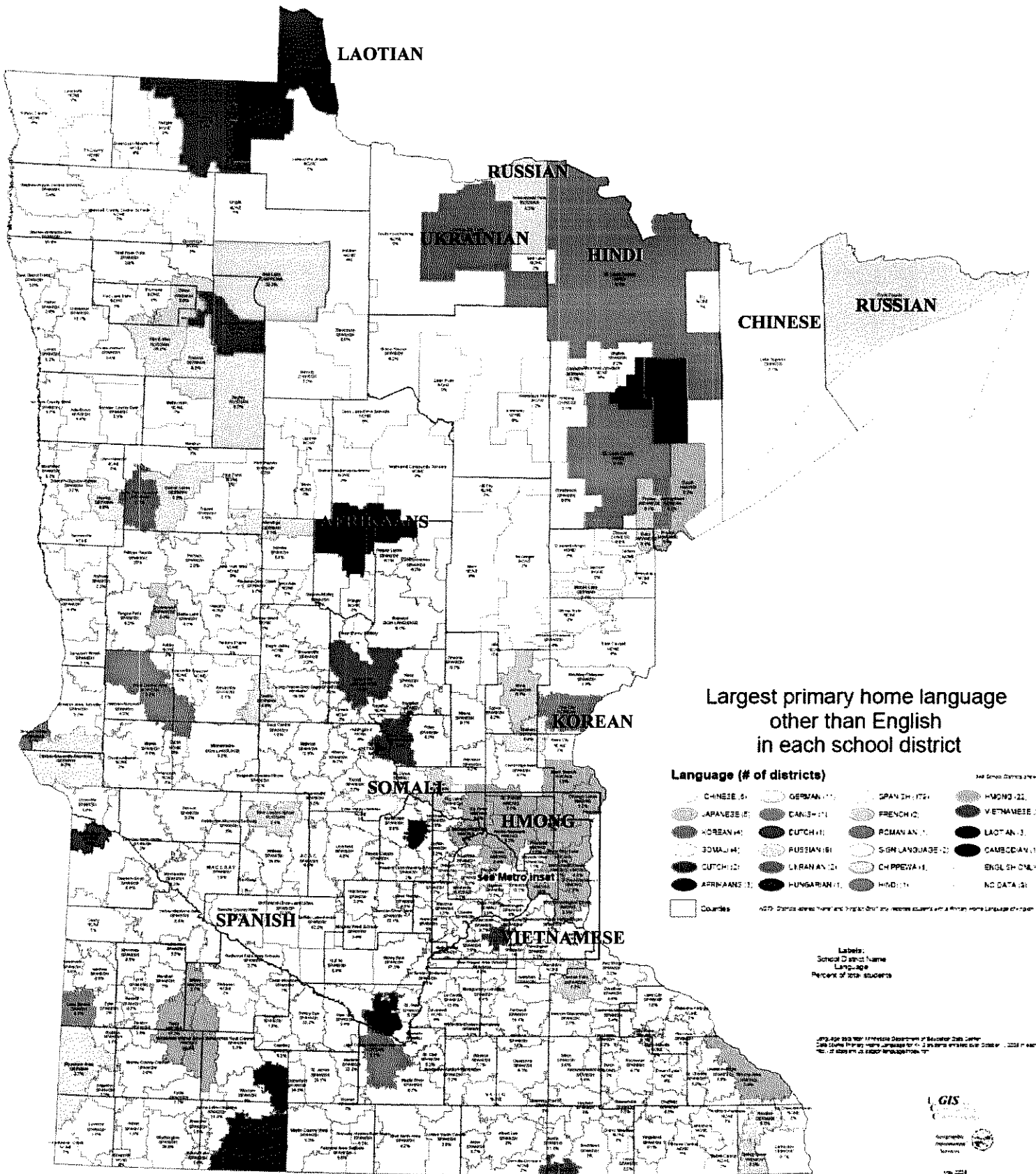
RUSSIAN

UKRAINIAN

HINDI

CHINESE

RUSSIAN



Largest primary home language other than English in each school district

Language (# of districts)

