



**TESTIMONY OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, 2012**

ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:

S.B. NO. 2123, S.D. 2, H.D. 1, RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

BEFORE THE:

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

DATE: Thursday, March 22, 2012

TIME: 2:45 p.m.

LOCATION: State Capitol, Room 325

TESTIFIER(S): David M. Louie, Attorney General, or
Andrea J. Armitage, Deputy Attorney General

Chair Keith-Agaran and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Attorney General (the Department) provides the following comments on this bill.

The purposes of this bill are: (1) to require certain establishments to display an informational poster; (2) to require persons convicted of prostitution-related offenses to forfeit their motor vehicles used in the commission of the crime; (3) to add additional fines for persons convicted of prostitution-related offenses; and (4) to establish a working group within the Department to develop a comprehensive state plan to coordinate services for survivors of human trafficking.

First, the bill appears to violate the single-subject requirement of section 14 of article III of the Hawaii Constitution. Article III, section 14, requires that "[e]ach law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title." The title of a bill is sufficient if it "fairly indicates to the ordinary mind the general subject of the act, is comprehensive enough to reasonably cover all its provisions, and is not calculated to mislead; but an act which contains provisions neither suggested by the title, nor germane to the subject expressed therein, is, to that extent void." *Schwab v. Ariyoshi*, 58 Haw. 25; 34 (1977).

This measure is entitled "Relating to Human Trafficking." The bill, however, was amended by the Committees on Human Services and Labor and Public Employment to require persons convicted of prostitution-related offenses to forfeit their motor vehicles used in the commission of the crimes, and to impose additional fines for these offenses.

In Hawaii, we can certainly pursue human sex traffickers by using our State statute on promoting prostitution in the first degree (section 712-1202, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)), as it is nearly identical to the federal law's definition of sex trafficking in 22 U.S.C. section 7102. If sections 3 and 4 were solely related to that statute, there would be no subject-title problem. However, the other prostitution sections cited (persons accused of paying, agreeing to pay, or offering a fee to pay another to engage in sexual conduct (section 712-1200, HRS), street solicitation of prostitution (section 712-1207, HRS), or solicitation of prostitution near schools or public parks (section 712-1209, HRS)) involve prosecuting the "johns" or people who solicit sex for hire, and this conduct is not usually considered to be engaging in human trafficking. By amending the sections involving motor vehicle forfeitures and additional fines to include these crimes related to "prostitution," this bill no longer deals only with human trafficking, the subject expressed in its title. Consequently, the title of the bill cannot be said to be "comprehensive enough to reasonably cover all its provisions." Because the entirety of the subject matter of S.B. No. 2123, H.D. 1, is not expressed in the bill's title, it appears to violate section 14 of article III of the State Constitution. To correct this problem, sections 3 and 4 of the bill should be removed.

Second, while we support the intent of this bill, the bill directs the working group to create a state plan to coordinate services for survivors of human trafficking and requires the Department to oversee the working group and coordinate the development of the state plan. The Department, however, is not a department that actually provides social services to the public. Its main objective is to provide legal advice and legal representation to state agencies. The Department does not have the expertise or resources to create a plan for social or job training services for human trafficking survivors. We suggest that another department or agency would be better suited to coordinate such services.

If the Committee passes this measure, we respectfully ask that these amendments be made.



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March 21, 2012

To: The Honorable Gil Keith-Agaran, Chair
House Committee on the Judiciary

Date: Thursday, March 22, 2012
Time: 2:45 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 325, State Capitol

From: Mila Kaahanui, MSW
Executive Director
Office of Community Services (OCS)

Testimony for Senate Bill 2123 SD2 HD1, Relating to Human Trafficking

I. OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

We do not support the bill in its current form.

The present bill proposes the creation of a working group to address holistically the issues created by the human trafficking problem. This working group would consist of various agencies currently involved in the process of coordinating services, to be led by the Department of the Attorney General. The bill also adds in provisions to support a hotline information campaign through a mandatory poster program that would be enforced by \$1,000 fines, and requires the forfeiture of motor vehicles for certain prostitution-related crimes.

The Office of Community Services supports the intent of the Legislature to deal with this issue. However we have a few strong concerns, in particular relating to Section 2, which mandates posting of notices relating to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline, and Section 3, providing for forfeiture of vehicles used by "johns" and others in prostitution cases.

II. CURRENT LAW

Under current law, OCS is mandated to serve the "disadvantaged, refugee, and immigrant" populations. This mandate does not prohibit OCS from serving any population

under the umbrella of “disadvantaged,” including victims and survivors of human trafficking. This umbrella authorization also allows some flexibility to analyze current socioeconomic and political conditions to make any such determination. OCS currently receives federal funding from the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement to service human trafficking victims as certified by federal law. OCS also is mandated to serve a coordinating function between governmental agencies to improve efficiency. OCS currently procures services from services providers to assist our target population with timely and relevant services.

III. COMMENTS ON SENATE BILL

Given our previous testimony on the measure, we will confine our comments to the most recent version of the bill.

First of all, this measure has condensed several measures into one bill with certain initiatives related to Human Trafficking survivors or programs. The current measure has put together extremely diverse topics and enforcement agencies to accomplish the larger goal of Human Trafficking programming.

Section 5, establishing a Working Group:

We support the intent of Section 5 of the bill, which would establish a working group within the Department of the Attorney General. We appreciate that OCS is specifically identified as one of the agencies that would be part of the working group. We believe that the proposed working group would be appropriately broad in membership, including all four police departments, representatives of health care and other service providers. We trust that the Attorney General will understand that he is free to invite participation by appropriate federal agencies. We also suggest that the working group be considered as an inter-agency group, rather than being housed within a particular department.

This working group would build on a prior federally funded task force that is currently winding up its work under its present grant. We believe that establishment of the working group can give needed continuity to the long-term multi-disciplinary and multi-agency work that needs to be done to address the trafficking issue comprehensively and effectively. The bill mandates that the working group create a state plan for coordination of services to trafficking victims and survivors. We support such a mandate, and will do our share to make this project successful.

We do have a few important concerns about the bill as it relates to the working group. First, the Department of the Attorney General “is concerned that it does not have the expertise or resources to create a plan for social or job training services for human trafficking survivors.” If the Attorney General believes that leadership of this working group should be assigned to another department or division, we believe that this desire should be honored.

Section 5(c)(2) directs the working group to identify “a single point of access for individuals or organizations that need assistance or guidance in navigating the processes and regulations of state agencies on services for survivors of human trafficking” While this goal is admirable and important, we have four concerns: First, the “single point of access” must be

more than a telephone recording. It needs to be staffed 24/7 and foreign language personnel need to be available on call. Second, the point of access needs to be local, and not just a national telephone number. We believe it would be pointless simply to set up a phone number with an answering machine. Third, the point of access is a key link to outreach, which must be done in a culturally appropriate and sensitive manner. Fourth, to establish a point of access locally requires money, and this bill makes no appropriation for such service.

