

Sex Trafficking and Safe Harbors in Minnesota

RESOURCE FOR HOTEL STAFF

SEX TRAFFICKING IN MINNESOTA

Human Trafficking is a human rights violation that involves the exploitation of a person for labor or sex. Minnesota has become a leader in the nation in its response to sex trafficking by focusing on holding perpetrators accountable and changing our response to commercially sexually exploited minors. In 2014, Minnesota's Safe Harbor law went into effect. Under the Safe Harbor law, youth who engage in prostitution are no longer criminals, but rather victims and survivors of sexual exploitation. Now that the law has passed, we must ensure effective implementation of the law and work towards preventing trafficking before it occurs. Hotel staff play a vital role in implementing the Safe Harbor law and preventing and responding to sex trafficking in Minnesota.

WHAT IS SEX TRAFFICKING?

Sex trafficking involves the sale of humans for sex. In Minnesota, sex trafficking occurs when one person profits off the commercial sexual exploitation of another.

Specifically, Minnesota's law defines sex trafficking as "receiving, recruiting, enticing, harboring, providing, or obtaining by any means an individual to aid in the prostitution of the individual or receiving profit or anything of value, knowing or having reason to know it is derived from sex trafficking." Minn. Stat. 609.321, subd. 7a.

Minnesota's law is very different than the federal law and laws in other states, because it does not require proof of force, fraud, or coercion for victims of any age. In addition, Minnesota's law recognizes sex trafficking as a form of pimping. If a person being prostituted has a pimp, madam, or third party who receives profits from her prostitution, that is sex trafficking in Minnesota, regardless of whether she is 12 or 21.

DEFINING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS

A sexually exploited youth is someone under the age of 18 who engages in commercial sexual activity. Commercial sexual activity occurs when anything of value or a promise of anything of value (e.g., money, drugs, food, shelter, rent, or higher status in a gang or group) is given to a person by any means in exchange for any type of sexual activity. A third party may or may not be involved.

Note: Under this definition, the term sexual activity is broader than intercourse. Sexual activity may include, but is not limited to, exotic dancing, being filmed doing sexual acts, and engaging in prostitution.

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

Anyone can become a victim of sex trafficking. While women and girls are the primary victims of sex trafficking, victims/survivors come from every background, race, gender, sexual orientation, and economic status. Traffickers target individuals who, for any reason, are vulnerable and potentially more susceptible to the trafficker's manipulations and control. Factors that increase a victim's vulnerability include, but are not limited to:

- Homelessness or status as a runaway
- Lack of involvement in school – truancy
- Childhood abuse, trauma, or neglect
- Chemical addiction
- Mental or behavioral health disorders
- Family or friends involved in prostitution
- Unstable family environment or little or no social support
- Poverty or lack of resources
- Young age
- Racial or ethnic marginalization
- LGBT identity
- Gang affiliation
- Employment in strip clubs
- Engagement in "survival sex" – exchanging sex for basic needs

Juveniles are extremely vulnerable to being trafficked. The average age of entry into prostitution by minors is 12-14 years old. Traffickers may find youth via social media, websites, chat lines, after-school events, or places where youth congregate, such as libraries, shopping malls, or clubs. They can also find them on the streets, at bus stops, or through other youth who are used by the traffickers to recruit additional victims.

WHO ARE TRAFFICKERS?

Sex traffickers/pimps are not just strangers. They can be a boyfriend, employer, friend, or even a family member.

MINNESOTA'S RESPONSE TO SEX TRAFFICKING

MINNESOTA'S SAFE HARBOR LAW

In 2014, Minnesota's Safe Harbor law went into effect. Minnesota's Safe Harbor law corrected a conflict in the law that simultaneously identified minors engaged in prostitution as victims of trafficking, children in need of protection, and juvenile delinquents. The Safe Harbor law clearly identifies that youth who engage in prostitution are no longer criminals, but rather victims and survivors of sexual exploitation. Specifically, the law:

- Excludes sexually exploited youth under 18 from the definition of "delinquent child";
- Adds the definition of sexually exploited youth to Minnesota's child protection codes;
- Increases the penalties against commercial sex abusers or purchasers of trafficking victims;
- Directs the Commissioner of Public Safety to devise a victim-centered, statewide response for sexually exploited youth and youth at risk of sexual exploitation;
- Directs implementation of state-wide service model called No Wrong Door, ensuring that victims are identified and services are available throughout Minnesota - including regional navigators, shelter and housing, protocol development, and training.

Minnesota's leadership passed a progressive law in response to trafficking that allows us to recognize more situations as sex trafficking and avoid false distinctions based on age.

Minnesota first passed its sex trafficking law in 2005. The law was amended in 2009 to increase penalties against traffickers. Recognizing the need to change how the system responded to juvenile victims, the Minnesota Safe Harbor law was originally passed in 2011 and later amended in 2013. The law was written to delay the effective date until 2014 in order to allow time for the state to prepare its approach – Minnesota's No Wrong Door model to implement Safe Harbors.

MINNESOTA'S NO WRONG DOOR MODEL TO IMPLEMENT SAFE HARBORS

The No Wrong Door model to implement Safe Harbors is a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and multi-state agency approach to responding to commercially sexually exploited minors. It was created to ensure that wherever a minor who is being trafficked or at risk of being trafficked interacts with the system, she can be identified and directed towards victim-centered, trauma-informed services, and safe housing.

SAFE HARBOR/NO WRONG DOOR DIRECTOR AND REGIONAL NAVIGATORS

The position of a Statewide Director for Safe Harbors/No Wrong Door is housed in the Minnesota Department of Health. Eight organizations are the program's base for Regional Navigators. Regional Navigators were identified to be the main points of contact for sexually exploited youth and concerned agencies throughout Minnesota. Navigators are responsible for connecting youth with services and serving as regional experts for communities.