- |               |               |                   |                  |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| CHINESE (5)   | GERMAN (1)    | SPANISH (7)       | HAWAIIAN (2)     |
| JAPANESE (5)  | CANADIAN (1)  | FRENCH (2)        | VIETNAMESE (2)   |
| KOREAN (4)    | CUTCH (1)     | ROMANIAN (1)      | LAOTIAN (3)      |
| SOMALI (4)    | RUSSIAN (8)   | SIGN LANGUAGE (2) | CAMBODIAN (1)    |
| CUTCH (2)     | LIBYAN (2)    | CHINESE (1)       | ENGLISH ONLY (2) |
| AFRIKAANS (1) | HUNGARIAN (1) | HINDI (1)         | NO DATA (3)      |
- Counties: [Outline]    Note: Districts with more than 10% of students speak a primary home language other than English.

Labels:  
School District Name  
Language  
Percent of total students

GIS 2003. All rights reserved. Information is provided as a service to the public. No warranty is made for the accuracy or completeness of the information. The user assumes all liability for any use of the information.



LAOTIAN

# REPORT CARD ON STATE ACTION TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING

By

**CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES**

**US PACT**

**(Policy Advocacy to Combat Trafficking) Program**

**MAY 2007**

**MINNESOTA**

<b>CRIMINALIZATION</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>VICTIM PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>STATEWIDE TASK FORCE/ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>C+</b>

**ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**CRIMINALIZATION STATUTE**

In a 2005 law, Minnesota established the felonies of labor trafficking, sex trafficking, and unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of labor or sex trafficking. Labor trafficking of an adult is punishable by up to 15 years of imprisonment, a \$30,000 fine, or both. Labor trafficking of a minor (under 18 years of age) is punishable by up to 20 years of imprisonment, a \$40,000 fine, or both. Sex trafficking of an adult is punishable by up to five years of imprisonment, a \$10,000 fine, or both. Sex trafficking of a minor (under 18 years of age) is punishable by up to 10 years of imprisonment, a \$20,000 fine, or both. The statute includes asset forfeiture by traffickers and corporate liability for traffickers.

Minnesota’s statute uses the comprehensive language of “recruits, transports, transfers, harbors, entices, provides, obtains or receives” to encompass all the individuals who participate in the offense of trafficking. The statute also broadly defines “forced labor or services” to include the elements of “force, fraud or coercion.” To ensure that Minnesota’s sex trafficking offense encompasses a wide range of methods that traffickers use to “recruit” and control victims, the legislature should replace “by any means” with “force, fraud, or coercion.”

Minnesota also should expand its current sex trafficking offense by including a definition of “forced sexual exploitation” that criminalizes all forms of sex trafficking, not only “prostitution.” While Minnesota

provides enhanced penalties for trafficking of persons under the age of 18, the legislature should consider including additional offenses such as kidnapping, sexual assault, and serious bodily injury.

To further strengthen its anti-trafficking law, Minnesota also should enact the following provisions:

- ◆ An affirmative defense for trafficked persons so that they are not prosecuted for crimes they were forced to commit by their traffickers and captors;
- ◆ Mandatory restitution to trafficking victims;
- ◆ Mandatory training for local and state law enforcement.

**VICTIM PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE**

While Minnesota affords victims with a private right of action, it also should provide for appropriate protection and assistance to ensure trafficking victims’ safety and facilitate their physical and emotional recovery. Victim protections and benefits should include: access to safe and secure housing and shelters appropriate for women and girls who have been abused and traumatized; physical and mental health care services delivered by medical and other professionals who are trained to work with abused and traumatized women and girls; legal and immigration assistance; translation services; and, educational and job readiness programs. Minnesota also should ensure that trafficking victims have access to needed services.