Section 5(c)(3) states that the activities of the working group shall include, among other things,

“Designating the department of human services as the appropriate agency to provide services to income-qualified, United States citizens and “qualified immigrants” who are survivors of human trafficking and the office of community services as the appropriate agency to provide services to “disadvantaged, refugee, and immigrant” survivors of human trafficking”

This language presents at least three concerns: First, there is a substantial amount of overlap between the two categories, and thus sorting out where a particular person should be served could be complicated. Spending time on such jurisdictional allocations would create a needless expenditure of very limited financial and staff resources. Second, we believe that it would be premature for the Legislature to demarcate the respective jurisdictions of DHS and OCS regarding trafficking victims. We think it would be best to let the working group, which would include representatives of both DHS and OCS, work out suggested appropriate jurisdictional boundaries and include them in its report to the Legislature for eventual new legislation. Third, it is important to note that OCS does not provide direct services to trafficking victims or other persons who receive assistance through OCS. Instead, OCS administers programs and projects through contracts with service providers.

Accordingly, we respectfully suggest that the Committee consider the following alternative language for Section 5(c)(3):

Considering appropriate demarcation of responsibilities between the department of human services and the office of community services for the provision of services and the administration of support programs for persons who are survivors of human trafficking.

Section 2, requiring posting notices for the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline:

While we very much support action to increase public awareness of the trafficking situation and in assisting victims and survivors to get access to assistance, we believe that Section 2 is overbroad in the means that it adopts toward these very worthy goals. Section 2 would impose penalties, or the threat of penalties, on a huge number of entities that have nothing directly to do with trafficking, and on agencies that are struggling to assist trafficking victims and survivors.

Section 2(b)(1) requires every single entity that holds a liquor license of any kind to post the trafficking hotline notice conspicuously: This includes every bar, restaurant, store, and organization that makes liquor available. This includes not only strip clubs, but also the fanciest restaurants; every supermarket, drug store, and mom-and-pop store that sells beer or wine; every charity, non-profit, and politician that holds a fund-raiser using a temporary permit to serve alcohol; and every cruise boat and whale-watching boat that serves beer or other drinks. This is seriously overbroad.

Section 2(b)(2) requires the notice to be posted at every airport. It seems to require such notices at every single entrance to the airport – easily 40 or 50 at Honolulu, and a dozen or more at each neighbor island airport. And the airport could be fined each time even one of these notices falls down or is torn down. If only one notice is required per airport, then the requirement is pointless and meaningless.

Sections 2(b)(3), (4), (5), and (6) impose these notice requirements on all institutional health-care providers. These are the people who are helping victims and survivors of trafficking. This bill takes an inappropriately hostile approach toward them. Section 2(b)(7) covers every single farm in the state, even family farms that have no employees.

In summary, the notice requirements, if adopted and enforced, would make these notices visible all over the State, everywhere one looks. We believe this is overkill and would engender a backlash. We respectfully recommend deletion of Section 2 in its entirety. Alternative means should be considered for “getting the word out” to trafficking victims as to how to get help, and must employ culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach strategies and methods. This is certainly a task that the working group should address.

Section 3, on forfeitures of motor vehicles in prostitution cases:

Section 3 would add a new provision to HRS Chapter 712, the criminal code, that would allow for forfeiture of “any motor vehicle used or intended for use by the person in the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit an offense under this section, or any motor vehicle that facilitated or assisted such activity” upon conviction of a person, such as a “john,” in a prostitution case. This Section opens up many questions and appears to violate the due process protections of the U.S. Constitution and the Hawaii State Constitution. We should remember that forfeitures are not favored in the law, and for good reason.

First, it is not clear at all whether the vehicle would be seized and impounded at the time of an arrest. If it were, a post-seizure hearing must be promptly held, and there is no provision for such a hearing in this bill. If forfeiture is to be delayed until after conviction, which would be less draconian, the car could be sold or otherwise disposed of in the meantime. The bill fails to take this possibility into account.

One serious problem that the bill does not address is the interests of persons other than the “john” or other arrested person. What if the arrested person had borrowed a friend’s car to drive to Waikiki, or had simply ridden with the friend, who had gone off to see a movie and had

nothing to do with the prostitution act? Evidently, the friend's car could be forfeited. And what does "intended for use" mean, and how would that be ascertained?

Similarly, a rental car could be involved. We understand that advocates of this Section state that, if a "john" rents a car at the airport, drives to Waikiki, parks the car in a hotel garage, and then later on walks to another street and engages a prostitute, then the rental vehicle has been "used" in prostitution. This is overbroad and potentially unconstitutional.

Another problem that is not addressed by the bill is the ownership or equity interests of others, such as the spouse or parent of the arrested person, or the bank or credit union or motor vehicle dealership that holds a security interest in the car because of a purchase loan. We expect that the car rental companies and lenders would be seriously concerned about this Section. We are concerned that, if their concerns are not addressed, the bill is exposed to a possible veto, with the good being thrown out with the bad.

We recognize that prostitution is an activity where trafficking victims are often found, and thus pressure needs to be placed on both the demand for prostitution (the "johns") and, most importantly, on the pimps. In this regard, we note that Honolulu Civil Beat has recently run a series of investigative stories relating to prostitution in Honolulu. Among their findings: no prostitution arrests have been made on any Saturday in a full year; and only one pimp has been arrested, and he was not convicted. Accordingly, we believe that alternatives other than motor-vehicle forfeitures are a more productive avenue to pursue for remedies to this problem. This is also appropriate for the working group to address.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important bill.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
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March 22, 2012

To: The Honorable Gil Keith-Agaran, Chair,
The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair, and
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Date: Thursday, March 22, 2012
Time: 2:45 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 325, State Capitol

From: Dwight Y. Takamine, Director
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR)

Re: SB2123 SD2HD2 Relating to Human Trafficking

The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) has consistently supported the intent of numerous measures pertaining to human trafficking that have undergone vetting during this legislative session. The HD1 of this proposal essentially incorporates the contents of two companion measures (HB1995, SB2278) that did not survive the vetting of the legislative process.

Both proposals and the contents inserted into this measure require the department to enforce the posting of human trafficking resource center information at "establishments." In previous testimony, the department stated:

"DLIR is supportive of efforts to combat human trafficking, however, the department feels it is not the appropriate agency to develop and disseminate posters as required in the measure—currently the department only makes required labor law posters available. DLIR is supportive of adding a poster as described in the measure for employers in the same manner as required in other labor law sections of the Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)." "DLIR does not provide posters unrelated to employment."

