

May 28, 2014

Douglas Lasdon

Executive Director

Board of Directors

Mitchell A. Lowenthal, Chairman

Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP

Arnold B. Peinado III. Secretary

Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP

Jeffrey D. Haroldson, Treasurer President

HDG Mansur Capital Group, LLC

Felipe Aransaenz Managing Director

York Stockbrokers

Michael A. Barasch

Barasch McGarry Salzman & Penson

Pat Budziak Board of Trustees

Newark Academy

Michael F. Coyne

Senior Executive VP & General Counsel Union Bank

Marc Falcone

Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP

Joel M. Frank Executive Chief Operating Officer

Och-Ziff Capital Management Group

Head - Risk Policy, Consumer & Community Banking Chase Bank, N.A.

Jvotin Hamid

Partner

Debevoise & Plimpton LLP Helen Hershkoff

New York University School of Law

Raquiba LaBrie Independent Consultant

Maggie Lear

The Frances Lear Foundation

Stephen Loffredo

CUNY School of Law

Fred Mwangaguhunga

Mediatakeout.com Vanessa Selbst

Professional Poker Player Pokerstars.com

David A. Singleton

Executive Director Ohio Justice & Policy Center

Howard Sontag

Founder & Managing Member Sontag Advisory LLC

David Tobis, Ph.D.

Principal Maestral International

Edward Turan

General Counsel Litigation Citi Institutional Client Group To: Senator Gayle Goldin

RE: SB 14-S 2602/ HB 14-H 7612

Dear Senator Goldin:

I am writing regarding House Bill 14-H 7612 and Senate Bill 14-S 2602, which would amend Rhode Island's human trafficking law.

For over a decade, the Urban Justice Center has provided critical legal and social services to hundreds of victims of human trafficking. We have also participated in legislative advocacy and consulting on federal and state level anti-trafficking laws, including reauthorization of the federal anti-trafficking law and passage of the New York State anti-trafficking law.

Having read the legislation, I share the concerns that have been expressed by the ACLU about the adverse impact that the change of language on Page 1, line 8 could have on individuals involved in "commercial sexual activity" who are not involved in any way in trafficking. Sex workers are often incredibly vulnerable individuals who are unable to access safe shelter, healthcare, or other living wage options. Sex workers are also vulnerable to human trafficking, and many victims are never identified. Sex workers would clearly be subject to draconian criminal penalties intended for human traffickers under S-2602 and H-7612. Sex workers often work together and may "harbor" or "transport" one another "knowing" that they intend to engage in commercial sexual activity. The same may be true for other people involved in commercial sexual activity unrelated to trafficking. This revision of the human trafficking law makes the grave mistake of conflating commercial sexual activity with human trafficking, with drastic unintended consequences for individuals who are not engaged in human trafficking or subjecting anyone to involuntary servitude, but may in fact be those that most need assistance.

The amendment proposed by the ACLU, adding the language "prohibited by section 11-67-2" to the end of the amended sentence, is a simple and direct way to rectify the problem. It makes clear that people who intentionally or knowingly assist in human trafficking endeavors face punishment similar to that for traffickers. But the amendment also makes sure Rhode Island's law does not end up inadvertently conflating all commercial sexual activity, already addressed in a separate section of your criminal laws, with trafficking.

Thank you for your consideration and attention. I am available at your convenience to discuss this legislation further.

Sincerely,

Sienna Baskin, Esq.
Managing Director
Sex Workers Project
Urban Justice Center
sbaskin@urbanjustice.org
(646)602-5695