**STATEWIDE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE**

In 2005, the Minnesota legislature appropriated funds for an annual statewide human trafficking assessment,



**REGULATING INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS**

F

**REGULATING TRAVEL SERVICE PROVIDERS THAT FACILITATE SEX TOURISM**

F

conducted by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety with the assistance of government agencies and nongovernmental organizations. The study must include data on: the number of arrests, prosecutions, and successful convictions of traffickers; the number of trafficking victims, including demographics, method of recruitment, and method of discovery; trafficking routes and patterns; methods of transportation; and, social factors that contribute to and foster trafficking, especially trafficking of women and children.

Minnesota could improve its trafficking assessment by specifying which government agencies and nongovernmental organizations should participate and assist with the study and by mandating examination and assessment of programs and services that are available for trafficking victims. The legislature then could create a statewide interagency task force, by statute, to include heads of key government agencies and nongovernmental organizations, including those with expertise in providing services and advocacy for women and girls from various communities and for refugee and immigrant communities.

**REGULATING INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BROKERS (IMBs)**

Minnesota should enact legislation to regulate international marriage brokers (IMBs) that operate in the state. The statute could help protect women from domestic violence and trafficking by requiring IMBs to disseminate the criminal and marital history of the American client to women from other countries (“foreign recruits”) in their own language. The

legislation also should require IMBs to provide women with basic information about their civil and legal rights, in their own language, including how and where to get help once they are married and living in the United States. IMBs must provide these services responsibly and the statute should include appropriate penalties for IMBs that do not protect the rights and interests of women “foreign recruits.” The law should provide for civil penalties for violations of these provisions.

**REGULATING TRAVEL SERVICE PROVIDERS THAT FACILITATE SEX TOURISM**

Minnesota should enact legislation to regulate travel service providers that facilitate sex tourism. The statute should amend the relevant state code that regulates travel agencies to add a provision that requires the suspension and/or revocation of the agency’s license or registration if the agency facilitates sex tourism. The statute also should allow the state to freeze the assets of the agency.

**SPECIAL RECOGNITION:** Minnesota also criminalizes unlawful conduct with respect to documents, which refers to traffickers’ withholding and/or destroying of immigration or government identification documents.

For more information and proposed legislative language for all five types of state laws, see the **Center’s Resource Guide for State Legislators: Model Provisions for State Anti-Trafficking Laws** at [www.centerwomenpolicy.org](http://www.centerwomenpolicy.org) or request a free printed copy at [cwps@centerwomenpolicy.org](mailto:cwps@centerwomenpolicy.org).

## **Crisis and Tip Line Call**

Civil Society received a call on the crisis and tip line awarded to it by the State of Minnesota from a woman who provided detailed information including the name, age, and work place of a man who worked at her company who she and her boss believed was trafficking in minors from the Dominican Republic. She said that he travels back and forth from the Dominican Republic and that the last time he went, he brought back a minor child from the Dominican Republic. She said that he boasted that as soon as she was 18 that he was going to marry her, which he did and then placed pictures of the wedding on the Website. The woman provided Civil Society with pictures of the child and the URL address of the pictures on the Web, as well as the web site which advertized these girls as mail order brides. The woman stated the man owned a part of the mail order company. She said that when the man brought the girl from Dominican Republic to a work party, that the girl told a co-worker that the man had had her genitals pierced and that it hurt her. She also said that the trafficker had pointed to the picture of one of her coworker's Caucasian daughter and said, "I would give two of my girls for one of those."

This woman did not want to have her name given because she was in fear of her job. Linda Miller provided all of the information to the Law Enforcement on the Vick Trafficking Task Force and arranged an anonymous call between the police officer and the woman.