The department notes that the proponents of this provision have never attempted to contact DLIR to discuss the matter. DLIR offers the following additional comments regarding the measure:

- The proposal does not contain an appropriation for the costs of developing the posters in the languages currently required under the Voting Rights Act (P.L. No.

89-110). If the department is required to develop posters in Chinese, Korean, Ilocano and Japanese, then the department requests consideration of funds to do so.

- If the intent of this measure includes reaching the victims of human trafficking, who often speak languages other than the ones required in the bill, then the department questions using the criteria contained in the Voting Rights Act.
- The department notes that there is no appropriation in the measure for the enforcement of the posting requirement. DLIR currently struggles to meet its statutory responsibilities and this measure, if enacted, will hinder the department's ability to meet its responsibilities.
- The department questions the criteria selected for "establishment." The underlying intent of the measure appears to be making at least three classes of people more acutely aware of the serious problem of human trafficking and that a hotline and other forms of support are available – trafficking victims themselves, people who are in contact with trafficking victims as service providers for them, and the general public. The term "establishment" lumps together both the business establishments of some service providers – primarily in the health care field – with establishments that may be causing or benefiting the trafficking itself – liquor establishments, farms, and job recruitment centers. Also included as an "establishment" is every airport in the State.
- We do not think that it is appropriate or productive to approach health care providers with threats of \$1,000 fines per day for failure to display a poster about a hotline for trafficking victims. Health care providers are presumably allies in the effort to eliminate (or at least reduce) human trafficking.
- We agree that it would be appropriate to direct the four county Liquor Commissions require that liquor license holders place these notices in appropriate places in their establishments where employees can see them. Accordingly, we think employee restrooms and employee lunchrooms – the places where posters such as wages and hours, workers' compensation, and OSHA posters are displayed – are the appropriate places for such notices.
- Airports are, of course, transit points for most of the trafficking victims who are here or who will come here in the future. We also see no point in requiring an airport, even a relatively small neighbor island airport, to post one copy of the notice at one of its many, many entrances as making any sense. Conversely, we think requiring such notices to be posted at every single entrance would be burdensome and overkill. Accordingly, we believe this provision needs rethinking.

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR



PATRICIA McMANAMAN
DIRECTOR
BARBARA A. YAMASHITA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

March 22, 2012

TO: The Honorable. Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Chair
House Committee on Judiciary

FROM: Patricia McManaman, Director

SUBJECT: **S.B. 2123, S.D. 2, H.D. 1 - RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Hearing: Thursday, March 22, 2012; 2:45 p.m.
Conference Room 325, State Capitol

PURPOSE: The purpose of S.B. 2123, S.D. 2, H.D. 1 is to require: establishments to display an informational poster; persons convicted of prostitution-related offenses to forfeit their motor vehicles used in the commission of the crime; and to require the attorney general to establish a working group to coordinate services for survivors of human trafficking and to report on the activities of the working group.

DEPARTMENT'S POSITION: The Department of Human Services [DHS] defers to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations regarding Section 2, and to the Department of the Attorney General for the balance of this measure.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this bill.



HAWAII CATHOLIC CONFERENCE
6301 Pali Highway
Kaneohe, HI 96744-5224

Email to: JUDtestimony@Capitol.hawaii.gov
Hearing on: Thursday, March 22, 2012 @ 2:45 p.m.
Conference Room #325

DATE: March 20, 2012

TO: House Committee on Judiciary
Representative Gilbert Keith-Agaran, Chair
Representative Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair

FROM: Walter Yoshimitsu, Executive Director

RE: Support for SB 2123 SD 1 HD1 Relating to Human Trafficking

Honorable Chairs and members of the House Committee on Judiciary, I am Walter Yoshimitsu, **representing the Hawaii Catholic Conference**. The Hawaii Catholic Conference is the public policy voice for the Roman Catholic Church in the State of Hawaii, which under the leadership of Bishop Larry Silva, represents Roman Catholics in Hawaii. We strongly support this bill that would strengthen the laws in Hawaii regarding human trafficking.

The Catholic Church has placed the elimination of trafficking as an important priority in the areas of public advocacy, public education, and services with respect to the victims. We are working to raise awareness within the Catholic community about the problem, including education, to help people in the community identify and understand the problem of human trafficking.

Trafficking victims need, first and foremost, safety and security. According to recent news stories, many are terrified of the traffickers who brought them to Hawaii. Providing them with a secure, safe, and nurturing environment is crucial to ensuring their return to society as contributing members. The Church and its service organizations, does all that it can to provide support services to both adult and child victims of trafficking, including health and mental health services, employment assistance, English-language training, counseling, housing and other material assistance needs; however, there is so much more to be done.

The themes of Catholic social teaching—the protection of human dignity and human rights; the option for the poor; the call to family and community; the rights of workers; solidarity and care for creation—all address evils inherent in human trafficking. These principles of justice are not unique to Catholicism but are manifest in most religions. Commitment to these principles gives the issue of human trafficking a sense of urgency to many faiths and religious communities. For this reason we strongly support passage of this measure although we respectfully leave the legal aspects to the experts.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

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THE PACIFIC ALLIANCE
TO STOP SLAVERY

DATE: March 20, 2012

ATTN: COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Rep. Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Chair
Rep. Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair
Rep. Tom Brower
Rep. Angus L.K. McKelvey
Rep. Rida T.R. Cabanilla
Rep. Joseph M. Souki
Rep. Mele Carroll
Rep. Clift Tsuji
Rep. Denny Coffman
Rep. George R. Fontaine
Rep. Robert N. Herkes
Rep. Barbara C. Marumoto
Rep. Ken Ito
Rep. Cynthia Thielen

DATE: Thursday, March 22, 2012

TIME: 2:45p.m.

PLACE: Conference Room 325, State Capitol, 415 South Beretania Street

RE: **TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 2123 SD2 HD1 WITH AMENDMENTS -
RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Dear Committee on Judiciary:

The Pacific Alliance to Stop Slavery (PASS) is in strong support of this bill. PASS serves victims of Human Trafficking for sex or labor in the state of Hawaii and has a support base of over 7000 persons.

Regarding Section 2 of the bill: The Human Trafficking Resource Center and Hotline, managed by the Polaris Project, is one of the ways in which victims in servitude, community members wishing to report a crime, or individuals wanting to receive more resource information may call 24-hours a day to receive the help they need. Requiring establishments to post the hotline in clear view would help to get assistance to those who need it the most.