PRINCIPLES OF SAFE HARBOR AND THE NO WRONG DOOR MODEL

The Safe Harbor law and No Wrong Door model were both premised on a set of principles that guided the initial drafting, as well as amendments and implementation. **These principles should be used to guide ongoing work to ensure that the goals of Safe Harbor are maintained:**

- Those who come into contact with youth should be trained to identify sexual exploitation.
- Youth who are sexually exploited are victims of a crime.
- Victims should not feel afraid, isolated, or trapped.
- Sexual exploitation is traumatic. Victim-centered services should be based in trauma-informed care.
- Services should be offered statewide.
- Services should be responsive to needs of youth (gender-responsive, culturally competent, age appropriate, and supportive for LGBTQ youth).
- Youth have the right to privacy and self-determination.
- Services should be based in positive youth development.
- Sexual exploitation can be prevented.

HOTEL STAFFS' ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING SAFE HARBORS

Hotel staff are key players in the fight against sex trafficking and the implementation of Safe Harbors in Minnesota. Many traffickers use hotels to exploit their victims. Victims may be forced to stay at a hotel or motel where customers come to them (in-call), or they are required to go to rooms rented out by the customers (out-call).¹ Moreover, sex trafficking victims often stay in hotels and motels with their traffickers while moving to different cities or states. As such, hotel staff are in a unique position to identify potential victims and deter future situations of human trafficking.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR AS HOTEL STAFF

Traffickers take advantage of the privacy and anonymity offered by hotels and motels, and they are able to operate with low risk when hotel staff are not aware of the signs of human trafficking.² *While none of the following indicators alone may be a sure sign of trafficking, they may be considered "red-flags," and together, indicate a higher risk of potential or existing exploitation:*

GUEST ROOM INDICATORS

- Continuous refusal of housekeeping services
- Excessive pornography or any child pornography
- Sex paraphernalia (large quantity of condoms, lubricant, etc.)
- Numerous smartphones, tablets, laptops, etc.
- Multiple computers, equipment and so on, consistent with organized crime
- Multiple credit cards or excessive cash
- Different men coming and going (excessive visitors)
- Ads depicting escorts, massage

GUEST INDICATORS

- No luggage or identification (not the right amount of luggage for the stay)
- Rooms paid for in cash
- Person rents the room for someone else
- Use of third party reservations
- If card access is required for elevators, guest repeatedly requests cards for different people
- Guest who appears fearful, disoriented, or disheveled
- Guest who shows signs of physical abuse
- Guest who is being restricted from moving or communicating
- Young people made up to look significantly older
- Young people with significantly older "boyfriends"
- Guests waiting for periods of time in the lobby, talking on the phone
- People that don't "fit" together
- Guests with short duration visits (20 min to 60 min)
- Men leaving alone and coming back with a young woman some time later

HOTEL AREA INDICATORS

- Individuals loitering or soliciting in common areas - waiting
- Individuals appearing to monitor common areas
- Individuals exchanging money
- Cars waiting outside
- Use of hotel computers to visit adult websites
- People that are together, but act like they don't know each other (i.e., sitting apart from each other in bar area, but with appearance that one is monitoring the other)
- Request that may signal possible illegal behavior (e.g. asking staff to find an "escort")

WHAT TO DO AS HOTEL STAFF IN MINNESOTA

If you suspect that a guest might be a victim of sex trafficking, it is important to follow the protocols outlined by your management. If your management does not have a protocol in place, it is important that the management develops one. The following suggestions provide general guidance.

1. DO NOT confront – seek help. Do not intervene directly or confront individuals you believe to be traffickers, as this may endanger you or the victim involved.
2. Don't search. Make observations; you don't need to investigate. Many hotels use "amenity" deliveries to guest rooms as an opportunity to gauge the circumstances.
3. Tell the victim that you are not the police.
4. If you believe there to be immediate danger, call 9-1-1.
5. Establish partnerships with police in your area (see "police partnerships" below).
6. Contact the Regional Navigator in your area (see box below). They will be able to provide additional direction and connection to services.

POLICE PARTNERSHIPS: An effective partnership with law enforcement means that the police are on board with being called for possible trafficking situations and hotel workers or managers will call the police if they suspect trafficking. Care should be taken that the police in your area are in agreement with the Safe Harbor principles so that victims are not further traumatized and treated like criminals when police show up. It is law enforcement's responsibility to investigate and determine if the appropriate legal standard has been met to intervene. Partnerships also help ensure that the police understand the need for discretion for hotel reputation.

REGIONAL NAVIGATOR HOST AGENCIES

TRIBAL

Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center
miwrc.org

NORTHWEST TRIBAL

DOVE (Down on Violence Everywhere)
whiteearthdove.com

WEST METRO

The Link
www.thelinkmn.org

EAST METRO

Tubman
www.tubman.org

NORTHEAST

PAVSA (Program for Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault)
www.pavsa.org

NORTHWEST

Support within Reach
www.supportwithinreach.org

CENTRAL

Lutheran Social Services
lssmn.org

WEST CENTRAL

Heartland Girls' Ranch
www.heartlandgirlsranh.org

SOUTHEAST

Olmsted County Victim Services
www.co.olmsted.mn.us/cs/victimservices

SOUTHWEST

Southwest Crisis Center
www.mnswcc.org

STATEWIDE DIRECTOR

Lauren Ryan, MN Department of Health
health.state.mn.us/injury/topic/safeharbor/

DAY ONE

Provides services to all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or sexual trafficking:

1-866-223-1111

ENDNOTES

1. Polaris Project, *Human Trafficking in Hotels and Motels Victim and Location Indicators*, 2012.
2. Ibid.

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