## Refugee Child Trafficking

A teenage girl named Farisa (not her real name) was having family problems. An older woman who noticed that she was having problems approached her and offered to let her live in her home. Farisa accepted. When Farisa moved into the older woman's home, she was locked in the home and not allowed to leave. The older woman was abusive and threatened Farisa and forced her to care for her children. She also forced Farisa to sell Khat and stole the Farisa's identity and used it to collect government benefits for herself. Farisa remained a prisoner for over two years. She was finally able to connect with someone who helped her leave the Leah's house and help her reunite with her family. This older woman has lured other people to her home in the past and forced them to sell drugs or work for her without pay. She targets young teens who are vulnerable because of family problems or other issues and convinces them that she will take care of them if they come to live with her at her home. After Farisa escaped, the older woman continued to harass her, and she was very afraid for her life. After Farisa came to one of Civil Society's free legal clinics, Civil Society attorneys provided her with medical and psychological services to address her victimization issues. A Civil Society attorney also accompanied Farisa to the police department, helped her report what happened to her and assisted her in obtaining a harassment restraining order against the older woman. A Civil Society attorney assisted Farisa with immigration issues that she now faces because of the stealing of her documentation and illegal use of her documentation to obtain government services. Farisa had green card but all of her other documents had been taken by the trafficker. After obtaining affidavits of what occurred, the Civil Society attorney took Farisa to USCIS, which reissued her refugee documents.

Selem (not her real name) was brought to this country by another Somali family when she was 10 years old as a refugee. This family was not related to the young girl. Instead they came to her village and approached her parents and asked if they could take Selem, their daughter, to America with them. Selem's parents agreed. The family brought her to this country using a different name and reporting that Selem was their daughter. When Selem arrived in this country, the new family wanted her to do all of the housework, baby-sit their other children and basically act as their slave. The family was also abusive to her. When Selem did not cooperate with this new family, they contacted the child protection authorities and reported that they could not keep the child. Selem, as a young child was taken in by child protection and was raised in the foster care system. Because of her refugee status, the girl was provided with a green card in the name the "new" family gave her when she was brought to this country. As she got older, she confided in the social worker who was assigned her case and asked the social worker to help her change her name to her original name. Social Services was successful in changing the girl's name. When Selem became an adult, she applied for citizenship. During the investigation, authorities discovered that the family who had brought her into the country had used a false name for her and they denied her citizenship application and threatened to take away her green card. Selem now had no status in this country because of the illegal acts of the family who brought her in to the country. Selem was referred to a Civil Society human trafficking screening clinic. When Civil Society learned of the woman's situation, they recreated the woman's entire record, obtained letters from judges and social workers that worked with her as a girl who documented the woman's victimization at the hands of the people who brought her to this country. Once this information was received, the Civil Society attorney was able to reapply for Selem on the basis that the woman was a victim of human trafficking. A Civil Society attorney accompanied Selem to USCIS the immigration interview and her application citizenship (naturalization) was approved. Had she not been able to get her citizenship, Civil Society would have pursued a T visa based on the human trafficking involved.

Matha (not her real name) was brought to the United States as an eight year old refugee from Somalia. She was brought here by her grandmother. Her grandmother did not send her to school and required Matha to wait on her hand and foot. When Matha turned 11, her grandmother married her off to an older man for the marriage price. The man was extremely abusive both physically and mentally. Very soon, Matha had two children by him. The man refused to support the Matha or the two children they had together and soon abandoned her and the children. Matha was not educated and had no green card or job skills and was too young to get a job after her husband abandoned her and her children. She sought assistance from her grandmother, however her grandmother would not allow Matha and her children to live with her. Matha was able to feed herself and her children through the kindness of the community where she was living. When the woman turned 18 she moved to Minnesota in order to start a new life. For 10 years, Matha had no green card or any form of identification and was afraid to seek help. The Somali community in Minnesota was helping the woman and arranged for her to volunteer so that she could acquire job skills. When she was brought to a free Civil Society legal clinic, Civil Society attorneys were able to explain Matha's rights to her and to reassure her that she was in this country legally. They assisted her in obtaining an identification card and applying for a green card by helping her to apply to USCIS. If she would have had issues in securing her green card, Civil Society would have pursued a T visa. With the help that Civil Society was able to provide, the client was able to get a job and refugee benefits.