The hotline poster is already designed and available for free on this website:
http://www.polarisproject.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=60&Itemid=73



the PACIFIC ALLIANCE
to STOP SLAVERY

A sample of the poster is included with this testimony. Costs would be minimal, only pertaining to the value of the sheet of paper it is printed on. The poster is also translated into 10 different languages aside from English.

Furthermore, from 2007 to 2010, the National Hotline received 75 calls from Hawaii. In 2011 that total jumped to 67 calls for that year alone, almost the same total amount than the previous 3 years combined. With more visibility, due to the passage of this legislation, we expect a significant increase in hotline calls.

Regarding Section 3 of the bill: We respectfully request that **Page 4 lines 17-22 and page 5 lines 1-11 to read as follows:**

(2) In addition to any other fines that may be imposed for a conviction under sections 712—1200, 712—1207, and 712—1209, the court shall impose an additional fine of \$2000 ~~\$1,000~~, which shall be distributed as follows:

(a) ~~\$1000~~ ~~\$500~~ shall be deposited into the domestic violence and sexual assault special fund under section 321-1.3; and

(b) ~~\$1000~~ ~~\$500~~ shall be disbursed to the county in which the arrest occurred.

(3) In addition to any other fines that may be imposed under sections 712—1202 and 712-1203, the court shall impose an additional fine of ~~\$4000~~ ~~\$2,000~~, which shall be distributed as follows:

(a) ~~\$2000~~ ~~\$1,000~~ shall be deposited into the domestic violence and sexual assault special fund under section 321-1.3; and

(b) ~~\$2000~~ ~~\$1,000~~ shall be disbursed to the county in which the arrest occurred.

PASS strongly agrees that Section 3 provides the state a viable and lucrative method of funding services without the need for legislating an appropriation of funds that the state does not have while concurrently providing a deterrent for patrons in engaging in prostitution and sex-trafficking.

Thank you very much for hearing this much needed legislation.

Sincerely,

Kathryn Xian
Executive Director
Pacific Alliance to Stop Slavery



46-063 Emepela Pl. #U101 Kaneohe, HI 96744 · (808) 679-7454 · Kris Coffield · Co-founder/Legislative Director

**TESTIMONY FOR SENATE BILL 2123, SENATE DRAFT 2, HOUSE DRAFT 1,
RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

**House Committee on Judiciary
Hon. Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Chair
Hon. Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair**

**Thursday, March 22, 2012, 2:45 PM
State Capitol, Conference Room 325**

Honorable Chair Keith-Agaran and committee members:

I am Kris Coffield, representing the IMUAlliance, a nonpartisan political advocacy organization that currently boasts over 150 local members. On behalf of our members, we offer this testimony in support, with proposed amendments for SB 2123, SD2, HD1, relating to human trafficking.

Last year, lawmakers passed HB 141 and HB 240, the former of which outlawed labor trafficking in the islands and the latter of which strengthened existing anti-prostitution laws by expanding witness protection for victims and targeting repeat offenders, particularly pimps and johns. Both bills were important steps in rectifying Hawaii's poor image and record with regard to anti-trafficking statutes. Importantly, these new laws focus on demand for labor and sex trafficking, signaling our state's move toward combating those most responsible for trafficking violations—pimps, johns, owners and managers of prostitution houses, and traffickers themselves—while protecting those who are most vulnerable.

The IMUAlliance lauds the State Legislature's efforts, last session. At the same time, we call upon lawmakers to continue the fight against human trafficking by hearing and advancing bills that increase awareness and services afforded to victims, especially children. To that end, the IMUAlliance strongly supports the enactment of “anti-demand” legislation, which calls upon stakeholders to require that services for sex trafficking victims be subsidized by those who commit these heinous crimes on our shores.

We recognize the need to take action now, while planning for the future. Accordingly, we encourage you to amend Section 2, subsection (a) of this bill by adding to it a ten-foot proximity from the entrance of an establishment in which a poster must appear. The subsection, then, would be revised to read: An establishment shall post, in a conspicuous place no farther than

ten feet from the establishment's primary public entrance, or another area where posters and notices are customarily posted on the premises of the establishment, a poster no smaller than eight and one-half inches by eleven inches in size that states the following.”

Additionally, we encourage you to amend the asset forfeiture program outlined in Section 3 of this bill by deleting all fines and subsequent disbursements associated with the program. While the asset forfeiture program is necessary to shift the focus of law enforcement from victims of sex trafficking to those who provide the money and motivation for these crimes, i.e. pimps and johns, the fines contained in this provision—which are in addition to any other fines mandated by state law—are likely to be viewed as an unfair double penalty. For the record, the reason the fines are currently included in the bill is to address recuperation of a vehicle from impoundment. Since impoundment penalties were stripped from the bill by the House Committee on Human Services, the fines are no longer necessary.

With regard to the asset forfeiture language itself, we encourage your committee to use this bill to clean up the language of HRS §712A-4, which enumerates the crimes subject to asset forfeiture. Promoting prostitution is no longer a crime subject to misdemeanor charges; all promoting prostitution offenses were upgraded to felonies, last year, to address the state's lack of an official sex trafficking statute. We also find that adding prostitution related offenses to asset forfeiture may necessitate, or be more easily accomplished, by adding a relevant subsection to §712A-4. Thus, we suggest that you change the language of §712A-4, located in Section 4 of this bill, to read:

§712A-4 Covered offenses. Offenses for which property is subject to forfeiture under this chapter are:

(a) All offenses that specifically authorize forfeiture;

(b) Murder, kidnapping, labor trafficking, gambling, criminal property damage, robbery, bribery, extortion, theft, unauthorized entry into motor vehicle, burglary, money laundering, trademark counterfeiting, insurance fraud, promoting a dangerous, harmful, or detrimental drug, commercial promotion of marijuana, methamphetamine trafficking, manufacturing of a controlled substance with a child present, promoting child abuse, promoting prostitution, or electronic enticement of a child that is chargeable as a felony offense under state law;

(c) The manufacture, sale, or distribution of a controlled substance in violation of chapter 329, promoting detrimental drugs or intoxicating compounds, promoting pornography, promoting pornography for minors, promoting prostitution, or solicitation of prostitution near schools or public parks, which is chargeable as a felony or misdemeanor offense, but not as a petty misdemeanor, under state law;

(d) Paying, agreeing to pay, or offering to pay a fee to another to engage in sexual conduct in violation of chapter 712 and street solicitation of prostitution in designated areas, which is chargeable as a petty misdemeanor under state law; and

(e) The attempt, conspiracy, solicitation, coercion, or intimidation of another to commit any offense for which property is subject to forfeiture. [L 1988, c 260, pt of §1; am L 1991, c 166, §1; am L 1997, c 277, §3; am L 1998, c 155, §4 and c 307, §1; am L 1999, c 18, §19; am L 2002, c 200, §4 and c 240, §§5, 11; am L 2006, c 7, §1; am L 2011, c 146, §2].

If one of the suggested revisions to HRS §712 or §712A-4, by itself, is all that is required to initiate the asset forfeiture program, we find that eminently acceptable.

Finally, we urge you to delete Section 5 of this bill, regarding the establishment of a working group on anti-trafficking services within the Office of the Attorney General. There is some confusion, at current, over why the Attorney General was chosen as the overseer of this particular group. More importantly, we understand that the Attorney General's office is already overburdened and may not be able to handle the additional responsibility without a corresponding appropriation.

Again, the IMUAlliance thanks you for your hard work to stem human trafficking on our shores. Room for improvement remains, however, and we feel that the measure in question, with proposed amendments, will consecrate last year's momentum into a concerted movement. Mahalo for the opportunity to testify in support of this bill.

Sincerely,
Kris Coffield
Legislative Director
IMUAlliance



Email to: JUDtestimony@Capitol.hawaii.gov
Hearing on: Thursday, March 22, 2012 @ 2:45 p.m.
Conference Room # 325

DATE: March 20, 2012

TO: House Committee on Judiciary
Representative Gilbert Keith-Agaran, Chair
Representative Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair

FROM: Allen Cardines, Jr., Executive Director

RE: Strong Support for SB 2123 SD1 HD1 Relating to Human Trafficking

Honorable Chairs and members of the House Committee on Judiciary, I am Allen Cardines, representing the Hawaii Family Forum. Hawaii Family Forum is a non-profit, pro-family education organization committed to preserving and strengthening families in Hawaii, representing a network of various Christian Churches and denominations. We strongly support passage of SB 2123 SD1 HD1 which establishes a working group to coordinate services for survivors of human trafficking.

It is estimated by the U.S. State Department that as many as 17,500 human beings each year are trafficked into the United States to work in the sex trade or as slave labor. Women and children have been forced to work in prostitution and child pornography rings, while men, women, and children have been forced into different types of manual labor, without pay or protection. As an organization that cares deeply about the ohana, we find this both reprehensible and unacceptable.

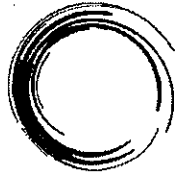
Victims of human trafficking are commonly linked by poverty and lack of opportunity. Often they seek to escape their personal struggles with the hope of finding opportunity and a brighter future in Hawaii. It is in these types of environments that human traffickers flourish, promising unsuspecting victims an opportunity to travel, at no immediate expense, for employment and housing. When they reach Hawaii, they find coercion, abuse, entrapment, and exploitation in a brothel, a massage parlor, or an agricultural outpost. By the time they are rescued, if ever, they are shattered by physical, mental, and psychological abuse. Many become ill and some have even lost their lives.

First, faith-based organizations act from a theological and philosophical perspective. Commitment to these principles gives the issue of human trafficking a sense of urgency to many faiths and religious communities. Because of this, faith-based organizations are uniquely positioned to identify and provide assistance to victims of human trafficking and some organizations in Hawaii are already doing this as part of their mission.

Second, most faith-based organizations have networks that enhance their capacity to give voice and volume to the cry for justice. They have access to a cross-section of agencies which offer an expertise that expands the possibilities for outreach and service, an asset not to be underestimated.

Finally, faith-based organizations have untapped resources which can assist in the fight against human trafficking. While we see the effort as a partnership with the government and the faith-based community, please know that those of us in the faith-based community will be performing this work regardless, particularly because of the moral gravity of the issue and the ongoing suffering of its victims.

Please pass this measure. Mahalo!



POLARIS PROJECT

FOR A WORLD WITHOUT SLAVERY

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 2123 PRESENTED TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE MARCH 22, 2012

Mr. Chairman and members of the House Judiciary Committee:

On behalf of the more than 40,000 supporters of Polaris Project thank you for providing us with an opportunity to speak about the crime of human trafficking. My name is James Dold and I am Policy Counsel for the Polaris Project.

Polaris Project is a leading national organization dedicated to combating human trafficking within the United States by serving victims, raising public awareness, and engaging in policy advocacy at both the State and Federal level. We have been selected by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to be its training and technical assistance provider and have operated the National Human Trafficking Resource Center and Hotline since December 2007. During this time our human trafficking call specialists have fielded over 48,000 calls from across the nation. We have also provided victim services to more than 500 survivors of human trafficking since 2004 in our D.C. and New Jersey client service offices.

I would like to take a moment to specifically thank Senator Chun Oakland for introducing SB 2123. We greatly appreciate the Hawaii Legislature's concern for and willingness to address the crime of human trafficking, a grave violation of human rights.

Human Trafficking in Hawaii

Every day we receive calls through the National Human Trafficking Resource Center referencing situations where women and young children are subjected to violence, coercion, and fraud in order for their pimps or traffickers to profit. While we do not know how many victims there are in Hawaii, we do know that the National Hotline has received calls referencing trafficking situations in cities throughout the state of Hawaii. Some of these calls were classified as tips that human trafficking was occurring in different cities, including Honolulu, Hilo, and Wakiki Beach.

Human trafficking is a scourge that preys on the most vulnerable among us and exploits those who are in need of protection. And while it may be easy at times to

pretend that human trafficking is not a crime that affects every day Americans, I can tell you with absolute certainty that it does. It is a crime of absolute evil.

SB 2123

SB 2123 is a critical component of Hawaii enacting a comprehensive legal framework to combat human trafficking. While many states across the country focused heavily on enacting criminal provisions to fight human trafficking, there was little attention paid to the creation of a victim services plan. This is in direct contradiction to the UN and federal models to combat trafficking that emphasize a victim-centered response to the crime. At the federal level the 3's Paradigm was created to address this need where attention was placed in three key areas – Prosecution, Protection, and Prevention.

SB 2123 would begin to create a similar system in Hawaii where the Office of the Attorney General would oversee a working group specifically charged with developing protocols and coordinating the delivery of services to victims of trafficking.

The need for this legislation cannot be overemphasized. Victims often times experience severe trauma and may have an inherent distrust of law enforcement because of the brainwashing that occurs while they are trafficked. Therefore, emphasis on victim safety and services will begin to break down those barriers and will ultimately assist law enforcement in their investigations and in the successful prosecution of traffickers.

Similar legislation has been passed across the country as the interplay between victim services and successful prosecution is beginning to become more understood by state governments fighting this insidious crime.

In addition, the bill would also now require posting of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline in certain establishments. This provision is critical to reaching victims and educating community members about this terrible crime. Since Polaris Project started operating the hotline in December 2007 we have identified over 5,000 potential victims of human trafficking across the United States and sent over 2,000 tips to law enforcement.

Evidence suggests that mandatory posting of the hotline increases call volume which in turn leads to more tips about potential trafficking situations in a given state. In Texas, for example, the state mandates that all establishments with an off-site liquor license post the national human trafficking hotline. Texas now tops the list of states we receive the greatest number of calls from and as a result we are able to successfully send tips to law enforcement and connect victims with service providers (a total of 3,500 nationwide). In all calls that came from Texas from December 2007 through

December 2011, we know how the caller learned of the hotline in 57.5% of cases. In those cases where we knew how the caller learned of the hotline 17.5% or 409 callers learned of the hotline through posters. What is interesting to note here is that in most states the majority of callers learn of the hotline online. In Texas, however, most callers, where we can identify how they learned of the hotline, learned of it through posters.

Although we don't categorize posters in our database specifically to the requirements of the Texas law, some of our cases include notes from call specialists which specify where the caller actually saw the hotline. For instance, in some of the calls referencing posters, the call specialist indicated the caller learned of the hotline "at a club he worked at," "at a bar he was at," etc. So while we can't declare with 100% accuracy that the 409 calls referencing that the person learned of the hotline through a "Poster" was a direct result of mandatory posting, I think we can say that a sizable portion of identifiable calls received in Texas probably were.

What this data suggests is that the Hotline Posting laws work and can have a tangible impact in successfully identifying victims of trafficking and allowing victims to escape their trafficking situations. All of the establishments currently listed in SB 2123 are places where trafficking victims are likely to come into contact with the poster and will have the greatest impact on their successful rescue.

Support SB 2123

Therefore, we strongly ask you and other members of the Committee to vote favorably upon SB 2123 and create a truly comprehensive framework to fight human trafficking that focuses on victim services and providing an avenue for victims to seek help. If you should have any questions, please feel free to call me at (202) 745-1001, ext. 132. Mahalo.

-James L. Dold, J.D.



THE SEX ABUSE TREATMENT CENTER

A Program of Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women & Children

Executive Director
Adriana Ramelli

Advisory Board

President
Mimi Beams

Vice President
Peter Van Zile

Joanne H. Arizumi

Mark J. Bennett

Andre Bisquera

Marilyn Carlsmith

Senator
Suzanne Chun Oakland

Monica Cobb-Adams

Donne Dawson

Dennis Dunn

Senator
Carol Fukunaga

Frank Haas

David I. Haverly

Linda Jameson

Roland Lagareta

Michael P. Matsumoto

Phyllis Muraoka

Gidget Ruscetta

DATE: March 22, 2012

TO: The Honorable Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Chair
The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair
Committee on Judiciary

FROM: Adriana Ramelli, Executive Director
The Sex Abuse Treatment Center

RE: S.B. 2123, S.D. 2, H.D. 1
Relating to Human Trafficking

Good afternoon Chair Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair Rhoads and members of the Committee on Judiciary. My name is Adriana Ramelli and I am the Executive Director of the Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC), a program of the Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women & Children (KMCWC), an affiliate of Hawai'i Pacific Health.

The SATC supports the intent of Section 2 in this bill to alert victims of human trafficking, via posters and a website, that what they are experiencing is a crime and to inform them how to access help and resources. Our Center has a long history of serving those who are sexually exploited and we believe outreach efforts to encourage this vulnerable population to access protection and counseling are vitally important.

While we support the intent of Section 2, we oppose the provision to establish penalties for violations of the posting requirements. We question the feasibility and effectiveness of attaching punitive measures to ensure compliance. Perhaps incentives, rather than penalties, should be explored as a strategy to further motivate establishments to ensure information on human trafficking is posted.

The SATC supports the intent of Section 5 in S.B. 2123, S.D2, H.D1 to establish a working group of community stakeholders to develop a comprehensive state plan to coordinate services for survivors of human trafficking. We recommend, however, that funding be appropriated to ensure this important and ambitious plan is fully realized. The activities of the proposed working group, as detailed in Section 5, (c) & (d), are extensive and will require a staff person to plan and coordinate the effort which will involve considerable, on-going participation of the various designated working group members.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

TESTIMONY

Harm Reduction Hawaii
c/o 1658 Liholiho St #205
Honolulu, HI 96822

To the House Committee on Judiciary
Regarding SB 2123,SD2, HD1 relating to human trafficking
To be heard Thursday March 22 at 2:45 PM in conference room 325

Dear Senators:

We are strongly opposed to this measure. Both the issue of applying draconian fines for failure to post a sign and the attacks on men who purchase sex are pointless attacks on harmless people. As such they are part of the bait and switch used by anti-trafficking advocates who rant at great length on the horror stories of abusive pimps then turn their attention to the farmer who doesn't post a sign or the guy trying to pick up a sex worker. Going after johns simply hurts petty offenders. It does nothing to alleviate problems related to vice in places like Chinatown and is more likely to make things worse for local residents.

There are several organizations with lots of experience in these areas such as the CHOW project, the YO project, and the Life Foundation. There are also valuable resources available at the University of Hawaii, such as Meda Chesney-Lind and Nandita Sharma.

Sincerely:



Tracy Ryan
Executive Director, Harm Reduction Hawaii

(808) 534-1846

tracyar@hawaiiantel.net



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
Rep. Gilbert Keith-Agaran, Chair

Conference Room 325
March 22, 2012 at 2:45 p.m.

Commenting on SB 2123 SD 2 HD 1: Relating to Human Trafficking

The Healthcare Association of Hawaii advocates for its member organizations that span the entire spectrum of health care, including all acute care hospitals, as well as long term care facilities, home care agencies, and hospices. In addition to providing quality care to all of Hawaii's residents, our members contribute significantly to Hawaii's economy by employing over 40,000 people. Thank you for this opportunity to comment on SB 2123 SD 2 HD 1, which requires specified establishments to display an informational poster about how victims of human trafficking may access assistance and services.

The Healthcare Association of Hawaii fully supports the humanitarian intent of the bill, but questions the mandate for hospitals in particular to post a poster near the entrance. In addition, the lack of clarity in the bill may lead to enforcement issues. In referring to "the entrance," the bill is unclear as to where the poster must be posted because many hospitals are large institutions with several entrances. If a hospital posts the poster near the main entrance but not other entrances, the bill is not clear as to whether the hospital fulfills the mandate. In addition, the bill gives establishments an alternative of posting the poster in other another area where posters and notices are customarily posted on the premises. Hospitals customarily post notices about employment, and the bill is unclear as to whether hospitals would satisfy the mandate by posting the human trafficking poster near these notices. Besides the lack of clarity in the bill, the \$1,000 penalty for each day of violation is egregious.

Thank you for allowing the Healthcare Association of Hawaii to comment on SB 2123 SD 2 HD 1.

Testimony of
John M. Kirimitsu
Legal and Government Relations Consultant

Before:
House Committee on Judiciary
The Honorable Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Chair
The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair

March 22, 2012
2:45 pm
Conference Room 325

Re: SB 2123 SD2 HD1 Relating to Human Trafficking

Chair, Vice Chair, and committee members thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony on this bill relating to human trafficking.

Kaiser Permanente Hawaii supports the intent of this bill, but would like to offer comments.

Kaiser Permanente supports the intent of this bill, but asks for clarification on the posting requirement for those defined establishments. Under the latest draft of the bill, an “establishment” is required to meet the posting requirement “in a conspicuous location near the entrance to, or other area where posters and notices are customarily posted on the premises of the establishment.” However, to protect against inadvertent errors, we ask for further clarification on this posting requirement:

- (1) Does “entrance” mean at every entry/doorway to the facility or just the single main entrance?
- (2) For clinics and hospitals, does “entrance” mean just the entry to the facility itself or is there a posting requirement for every “entrance” to every office, on every floor, at the clinics and hospitals?
- (3) “A health maintenance organization” is defined as an establishment”, but is there any special meaning to this, as distinguished from “hospital” and “clinic”?

Since a working group has been established under this bill, we recommend that these questions be referred to the working group for discussion and resolution.

Thank you for your consideration.

Christopher D. Yanuaria
1800 East-West Road
Honolulu, HI 96822

Rep. Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Chair

Rep. Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Tuesday, March 22, 2012 2:45pm

State Capitol, 415 South Beretania Street, Conference Room 325

RE: SB 2123 SD2 RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Requires establishments to display an informational poster. Requires persons convicted of prostitution-related offenses to forfeit their motor vehicles used in the commission of the crime. Requires the attorney general to establish a working group to coordinate services for survivors of human trafficking and report on the activities of the working group to the legislature. Effective July 1, 2050.
(SB2123 HD1)

Aloha Chair Rep. Gilbert Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair Rep. Karl Rhoads, and Committee on Judiciary:

My name is Christopher Yanuaria, a graduate student at Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work and a Maui resident. I am testifying in **STRONG SUPPORT OF SB 2123, SD2, HD1 WITH AMENDMENTS.**

I first become aware of international human trafficking when talking about it with a close friend in Hawaii, which led me to advocate against this horrible crime during my undergraduate studies in California. In further exploration of the issue, I have learned that human trafficking was occurring within the U.S., which then led me to move to Washington, D.C. to work directly with survivors of human trafficking as a fellow with the Polaris Project in 2010. I would have never guessed that this issue would bring me back home to Hawaii.

Human trafficking is modern day slavery that is widespread domestically and abroad, including here in Hawaii. Human trafficking is the most appalling violation of human rights I can think of and it is an insult to the personal dignity of the victim. Having the

opportunity to work with survivors of trafficking with the Polaris Project helped me to understand the array of needed services including health, legal, and social support in order to assist them in the recovery and reintegration into back into society process. A failure to provide these services increases the possibility of being re-trafficked, physical and psychological consequences, isolation, substance abuse, and suicide.

As an aspiring local social worker my desire is to help end human trafficking here in Hawaii. I have realized that Hawaii does not have a working state system in which these survivors are able to receive specific services needed in order to help in their healing process. With the amount that this crime occurs in Hawaii, as specified by agencies working with survivors here, we need sufficient laws in place to ensure we are correctly identifying trafficked survivors and providing them with proper services.

I support amendments proposed by Pacific Alliance to Stop Slavery (P.A.S.S.) and IMUAlliance to include the National Hotline Posting in areas where victims are usually found and Forfeiture of vehicles of "johns" upon conviction.

I urge you to please support SB 2123, SD2, HD1 WITH AMENDMENTS.

Mahalo,

Christopher D. Yanuaria

David A. Nisthal
1800 East-West Road
Honolulu, HI 96822

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Rep. Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Chair

Rep. Karl Rhodes, Vice Chair

Thursday, March 22nd, 2012, 2:45a.m.

State Capitol, 415 South Beretania Street, Conference Room 325

RE: SB2123 RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING SD2, HD1

Requires establishments to display an informational poster. Requires persons convicted of prostitution-related offenses to forfeit their motor vehicles used in the commission of the crime. Requires the attorney general to establish a working group to coordinate services for survivors of human trafficking and report on the activities of the working group to the legislature.

Aloha Committee on Judiciary

My name is David Nisthal, a graduate student at Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work, and I am testifying in **STRONG SUPPORT OF SB2123 SD2, HD1**

The tragedy that is human trafficking is affecting the people of our nation, state, and local community. It is estimated that 300,000 men, women, and children are trafficked to and fro the United States on a yearly basis. This is not only an issue for our fellow citizens on the mainland, but for our ohana in the state of Hawaii.

As an aspiring local social worker I have realized that Hawaii has not developed a comprehensive statewide system in which survivors are able to access in order receive specific services needed in order to progress from enslavement to freedom. There are thousand upon thousand victims being trafficking through our state, and because human trafficking is a unique and very severe form of mental trauma, our state should develop a working group to address issues specifically relating to trafficking.

Also, by placing informational posters in all establishments and having those convicted of prostitution-related crimes, the state will demonstrate the grave importance of addressing trafficking, as well as the intolerance of prostitution.

I urge you to please support SB2123 SD2, HD1

Mahalo,

David A Nisthal

Re: Committee on Judiciary Thurs. Mar. 22, 2012 Meeting at 2:45 pm.

Re: Committee on Judiciary Thurs. Mar. 22, 2012 Meeting at 2:45 pm.

Patricia Afoa-Wong [afoawong@hawaii.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 11:09 AM

To: JUDtestimony

| Aloha,

I am a student of HCC, and i support SB 2123 , SB 2579 , SB 2576 and agree for it to be a law.

Committee on Judiciary

Committee on Judiciary

Anthony Scimone [ascimone@hawaii.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 11:15 AM

To: JUDtestimony

Cc: rawleigh@hawaii.edu

Aloha,

I am a full time student at HCC. I just heard of this meeting and I support SB 2123, SB2576, and SB2579. I can't believe this is still happening on US soil. This must end. I hope my email makes a difference.

Warm Aloha Regards,

Anthony Scimone

committee of Judiciary: Thursday, March 22, 2012 meeting @ 2:45pm

committee of Judiciary: Thursday, March 22, 2012 meeting @ 2:45pm

Ashley Watanabe [awatanab@hawaii.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 11:16 AM

To: JUDtestimony

Aloha,

I am a student at Honolulu Community College and i just learned about how much human trafficking is going on not only in other states, but also in Hawaii.

I don't think that the girls that are found should be committed of a crime. The PIMPS should be. They are being forced into doing things that they don't want to do in the first place. This is all about saving their own lives.

SB 2123

SB 2576

SB 2579

I support all 3 of those bills. the pimps are the ones that should be prosecuted and convicted, NOT the girls.

committee on judiciary Thursday Mar. 22, 2012

committee on judiciary Thursday Mar. 22, 2012

William Sacapulo-Uepa [uepa@hawaii.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 11:17 AM

To: JUDtestimony

Aloha,

I am currently a student at honolulu community College and i heard about the Human Trafficking and i wanted to learn about it and i was terrified about what it is, and i wanted to support the stop to this madness. I am very sad to here how many young children have been force to sell them self. Thank you for taking your time to read this message. Mahalo

*SB2123

*SB2576

*SB2579

thank you,

Committee on Judiciary, THurs,Mar. 22,2012 meeting at 2:45 pm

Committee on Judiciary, THurs,Mar. 22,2012 meeting at 2:45 pm

Jeremiah Leota [leota7@hawaii.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 11:17 AM

To: JUDtestimony

Aloha,

I'm a student a HCC and in my English class, I learn about human trafficking and i was unaware of how many young teenage girls in Hawaii being abused by their victims and being used and forced into prostitution. I support all 3 bills because i believe that the pimps should be prosecuted because of their selfish crimes and for the crimes that they are doing is unacceptable. i believe that the girls should not be prosecuted and charge because of the pimps who were abusing them and forcing them into prostitution.

Committee on Judiciary Thurs. Mar. 22, 2012 meeting at 2:45 p.m.

Committee on Judiciary Thurs. Mar. 22, 2012 meeting at 2:45 p.m.

Glenn David Valencia [glenn8@hawaii.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 11:19 AM

To: JUDtestimony

Cc: rawleigh@hawaii.edu

Aloha,

I am currently a student at Honolulu Community College and I eventually learned and heard about the meeting/hearing at the State Capitol tomorrow. We learned about the bills of Human-Trafficking, and I think that this complete madness of hurting and forcing innocent girls and others who are going through this tragedy. So I am supporting these bills to help stop these Human-Trafficking, SB-2123, SB-2576, SB-2579...and I am hoping that this will end and help out even more for better days.

With warm Aloha and regards,

Glenn

committee on judiciary Thursday. march 22,2012 meeting at14:45

committee on judiciary Thursday. march 22,2012 meeting at14:45

Marlon Calventas [marlonac@hawaii.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 11:20 AM

To: JUDtestimony

Aloha,

I am a student in HCC and during class we are going over Human Trafficking. During class i've just realize that it is now rapidly growing in hawaii. the following bills i fully supported SB2123, SB2576, and SB2579. Don't convict the victims but the offenders. i believe that we should take the time for a investigation.

sincerely, Marlon Calventas

Testimony for SB2123 on 3/22/2012 2:45:00 PM

Testimony for SB2123 on 3/22/2012 2:45:00 PM

mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov [mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 6:15 PM

To: JUDtestimony

Cc: breaking-the-silence@hotmail.com

Testimony for JUD 3/22/2012 2:45:00 PM SB2123

Conference room: 325

Testifier position: Support

Testifier will be present: No

Submitted by: Dara Carlin, M.A.

Organization: Individual

E-mail: breaking-the-silence@hotmail.com

Submitted on: 3/21/2012

Comments:

testimony SB 2123, SB 2576, SB 2579

testimony SB 2123, SB 2576, SB 2579

Minda Goodman [mindag@hawaii.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 10:45 AM

To: JUDtestimony

Aloha Kakou,

Please support the following.

SB 2123 - Amended to include National Hotline Posting in areas where victims are usually found and Forfeiture of vehicles of "johns" upon conviction

SB 2576 -Vacating Convictions of victims of sex-trafficking

SB 2579- A services protocol for child victims of sex-trafficking. Also includes a mandatory \$5000 fine for adults who solicit sex from children.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Minda Goodman

To the Committee on Judiciary

To the Committee on Judiciary

Cindy Gaskins [cgaskins@hba.net]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 10:32 AM

To: JUDtestimony

Cc: cwgaskins@gmail.com

Testifier: Cindy Gaskins,
mom, wife, friend and advocate for victims of human trafficking
Teacher, Hawaii Baptist Academy

Committee on Judiciary
Thursday, March 22, 2012
2:45 p.m.

Measure number:

SB 2576, SD1, HD1 (HSCR 1068-12)

SB 2579, SD2, HD1 (HSCR 1069-12)

SB 2123, SD2, HD1 (HSCR 1070-12)

To the Committee on Judiciary,

I want to clearly urge you to pass these identified bills. Anything connected with the intentional masterminding of treating people as property or product is utterly deplorable and wrong. Equality for persons of all ages is a guarantee of the US Constitution. Circumstances of lure, deception, threat, promises reduce people to pawns of power and greed and lead to cycles that are hard to escape. I believe these bills continue to strengthen what must happen in Hawaii. We do not want to be a haven for hurt, hopelessness or any form of slavery. Please help provide for and protect the rights of victims while punishing the perpetrators.

I ask you to pass these bills.

With my respect and call for action,
Cindy Gaskins

Testimony for SB2123 on 3/22/2012 2:45:00 PM

Testimony for SB2123 on 3/22/2012 2:45:00 PM

mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov [mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 8:34 PM

To: JUDtestimony

Cc: launahele@yahoo.com

Testimony for JUD 3/22/2012 2:45:00 PM SB2123

Conference room: 325
Testifier position: Support
Testifier will be present: No
Submitted by: Benton Pang
Organization: Individual
E-mail: launahele@yahoo.com
Submitted on: 3/21/2012

Comments:

estimony for SB2123 on 3/22/2012 2:45:00 PM

Testimony for SB2123 on 3/22/2012 2:45:00 PM

mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov [mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov]

Sent: Thursday, March 22, 2012 8:29 AM

To: JUDtestimony

Cc: tanalee08@yahoo.com

Testimony for JUD 3/22/2012 2:45:00 PM SB2123

Conference room: 325

Testifier position: Support

Testifier will be present: No

Submitted by: Tana-Lee Rebhan-Kang

Organization: Individual

E-mail: tanalee08@yahoo.com

Submitted on: 3/22/2012

Comments: