

Sex Trafficking in Indian Country: Victim/Survivor Resource Book

(Prepared for Tribal Coalitions)



September 2016



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**Tribal Law and Policy Institute
September 2016**

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A product of the

Tribal Law and Policy Institute

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Sex Trafficking in Indian Country: Victim/ Survivor Resource Book

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South Dakota 759
Utah 803
Washington 861
Wisconsin 937

About This Resource

The *Sex Trafficking in Indian Country: Victim/Survivor Resource Book (Resource Book)* is intended to provide Tribal Coalitions with basic information on sex trafficking as it impacts Native people and to provide access to direct services that may assist victims/survivors of sex trafficking.

The need for this resource became evident when a Native victim/survivor from a tribal community attempted to escape her abuser and requested help from tribal advocates. The victim/survivor needed to relocate to another community thousands of miles away. So, the advocates needed to immediately locate resources and services needed: transportation, overnight lodgings along the route, food and snacks for her children, and clothing for her and her children.

Once those immediate resources were identified, the advocates realized the victim/survivor would still need lodging, legal assistance, and other support services upon her arrival at the final destination. Because the victim/survivor was relocating outside the advocate's service region and network—into an area where no tribal resources were available, the task seemed daunting. It quickly became evident that there was no single resource available to the advocates to sufficiently help this victim/survivor. The advocates reached out to their Tribal Coalition for assistance in identifying, locating, and coordinating the services needed for their client—services that would span many states.

Because the situation outlined in the preceding text is not uncommon for tribal advocates and Tribal Coalitions serving Native victims/survivors, the primary goal of this *Resource Book* is to provide an extensive list of holistic resources and services for victims/survivors. Each state with a Tribal Coalition is included in this *Resource Book*, seventeen states in total. E-copies of this *Resource Book* are available through the Tribal Coalitions website: www.TribalCoalitions.org.

The resources included here are the result of many hours of research and work from many TLPI staff, clerks, and interns. We would like to acknowledge and thank the following individuals for their invaluable contributions to this final resource: Simone Anter, Paul Castillo, Chantal Cong-Huyen, Ashleigh McCurchin, Erica McMilin, Natasha Roland, April Russell, Geneva Thompson, and Olivia Young.

Section 1: Sex Trafficking of Native People

Sex Trafficking in Indian Country

Today, there are 567 federally recognized tribes speaking more than 250 languages and maintaining separate cultures, customs, and histories.¹ As mentioned in the preceding text, the sex trafficking of Native American women/girls in urban areas and Indian country² is disproportionately high as compared to the rest of the populations. For instance, the wide-range impact of a large population influx due to the oil fracking industries in North Dakota and Montana resulted in tribal victim service providers reporting a doubling and tripling of the numbers of sexual assaults, domestic violence, and human trafficking incidents since 2008.³ However, according to the latest data⁴ and anecdotal evidence, Alaska is perhaps experiencing the highest rates of Native sex trafficking victimization in the nation.⁵

Sex Trafficking Elements

While each jurisdiction may have varying definitions, sex trafficking generally occurs when a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion or in a situation in which the person induced to perform such an act is under the age of eighteen years of age.⁶ A commercial sex act can usually consist of any sex act(s) exchanged for food, shelter, money, or anything of value. Sex trafficking does not typically require the movement or transport of a victim.⁷

Sex traffickers frequently subject their victims to debt-bondage, an illegal practice in which the traffickers tell their victims that they owe money (often relating to the victims' living expenses)

¹ *Federal and State Recognized Tribes*, NAT'L CONFERENCE OF ST. LEG., <http://www.ncsl.org/research/state-tribal-institute/list-of-federal-and-state-recognized-tribes.aspx> (last visited Sept. 14, 2016).

² "Indian Country" is defined in 18 U.S.C.A. § 1151 (1948) (categorizing Indian country as: (a) all land within the limits of a reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities, and (c) all Indian allotments, the title which has not been extinguished).

³ Written Testimony of Lisa Bruner, Hearing on *Combating Human Trafficking, Federal, State and Local Perspectives*, COMM. ON HOMELAND SEC. AND GOVERNMENTAL AFF. (Sept. 23, 2013), <http://www.hsgac.senate.gov/hearings/combating-human-trafficking-federal-state-and-local-perspectives> (last visited Sept. 12, 2016).

⁴ Complicating this data is the fact that Alaska enacted a very broad antitrafficking law that resulted in Native people that would have previously been charged with prostitution instead being charged with trafficking.

⁵ Eric Holder, Jr. et al., *Attorney General's Advisory Committee on American Indian/Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence: Ending Violence So Children Can Thrive*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUST. 132 (Nov. 2014), https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/defendingchildhood/pages/attachment/2015/03/23/ending_violence-so_children_can_thrive.pdf.

⁶ Alexandra (Sandi) Pierce, *Shattered Hearts: The Commercial Sex Exploitation of American Indian Women and Girls in Minnesota*, MINN. INDIAN WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER 21-23 (2009), http://www.sdcedsv.org/media/sdcedsvfactor360com/shattered_hearts_full_report-web_version.pdf.

⁷ *Id.*

and that they must pledge their personal services to repay the debt.⁸ Sex traffickers use a variety of methods to “condition” or manipulate and influence their victims including starvation, confinement, beatings, physical abuse, rape, gang rape, threats of violence to the victims and the victims’ families, forced drug use, and the threat of shaming their victims by revealing their activities to their family and their families’ friends.⁹

Facts and Myths of Sex Trafficking

There is an unfortunate lack of reliable data on the problem of sex trafficking in Indian country. This lack of reliable data is tied to the limited amount of methodologically sound research, articles, and reports on the topic. As a result, many claims regarding sex trafficking are based on very limited information and should be understood within the context of their limitations. However, despite limited data, there are several “facts” that can be taken at face value and are helpful to keep in mind as long as the reader understands that they may not be applicable in every community. This short section will highlight some of those facts and will also address several myths about sex trafficking.

Sex trafficking operations are not always secretive and may take place in a variety of public venues including fake massage businesses; through escort services and residential brothels; and at truck stops, hotels, motels, casinos, spas, strip clubs, and other fronts for prostitution.¹⁰ Victims may start off dancing or stripping in clubs and then be coerced into prostitution by a trafficker.¹¹

The threat of prosecution for participation in sex industries can further traumatize victims/survivors of sex trafficking as well as leave them with a profound distrust of law enforcement, all of which can prevent them from seeking future assistance.¹² Furthermore, the criminal record that results from being convicted can act as a barrier to future employment, housing, and other opportunities.¹³

⁸ MHeffern, *ABC’s of Human Trafficking: Debt Bondage, Exploitation, and Force*, RENEWAL FORUM (July 11, 2013), <http://renewalforum.org/abcs-of-human-trafficking-debt-bondage-exploitation-and-force/> (last visited Sept. 19, 2016).

⁹ *Fact Sheet: Sex Trafficking*, OFF. ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/endtrafficking/resource/fact-sheet-sex-trafficking-english> (last visited September 20, 2016).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 41.

¹¹ *Id.* 39–40.

¹² See Tara Burns, *People in Alaska’s Sex Trade: Their Lived Experiences and Policy Recommendations 90-94* (May 2015) (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Alaska Fairbanks) (on file with Tribal Law and Policy Institute; summary version also available at <http://sextraffickingalaska.com/pdfs/AKSWR.pdf>) (discussing, through interviews, experiences victims/survivors of sex trafficking have had with law enforcement including arrest and prosecution for sex trafficking and prostitution).

¹³ *Id.* at 81 (discussing how some survey participants said “that they couldn’t leave the [sex trade] because of criminal convictions or pending criminal charges prevented them from obtaining other employment” and “[i]ronically, these convictions included prostitution charges”).

A common misconception is that sex trafficking is a new problem in tribal communities. However, colonists targeted Native women for rape, kidnapping, and trafficking since before the formation of the United States as nation. Colonial leaders argued that their men were simply yielding to temptation and assigned no moral or religious consequences to the perpetrators.¹⁴ The National Human Trafficking Resource Center lists some other myths and misconceptions related to human trafficking, which includes both labor and sex trafficking:¹⁵

- Myth 1: Trafficked persons can only be foreign nationals or are only immigrants from other countries. **Fact:** The federal definition of *human trafficking* includes both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals.
- Myth 2: Human trafficking is essentially a crime that must involve some form of travel, transportation, or movement across state or national borders. **Fact:** Trafficking does not require transportation.
- Myth 3: Human trafficking is another term for human smuggling. **Fact:** Smuggling is a crime against a country's borders. Human trafficking is a crime against a person.
- Myth 4: There must be elements of physical restraint, physical force, or physical bondage when identifying a human trafficking situation. **Fact:** Trafficking does not require physical restraint, bodily harm, or physical force.
- Myth 5: Victims of human trafficking will immediately ask for help or assistance and will self-identify as a victim of crime. **Fact:** Victims of human trafficking often do not immediately seek help or self-identify as victims of crime.
- Myth 6: Human trafficking victims always come from situations of poverty or from small rural villages. **Fact:** Although poverty can be a factor in human trafficking because poverty is an indicator of vulnerability, poverty alone is not a single causal factor or a universal indicator of a human trafficking victim.
- Myth 7: Sex trafficking is the only form of human trafficking. **Fact:** The federal definition includes both sex trafficking and labor trafficking.
- Myth 8: Human trafficking only occurs in illegal underground industries. **Fact:** Trafficking can occur in legal and legitimate business settings as well as underground markets.
- Myth 9: If the trafficked person consented to be in their initial situation or was informed about what type of labor they would be doing or that commercial sex would be involved, then it cannot be human trafficking or against their will because they knew better. **Fact:** Initial consent to commercial sex or a labor setting prior to acts of force, fraud, or coercion (or if the victim is a minor in a sex trafficking situation) is not relevant to the crime, nor is payment.
- Myth 10: Foreign national trafficking victims are always undocumented immigrants or here in this country illegally. **Fact:** Not all foreign national victims are undocumented.

¹⁴ KRISTEN FISCHER, *SUSPECT RELATIONS: SEX, RACE, AND RESISTANCE IN COLONIAL NORTH CAROLINA* (2001).

¹⁵ *What Is Human Trafficking: Myths and Misconceptions*, NAT'L HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER, <http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/what-human-trafficking/myths-misconceptions> (last visited Sept. 12, 2016).

Sex Trafficking Risk Factors

While no one factor is determinate that a person will become a victim/survivor of sex trafficking, certain risk factors have been identified as indicators of vulnerability to sex trafficking, which include individuals that are exposed to child abuse (including child sexual abuse) and neglect, sexual assault, substance abuse, runaways, homelessness, extreme poverty, and those with a cultural disconnect.¹⁶ Additionally, sex traffickers often target vulnerable populations subject to social discrimination such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans*, Queer/Questioning, Intersex, and Two-Spirit (LGBTQ/2) individuals.¹⁷

While many characteristics are shared by other domestic sex trafficking victims/survivors, the risk factors for Native Americans come together in a “perfect storm,” rendering Native women and girls particularly vulnerable to the crime.¹⁸ Native American women and girls’ sex trafficking risk factors include highest rates of physical and sexual violence in the United States,¹⁹ sexual assaults at an early age,²⁰ drug and alcohol abuse,²¹ and generational trauma.²²

The Department of Justice has acknowledged that the overrepresentation of Native American women among sex trafficking victims is a national problem.²³ In order to grasp the context of this issue, one must recall that Native Americans have been subject to war, conquest, rape, and genocide, and were disconnected from their land.²⁴ The sexual exploitation and trafficking of Native American women and girls occurs at disproportionate rates. In 2011, *The Garden of Truth: The Prostitution and Trafficking of Native Women in Minnesota* (“The Minnesota Report”) was published and found that 85 percent of the women and girls trafficked in Minnesota were Native and concluded that gangs in the area specifically targeted Native girls because traffickers can represent Native girls as many different ethnicities, thus enhancing their “marketability.”²⁵

¹⁶ Alexandra (Sandi) Pierce & Suzanne Koeplinger, *New Language, Old Problem: Sex Trafficking of American Indian Women and Children*, NAT’L ONLINE RESOURCE CENTER ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (Oct. 2011), http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_NativeSexTrafficking.pdf; see also *Understanding Sex Trafficking*, CTR. FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/trafficking.html> (last visited Sept. 12, 2016).

¹⁷ Pierce, *supra* note 6 at 111–112 (discussing how two-spirited, bisexual, and transgender “youth are much more likely than heterosexual-identifying youth to report having been kicked out of their homes or having run away, which makes them even more vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation”).

¹⁸ Andrea L. Johnson, *A Perfect Storm: The U.S. Anti-Trafficking Regime’s Failure to Stop the Sex Trafficking of American Indian Women and Girls*, 43 COLUM. HUM. RTS. L. REV. 617 (2012).

¹⁹ Pierce & Koeplinger, *supra* note 16, at 8.

²⁰ Sarah Deer, *Relocation Revisited*, 36 Wm. Mitchell L. Rev. 621, 626 (2009–2010).

²¹ *Id.* at 678.

²² Pierce & Koeplinger, *supra* note 16, at 8.

²³ *Attorney General’s Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2009*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUST. 16 (2010).

²⁴ Deer, *supra* note 20, at 625.

²⁵ Sarah Deer et al., *Garden of Truth: The Prostitution and Trafficking of Native Women in Minnesota* (October 27, 2011) available at http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/pdfs/Garden_of_Truth_Final_Project_WEB.pdf.

Section 2: Examining the Intersections between Domestic Violence and Sex Trafficking

Because advocates working at domestic violence programs may encounter victims/survivors of sex trafficking presenting as a victim/survivor of domestic violence, it is critical that advocates understand nuances of both (sometimes co-occurring) forms of victimization in order to better identify and appropriately respond to trafficking victims/survivors. Victim-centered advocacy, confidentiality, and safety must be the foremost priorities to advocates and are critical to working with both domestic violence victims/survivors as well as victims/survivors of sex trafficking.²⁶

“Victims/survivors may experience multiple sexual assaults by clients— victims/survivors often find these experiences difficult to talk about. Consider the sex trafficking victim who is forced by her perpetrator to have sex with his friends or gang members. The feelings of shame and stigma that are common in sexual assault cases are often compounded for those who are, or once were, part of the sex industry and fear moral condemnation by the justice system or society at large. . . . Although advocates are accustomed to working with legal and social service systems, working with sex trafficked persons challenges the way advocates typically interact with systems and collaborate with other agencies or providers.”²⁷

Sex traffickers may also have children with their victims/survivors. Additionally, the trafficker may have threatened to or may have already used physical abuse as a mechanism to control and coerce the victim/survivor. Threats and physical abuse may also enforce silence when the victim/survivor comes into contact with the justice system.²⁸ Emotional harm can also be just as damaging to a victim as physical violence. For example, threatening to “out” an LGBTQ/2 individual to their community or family may mean the loss of social and economic support.²⁹ Furthermore, a trafficker who threatens to, or actually discloses a person’s engagement (forced or otherwise) in the sex industry may put that person at risk of losing their children or exacerbate emotional and economic instability, while continuing to tighten their power and control over that victim/survivor’s life.

For those encountering victims/survivors of trafficking through the justice system, remember that the dynamics of control and coercion may affect their ability to use legal system resources effectively. Even if an individual was coerced, that does not necessarily reduce the real or

²⁶ *What Are the Connections between Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking?*, NAT’L RESOURCE CENTER ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, <http://www.nrcdv.org/dvam/sites/default/files2/HumanTrafficking%26DV-TalkingPointsForm.pdf>.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ *The Intersection of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking*, CENTER ON CT. INNOVATION, http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/UnderstandingHumanTrafficking_2.pdf.

²⁹ *Id.*

perceived blaming and stigma associated with sex trafficking. This results in sex trafficking victims/survivors being vulnerable to further trauma and less likely to seek help, especially from justice system participants whom they do not know or trust.³⁰

Finally, it is very important that victims/survivors of sex trafficking understand all of their available legal and resource options, including possible immigration relief. In addition to possible access to public benefits, federal laws have several helpful options for those facing immigration issues, such as the T-visa for victims of trafficking and the U-visa for victims of designated crimes, including some that often happen in the context of sex trafficking.³¹

³⁰ See Pierce, *supra* note 6 at 95–97.

³¹ *Id.* See also the “Train-the-Trainer Curriculum: Legal Issues Related to Sex Trafficking in Indian Country” for more information on federal, state, and tribal sex trafficking laws.

Section 3: Screening and Safety Concerns for Native Victims/Survivors

Screening Tools

Screening tools are usually intended to be used as part of a regular intake process or as part of enrollment for specific programs. Because each agency's intake process is unique, agencies should determine how to best integrate screening tools with their other intake forms or procedures and screening timing may vary by discipline. In order for the results to be valid, the screening should be administered according to prearranged protocols, whether or not the client is believed to be a victim/survivor of sex trafficking. Currently, there is no tribal-specific sex trafficking screening tool in place. However, screening tools usually focus on information to address issues such as:

- Setting up the client interview;
- Developing client trust;
- Demonstrating respect;
- Maintaining client confidentiality; and
- Understanding effects of trauma and victimization.

Screening tools may also include additional resources such as sample questions for the victim/survivor's use.³² It is very important to never begin by asking directly whether the person has been beaten or held against their will.³³

Keep in mind that the trauma caused by a sex trafficker(s) can be so great that people may not identify themselves as victims or seek help.³⁴ Other barriers to requesting help are language barriers, fear of the trafficker(s), and/or fear of law enforcement. Whatever the timing and context of the interview, interviewers should begin and end with comfortable topics of conversation to minimize the client's discomfort.

Safety Concerns

Victims/survivors are usually the best judges of the dangers their abuser(s) pose to them. However, an advocate can help a victim/survivor assess the risk and develop a practical plan to stay safe—a safety plan. A safety plan is a plan that identifies ways a person can protect

³² *Rescue and Restore Campaign Tool Kits: Office on Trafficking in Persons*, ADMIN. FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES (2012), <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/endtrafficking/resource/rescue-restore-campaign-tool-kits> (last visited Sept. 16, 2016).

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ Leah Kaylor, *Psychological Impact of Human Trafficking and Sex Slavery Worldwide: Empowerment and Intervention* (2015) (unpublished paper, American Psychological Association) available at <https://www.apa.org/international/pi/2015/09/leah-kaylor.pdf>.

themselves during a violent incident and reduce the risk of serious harm.³⁵ It is crucial that the victim advocate does not blame the victim/ survivor.³⁶ While evaluating risks and creating safety plans can help a victim/survivor, safety planning is not a guarantee that they will not be injured again.

The victim/survivor can then follow the plan if they are in immediate danger or leave (if possible) to preserve their safety. When working with a victim/survivor on the issue of safety, an advocate must discuss whether the victim/survivor plans to stay at their current location or intends to leave. If the person wishes to stay at their current location, they should prepare a safety plan to protect the individual if an incident occurs in order to increase their chances of avoiding injury or death.

An advocate *must* help a victim/survivor make other arrangements if they plan to leave. Relevant questions such as “Do they have money?,” “Is there a safe place they can stay?,” and “Have they considered that their trafficker may look for them?” are all important questions that should be asked. An advocate must also discuss different approaches with a victim/survivor because they may change their mind before fully implementing any safety plan.

³⁵ See *Safety Planning and Prevention for Human Trafficking At-A-Glance*, NAT’L HUM. TRAFFICKING RESOURCE CENTER (2011),

<http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/Safety%20Planning%20At%20A%20Glance.pdf>.

³⁶ *Human Trafficking in Indian Country*, NAT’L INDIAN COUNTRY CLEARINGHOUSE ON SEXUAL ASSAULT, <http://niccsa.org/human-trafficking/> (last visited Sept. 12, 2016).

Section 4: Meeting the Nonlegal Needs of Native Victims/Survivors

Types of Nonlegal Needs

The situations that sex trafficking victims/survivors face vary dramatically and the services offered to victims/survivors of sex trafficking will vary greatly across the United States and from one tribal community to another. Sex trafficking victims/survivors may require several emergency and long-term nonlegal services, which may include:

- Emergency response in life-threatening situations;
- Information;
- Access to safety;
- Crisis and support counseling;
- Victim advocacy;
- Shelter/housing;
- Food;
- Clothing;
- Medical care;
- Mental health treatment;
- Substance abuse treatment;
- Support groups;
- Interpretation/translation services;
- Legal assistance;
- Job training services; and
- Resources for the victim/survivor's children.

Services may also be needed to address issues such as:

- Drug and alcohol addiction;
- Physical injuries (broken bones, concussions, burns, etc.);
- Traumatic brain injury resulting in memory loss, dizziness, headaches, and/or numbness;
- Sexually transmitted infections (e.g., HIV/AIDS, gonorrhea, syphilis);
- Sterility, miscarriages, or menstrual problems;
- Forced or coerced abortions; and/or
- Posttraumatic stress disorder.

Victim/survivor assistance may also be provided by system-based victim/witness coordinators and victim specialists housed within federal agencies such as the Department of Justice's U.S.

Attorneys' Offices and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).³⁷ Victims/survivors of sex trafficking are also regularly identified and served by individuals working with related vulnerable populations such as child welfare systems, runaway and homeless youth programs, and domestic violence shelters.

Victims/survivors of sex trafficking from tribal communities may face unique challenges in accessing resources or seeking justice to address their victimization due to historical trauma, cultural issues, and Indian country jurisdictional issues. Generally, Tribal Coalitions are a good point of first contact in exploring available services for sex trafficking victims in Indian country.³⁸

³⁷ See *Services Available to Victims of Human Trafficking*, DEP'T OF HEALTH AND HUM. SERVICES (2012), pdf available at https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/orr/traffickingservices_0.pdf for a listing of victim assistance services available within the U.S. Department of Department of Justice and FBI.

³⁸ See *Sex Trafficking Resources for Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Tribal Coalitions*, TRIBAL COALITIONS, www.tribalcoalitions.org (last visited Sept. 12, 2016) for a listing of Office on Violence Against Women funded Tribal Coalition programs.

Section 5: Meeting the Legal Needs of Native Victims/Survivors

Sex trafficking is a crime in many jurisdictions; there are federal, state, and tribal trafficking laws that govern sex trafficking crimes. Aside from the complicated jurisdictional issues—determining which government is able to prosecute traffickers—victims/survivors of trafficking face a variety of legal challenges. For example, trafficking victims/survivors are vulnerable to prosecution under laws against prostitution and related crimes. While it is outside the scope of this resource to discuss the full breadth of legal issues,³⁹ this section will briefly flag some of the legal needs a trafficking victim/survivor may have. Advocates and others using this resource are encouraged to use other resources in order to learn more about the legal issues of sex trafficking in Indian country.

Types of Legal Needs

Generally speaking, sex trafficking victims/survivors will face legal issues similar to those faced by individuals that have experience domestic violence and sexual assault and will have many of the same legal needs, including assistance with:

- Civil cases;⁴⁰
- Criminal cases;⁴¹
- Protection orders;⁴²
- Child custody issues;
- Court testimony;
- Legal advocacy; and/or
- Victim’s rights issues.

In addition, sex trafficking victims/survivors may face specific legal issues related to their involvement in the sex industry and may need assistance with:

- Criminal defense;
- Expungements;
- Housing;
- Access to education; and/or
- Child welfare systems.

³⁹ For an in-depth discussion of tribal, federal, and state trafficking laws, please read TLPI’s “Sex Trafficking in Indian Country: Legal Issues” available for free download through TLPI’s publications page: www.home.tlpi.org/publications.

⁴⁰ See JUSTIN B. RICHLAND & SARAH DEER, INTRODUCTION TO TRIBAL LEGAL STUDIES 159 (Jerry Gardner et al., eds., 3rd ed. 2016) for a discussion of civil law and cases.

⁴¹ See *Id.* at 158–159 for discussion of criminal cases.

⁴² Please visit www.TribalProtectionOrder.org for more information about protection orders.

Additionally, a victim/survivor of sex trafficking that has not been charged with a crime may have certain victim's rights that afford protection in the event that the perpetrator has been charged with a crime.

Additional Legal Issues for Minors

On average, Native people are more likely to enter the sex industry, specifically prostitution, as minors.⁴³ These minors may have been abducted; others are at-risk youth, orphans, or runaways lured by traffickers who promise them security and a place to stay.⁴⁴ Minors may be trafficked by caregivers, intimate partners, or others who use violence, threats, debt bondage, and other manipulative tactics to victimize children.⁴⁵ Minors are not always treated as victims under criminal law, but many are treated as criminals and are prosecuted accordingly.⁴⁶ Recently, the trend among states is to enact "Safe Harbor Laws" that prevent the prosecution of minors for prostitution and related crimes based on the theory that minors cannot consent and should be treated as victims under criminal laws.

Sex trafficking of a minor often touches a variety of legal systems in both governmental and nongovernmental sectors—from the initial identification of a case to legal advocacy on behalf of a child trafficking victim/survivor. In addition to the legal concerns for adult victims/survivors of trafficking discussed in the preceding text; advocates should take the time to learn how the age of a minor interacts with local criminal laws related to trafficking and prostitution and look into safe harbor laws of the local government.

⁴³ Andrea L. Johnson, *A Perfect Storm: The U.S. Anti-Trafficking Regime's Failure to Stop the Sex Trafficking of American Indian Women and Girls*, 43 COLUM. HUM. RTS. L. REV. 617, 626 (2012).

⁴⁴ See Burns, *supra* note 12 (discussing, through interviews with people involved in sex industries in Alaska, including why those who had been in the sex trade as minors decided to enter in the first place).

⁴⁵ *Child Trafficking and Child Welfare*, POLARIS PROJECT FREEDOM HAPPENS NOW, <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/resources/child-trafficking-child-welfare> (last visited Sept. 12, 2016).

⁴⁶ Burns, *supra* note 12.

Appendix A: Additional Suggested Readings

Sex Trafficking in Indian Country: Legal Issues: www.Home.TLPI.org/publications

A curriculum that provides a comprehensive overview of tribal, federal, and state laws related to sex trafficking. “Designed for use by the Tribal Coalitions and tribal victim/survivor advocates. The purpose of the curriculum is to empower Tribal Coalitions and tribal advocates to train their staff and volunteers on advanced legal issues related to sex trafficking in Indian country. Once trained, the advocates can then teach others in tribal communities to identify and respond to the legal issues of sex trafficking with a victim-centered approach.”

Shattered Hearts: The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of American Indian Women and Girls in Minnesota: www.sdcedsv.org/media/sdcedsvfactor360com/shattered_hearts_full_report-web_version.pdf

This report is one of the only comprehensive reports detailing the sexual exploitation of American Indian women and girls. With a focus on Minnesota the report includes, but is not limited to, sex trafficking. This resource provides a valuable, Native-specific view of the issues surrounding sex trafficking.

Garden of Truth: The Prostitution and Trafficking of Native Women in Minnesota:

http://www.prostitutionresearch.com/pdfs/Garden_of_Truth_Final_Project_WEB.pdf

Through interviews with 105 Native women in prostitution in Minnesota, this report assesses the specific needs of Native women and the extent to which these needs are not being met. Personal stories and accounts punctuate this report for an impactful account Native women in prostitution, and it provides valuable information for drafters of sex trafficking statutes and how they can better meet these needs.

Relocation Revisited: Sex Trafficking of Native Women in the United States:

<http://open.mitchellhamline.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1157&context=facsch>

This article discusses the historical and legal context of sex trafficking as it originated amongst the colonial predecessors of the United States. Specifically, the article uses this history to situate Native women’s experiences that include “generations of enslavement, exploitation, exportation, and relocation” and show that sex trafficking is an ongoing issue in the United States.

The Nexus Between Domestic Violence and Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation:

http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/multimedia/trafficking_task_force/resources/Nexus_DV_TraffickingCommercialSexualExploitation.authcheckdam.pdf

This article discusses the intersections of domestic violence and sex trafficking. The article also provides information for advocates interested in learning how to holistically respond to victims/survivors.

Appendix B: Bibliography

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What Are the Connections between Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking? Available at:
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What Is Human Trafficking: Myths and Misconceptions, available at:
<http://traffickingresourcecenter.org/what-human-trafficking/myths-misconceptions>.

Appendix C: Trafficking Victim/Survivor Services

Wisconsin

Tribal Coalitions Information

American Indians Against Abuse

Located in Hayward, Wisconsin, and serves eleven tribes geographically encompassing the entire state of Wisconsin, including the Bad River, Red Cliff, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac de Flambeau, Sokaogon, and St. Croix Chippewa, Ho-Chunk Nation, Menominee Nation, Oneida Nation, Forest County Potawatomi and Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican Nations.

Pam Johnson, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1617
Hayward, WI 54843
Phone: (715) 634-9980
Email: aiaa.pamela@gmail.com

Wisconsin Trafficking Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p data-bbox="207 317 618 348"><u>Sojourner Family Peace Center</u></p> <p data-bbox="207 401 505 512">P.O. Box 080319 Milwaukee, WI 53208 Phone: (414) 276-1911</p> <p data-bbox="207 856 583 888"><u>www.familypeacecenter.org</u></p>	<p data-bbox="695 317 1409 762">Sojourner Family Peace Center’s primary goals are to ensure the safety of victims of family violence and provide a pathway out of violence for victims and abusers through opportunities to make positive and lasting changes for themselves and their children. Sojourner Family Peace Center is the largest nonprofit provider of domestic violence prevention and intervention services in Wisconsin, serving over 9,500 clients each year. Sojourner provides an array of support aimed at helping families affected by domestic violence achieve safety, justice and well-being.</p> <p data-bbox="695 856 1365 926">Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence, sexual harassment, and trafficking.</p>

Wisconsin Support Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Department of Human Services- Vernon County</u></p> <p>318 Fairlane Dr., Suite 100 Viroqua, WI 54665 Phone: (608) 637-5210</p> <p>www.vernoncounty.org</p>	<p>The mission of Vernon County Department of Human Services is to promote the health, safety, and well-being of Vernon County residents by providing resources and services in partnership with community agencies to strengthen individuals and families and promote independence. The Economic Support staff works with citizens to determine eligibility for public assistance programs including FoodShare, Medical Assistance, Childcare, and Energy Assistance.</p> <p>Clients Served: All persons that meet eligibility requirements.</p>
<p><u>Wisconsin Department of Children and Families</u></p> <p>201 East Washington Avenue, Second Floor P.O. Box 8916 Madison, WI 53708</p> <p>http://dcf.wisconsin.gov/default.htm</p>	<p>“The Mission of the Department of Children and Families is to improve the economic and social well-being of Wisconsin’s children, youth and families. The Department is committed to protecting children and youth, strengthening families, and supporting communities.”</p> <p>Clients Served: Children, Youth and Families.</p>
<p><u>Dane County Housing Authority</u></p> <p>2001 W. Broadway Monona, WI 53713 Phone: (608) 224-3636</p> <p>http://www.dcha.net/</p>	<p>The mission of Dane County Housing Authority is to promote adequate and affordable housing, economic opportunity, and a suitable living environment free from discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and work to eliminate barriers that prevent Dane County Housing Authority from achieving our goals as a housing authority <p>Clients Served: Families that meet eligibility requirements.</p>

<p><u>Community Advocates</u></p> <p>728 N. James Lovell St. Milwaukee, WI 53233 Phone: (414) 449-4777</p> <p>http://communityadvocates.net/</p>	<p>Community Advocates helps low-income Milwaukeeans meet their most basic needs – including safe and affordable housing, adequate healthcare, and reliable heat and other utilities. Beyond basic needs advocacy, they also provide case management, advocacy services to individuals seeking Social Security Disability benefits, and services for individuals and families with domestic violence, substance addiction, and mental health issues.</p> <p>Clients Served: Low income individuals.</p>
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Northern Region

(Including Hayward)

Native Specific Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Wise Women Gathering Place</u></p> <p>2482 Babcock Road Green Bay, WI 54313 Phone: (920) 490-0627 Crisis Line: (920) 883-8303 (trained to respond to victims of sex trafficking)</p> <p>http://www.wisewomengp.org/</p>	<p>Provides outreach to hospitals, support during forensic examinations, one to one counseling and support, support groups, assistance filing criminal complaint, housing assistance/referrals, other referrals. Also provides 24-hour Crisis Services: staffed by trained volunteers, staff carries 24-hour phone so they can be reached if Native American assistance is requested.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of sexual assault, and domestic violence.</p>
<p><u>Bad River Chippewa Tribe Domestic Abuse Program</u></p> <p>P.O. Box 55 Odanah, WI 54861 Phone: (715) 682-8379</p> <p>http://www.badriver-nsn.gov/social-a-family-services/bad-river-domestic-abuse-program</p>	<p>Emergency shelter, crisis intervention, legal advocacy, restraining order assistance, support services, individual peer counseling, support groups, cultural/traditional healing, community education, 24-hour crisis line, sexual assault/domestic violence advocacy, child advocacy, elder abuse supportive services.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.</p>
<p><u>Lac du Flambeau Tribe Domestic Abuse Program</u></p> <p>P.O. Box 67 Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538 Phone: (715) 588-7660</p> <p>https://www.ldftribe.com/departments/26/Health_Human_Services/Domestic_Abuse_Program_Benase_Equay_Wakaigan.html</p>	<p>24-hour Crisis Line, on-call advocates, 24-hour support staff, emergency shelter to victims and their children/grandchildren, advocacy, restraining order assistance, support groups, financial assistance, cultural focused support, men's re-education batterer's group.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.</p>

<p><u>Red Cliff Family Violence Prevention Program</u></p> <p>37280 Community Road Bayfield, WI 54814 Phone: (715) 779-3826</p> <p>http://redcliff-nsn.gov/divisions/FamilyServices/domviolence.htm</p>	<p>Advocacy, assistance with restraining orders, supportive counseling, referrals, emergency financial support, transportation, community education, support groups.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence.</p>
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Emergency Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Community Advocates</u></p> <p>728 N. James Lovell St. Milwaukee, WI 53233 Phone: (414) 449-4777</p> <p>http://communityadvocates.net/</p>	<p>Community Advocates helps low-income Milwaukeeans meet their most basic needs – including safe and affordable housing, adequate healthcare, and reliable heat and other utilities. Beyond basic needs advocacy, they also provide case management, advocacy services to individuals seeking Social Security Disability benefits, and services for individuals and families with domestic violence, substance addiction, and mental health issues.</p> <p>Clients Served: Low income individuals.</p>
<p><u>The Emergency Food Assistance (TEFAP)</u></p> <p>209 E. Third Street, South Ladysmith, WI 54848 Phone: (715) 532-7542</p> <p>https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/nutrition/tefap/indianhead.htm</p>	<p>TEFAP is a federal program that provides food commodities to distribution sites. Food pantries and prepared meal sites receive commodities and they are distributed with other foods.</p> <p>You are eligible if your gross household income does not exceed 185% of the poverty level. Check the eligibility and income guidelines for more information.</p> <p>Clients Served: Low income individuals.</p>
<p><u>The Emergency Food Assistance (TEFAP)</u></p> <p>540 N. Eighth Street Manitowoc, WI 54220 Phone: (920) 686-8709</p> <p>https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/nutrition/tefap/lakeshore.htm</p>	<p>TEFAP is a federal program that provides food commodities to distribution sites. Food pantries and prepared meal sites receive commodities and they are distributed with other foods. You are eligible if your gross household income does not exceed 185% of the poverty level. Check the eligibility and income guidelines for more information.</p> <p>Clients Served: Low income individuals.</p>

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Lakeview Medical Center</u></p> <p>1100 N Main St. Rice Lake, WI 54868 Phone: (715) 236-6292</p> <p>http://www.lakeviewmedical.com/</p>	<p>The Medical/Forensic program provides training and technical assistance for healthcare providers, Nurses, SART and community members interested in creating Medical Forensic Programs. Medical/Forensic programs are programs that employ Nurses to care for patients who have suffered sexual assault. These programs are based on a national model and the National Protocol, which utilizes an interdisciplinary, community-based approach for the dignified and compassionate care and treatment of sexual assault patients.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of sexual assault.</p>
<p><u>St. Vincent's Hospital</u></p> <p>835 S. Vam Buren St. Green Bay, WI 54301 Phone: (920) 433-8181</p> <p>www.stvincenthospital.org</p>	<p>The Medical/Forensic program provides training and technical assistance for healthcare providers, Nurses, SART and community members interested in creating Medical Forensic Programs. Medical/Forensic programs are programs that employ Nurses to care for patients who have suffered sexual assault. These programs are based on a national model and the National Protocol, which utilizes an interdisciplinary, community-based approach for the dignified and compassionate care and treatment of sexual assault patients.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of sexual assault.</p>
<p><u>Shawano Medical Center</u></p> <p>309 Bartlette St. Shawano, WI 54166 Phone: (715) 526-8120</p>	<p>Provides medical services.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of sexual assault.</p>

Shelter and Housing Assistance Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Wise Women Gathering Place</u></p> <p>2482 Babcock Road Green Bay, WI 54313 Phone: (920) 490-0627 Crisis Line: (920) 883-8303 (trained to respond to victims of sex trafficking)</p> <p>http://www.wisewomengp.org/</p>	<p>Wise Women Gathering Place offers Transitional Living Program to assist individuals and their children recovering from domestic violence and sexual assault. These are programs for victims and survivors who have a need for a time-limited residence in order to facilitate their transition to independent living. The transitional living programs offer stable and safe homes, support for economic independence, development of educational plans, and promotion of wellness and connection to the community.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.</p>
<p><u>Lac Courte Oreilles Oakwood Haven</u></p> <p>Phone: (715) 634-9360</p> <p>http://www.victimnomorewi.com/</p>	<p>Lac Courte Oreilles Oakwood Haven in Hayward, WI provides shelter services and outreach programs for all victims of violence and abuse. They assure the confidentiality of all cases that they handle to protect victims of abuse. Provide 24-hour immediate shelter outreach services.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder abuse, stalking, child-physical and sexual abuse, and all victims of violence.</p>

Legal Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Ashland County Victim/Witness Assistance Program</u></p> <p>Phone: (715) 682-7019</p>	<p>Provides assistance, support and notification services to crime victims and witnesses in exercising their rights throughout prosecution and criminal and juvenile cases.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence, and sexual assault.</p>
<p><u>Wisconsin Judicare Inc.</u></p> <p>401 Fifth Street, 2nd Floor Wausau, WI 54403 Phone: (715) 842-1681</p> <p>http://www.judicare.org/</p>	<p>Wisconsin Judicare, Inc., is a non-profit law firm dedicated to providing equal access to justice for northern Wisconsin residents. A civil legal service provider for Wisconsin's northern 33 counties and 11 federally recognized Indian tribes. Wisconsin Judicare has emphasized the utilization of the private bar to represent low-income persons in conjunction with on-staff attorneys.</p> <p>Areas of Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bankruptcy • Child Care • Consumer Protection/Finance • Education • Employment • Family Law • Health • Housing • Income Maintenance • Indian Tribal Law • Individual Rights • Landlord/Tenant • Medicaid/Medicare • Public Benefits • Social Security • Tax Law • Veterans Benefits • Wills/Estates & Advance Directives/Powers of Attorney <p>Clients Served: All persons.</p>

Children, Youth, and Family Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Chippewa County Children, Youth, and Families</u></p> <p>711 N. Bridge St. Chippewa Falls, WI 54729 Phone: (715) 726-7788</p> <p>www.co.chippewa.wi.us/government/human-services/children-youth-and-families</p>	<p>The Chippewa County Children and Family Services Division works to ensure that all children are safe in their own homes. They provide innovative and effective strategies for prevention and intervention. Out treatment approaches include collaborative community efforts that assist, empower, and ensure that families are well-educated and getting stronger in order to achieve positive outcomes.</p> <p>Clients Served: Children and Youth.</p>
<p><u>Family Services of Northeast Wisconsin</u></p> <p>300 Crooks St. P.O. Box 22308 Green Bay, WI 54305 Phone: (920) 436-6800</p> <p>www.familyservicesnew.org</p>	<p>Services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Counseling/Treatment Services</u> • <u>Early Childhood Development</u> • <u>Crisis Services</u> • <u>At-Risk Youth Programs</u> • <u>Self-Sufficiency Programs</u> <p>Clients Served: Children, Youth and Families.</p>

LGBTQ/2 Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Chippewa Valley LGBT</u></p> <p>1305 Woodland Ave. Eau Claire, WI 54701 Phone: (715) 552-5428</p> <p>http://www.cvlgbt.info/</p>	<p>A non-profit organization is stepping up its efforts to establish a safe space for people in the community that identify themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender.</p> <p>Clients Served: The LGBTQ community.</p>

Employment Assistance

Organization	Services Provided
<p data-bbox="203 312 565 422"><u>Northwest Wisconsin Concentrated Employment Program, Inc. (CEP Inc.)</u></p> <p data-bbox="203 506 505 615">522 Service Road Spooner, WI 54801 Phone: (715) 635-2175</p> <p data-bbox="203 663 418 695">www.nwcep.org</p>	<p data-bbox="690 312 1430 594">The Job Centers offer a variety of services, depending on your employment needs, background, and training. Recent graduates, laid-off workers, people with employment challenges, or new-comers to the area can benefit from working with our staff. Our experienced Workforce Systems Specialists can help you with the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="690 600 1430 1003" style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate skills, job experiences, and abilities • Match your talents, experience, and education to new job openings • Develop resumes and cover letters • Practice effective interviewing techniques • Apply for positions and submit resumes on-line • Utilize the Virtual Job Fair and on-line job search options • Explore education and training options to upgrade skills or enter a new career <p data-bbox="690 1056 1047 1087">Clients Served: All persons.</p>

Violence Prevention and Intervention Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Center Against Sexual & Domestic Abuse, Inc. (CASDA)</u></p> <p>318 21st Ave. E. Superior, WI 54880 Phone: (715) 392-3136 Toll Free: 800-649-2921</p> <p>www.casda.org</p>	<p>24-hour helpline, advocacy services, short-term counseling, support groups, emergency shelter, children’s program, legal services, community education, rural outreach</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>
<p><u>AVAIL, Inc. (Advocates for Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Langlade Co.)</u></p> <p>Call their office to receive directions to undisclosed location. Phone: (715) 623-5177</p> <p>www.availinc.org</p>	<p>Emergency shelter, 24-hour crisis line, counseling and support groups, information and referrals, transportation, medical/legal/personal advocacy. Programs: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Senior Outreach, Children First, Vulnerable Adult, L.A.V.A.- Leaders Achieving Violence Awareness.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>
<p><u>CAP Services- Family Crisis Center</u></p> <p>1616 West River Dr. Stevens Point, WI 54481 Phone: (715) 343-7125 1-800-472-3377</p> <p>http://capservices.org/programs/human-development/family-crisis-center/</p>	<p>The Family Crisis Center (FCC) provides assistance to victims of domestic violence and their families, friends and care providers. Services include shelter, a 24-hour-a-day toll-free crisis line, walk-in counseling, accompaniment for medical care and legal proceedings, referrals, and support groups. All services are free of charge (except DAAP) and confidential.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence.</p>

Transportation Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p data-bbox="207 310 639 386"><u>Salvation Army- Oshkosh Corps Worship and Community Center</u></p> <p data-bbox="207 436 509 554">417 Algoma Blvd. Oshkosh, WI 54901 Phone: (920) 232-7660</p> <p data-bbox="207 604 652 680"><u>http://www.salvationarmywi.org/ wum/oshkosh</u></p>	<p data-bbox="685 310 1409 638">Vouchers for gas or bus passes may be provided to those who are newly employed and need assistance getting to and from work. This is short term assistance for 2 weeks until the individual’s first work check arrives. Transportation assistance may also be provided for medical appointments out of the area when the need is documented by the physician and when no other forms of transportation are available.</p> <p data-bbox="685 722 1409 840">Clients Served: “Here for the homeless, the unemployed, the victims of trafficking, of addiction, the lonely and the lost.”</p>

Southern Region (Including Madison and Milwaukee)

Native Specific Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Ho-Chunk Nation Domestic Abuse Program</u></p> <p>808 Red Iron Road Black River Falls, WI 54615 Phone: (715) 284-2622</p> <p><u>http://www.ho-chunknation.com/available-services/social-services/domestic-abuse-services.aspx</u></p>	<p>Supportive listening, domestic abuse education, support groups, community education, referrals, shelter assistance, transportation, legal advocacy, safety planning and workshops.</p> <p>Clients Served: victims of Domestic Violence.</p>

Emergency Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Manitowoc County Domestic Violence Center</u></p> <p>300 E. Reed Ave. Manitowoc, WI Phone/Crisis Line: (920) 684-5770</p> <p>www.dvconline.net</p>	<p>Services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-hour crisis and information line • Emergency, short-term shelter • Food, clothing & other necessities • Emergency transportation to/from shelter • Individual and group supportive counseling • Information on obtaining legal, medical, educational and financial resources • Services for children who have witnessed domestic abuse • Community education and professional training • Transitional living program <p>Clients Served: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault.</p>
<p><u>Family Support Center</u></p> <p>P.O. Box 143 Chippewa Falls, WI 54729 Phone: (715) 723-1138 1-800-400-7020</p> <p>www.familysupportcentercf.com</p>	<p>The Family Support Center empowers all individuals, families and communities to live free from domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and interpersonal violence through education, prevention and intervention.</p> <p>Domestic Violence Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 hour Crisis Line • Emergency transportation and shelter • Counseling, support & advocacy • Legal advocacy • Support groups • Information, referral and follow up • Emergency room support • Support groups & counseling • 24 hour crisis line • Emergency room support • Advocacy & support with legal issues • Counseling for adult & child victims • Support groups • Support for families and friends of victims <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault.</p>

<p><u>Central Wisconsin Community Action Council, Inc.</u></p> <p>505 Broadway, Rm 232 West Square Building Baraboo, WI 53913 Phone: (608) 355-4812</p> <p>www.cwac.org</p>	<p><u>Crisis Assistance Programs</u> This program provides a one-time crisis assistance to households - generally rent or mortgage. This program actually combines a number of different funding sources including CSBG, Emergency Food & Shelter Program, Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and United Way. Client applications are reviewed and approved based on a number of criteria, including funding availability, the ability to positively resolve the crisis, and other factors.</p> <p><u>Emergency Food & Shelter Program</u> <i>still informally referred to as FEMA</i> ESFP is a restricted federal grant. Program expenditures are limited to food, meals, shelter (motel/hotel vouchers), rent/mortgage assistance and utility assistance. Each year, needs are reassessed in an effort to adapt to community needs. We receive EFSP funds in each of the five counties, and are able to say how much we want to put towards rent/mortgage assistance and how much towards motel stays. The criteria we use is that we will provide rental assistance to individuals or families with a five-day eviction notice and verification of employment, or motel stays to Homeless individuals or families.</p> <p>Clients Served: Families and Individuals in crisis.</p>
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Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Sacred Heart Hospital</u></p> <p>900 W Clairemont Ave. Eau Claire, WI 54701 Phone: (715) 717-4222</p>	<p>Provides SANE-SART Services, they offer assistance specifically for those that come into the emergency room that have been sexually assaulted.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of sexual assault.</p>

Shelter and Housing Assistance Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Manitowoc County Domestic Violence Center</u></p> <p>300 E. Reed Ave. Manitowoc, WI Phone/Crisis Line: (920) 684-5770</p> <p><u>www.dvconline.net</u></p>	<p>Services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-hour crisis and information line • Emergency, short-term shelter • Food, clothing & other necessities • Emergency transportation to/from shelter • Individual and group supportive counseling • Information on obtaining legal, medical, educational and financial resources • Services for children who have witnessed domestic abuse • Community education and professional training • Transitional living program <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>
<p><u>Ho-Chunk Nation S.A.F.E. House</u></p> <p>Phone: (608) 565-3096 24-hour Crisis Line: 877-847-8689</p> <p><u>http://www.ho-chunknation.com/available-services/social-services/domestic-abuse-services/safe-house.aspx</u></p>	<p>The program goals focus on intervention and prevention of domestic abuse and sexual assault within Native American communities by providing the following services: supportive services for victims of domestic abuse and sexual assault, supportive services for the children, supportive services for the whole family.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>

Couleecap

700 North 3rd Street, Suite 202B
LaCrosse, WI 54601
Phone: (608) 782-4877

<http://www.couleecap.org/>

Housing Assistance

Couleecap offers an emergency shelter/homeless prevention program, transitional housing for homeless families, and permanent supportive housing for individuals with disabilities or living with a mental illness.

Couleecap Transitional Supportive Housing

Provides limited term affordable housing to homeless individuals and households who need assistance in returning to independent living situations. Participants must be willing to work on self-sufficiency goals which include seeking stable housing, increasing their income, and increasing their access to mainstream resources.

New Hope Permanent Supportive Housing

Provides permanent housing to families and/or individuals with disabilities who are homeless. Eligible persons are those currently in emergency shelter or living on the street. A case manager assists clients to develop goals and monitor progress toward self-sufficiency. Preference is given to those individuals and families who are chronically homeless.

Service Area: Crawford, La Crosse, Monroe, and Vernon counties

Clients Served: Individuals who meet the eligibility requirements.

Eligibility: Families or individuals must be literally homeless (in emergency shelter, on the street, or fleeing domestic violence) and lack the resources to secure alternative housing. Individuals must be at least eighteen years old.

LGBTQ/2 Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p data-bbox="203 317 331 348"><u>Outreach</u></p> <p data-bbox="203 401 493 470">600 Williamson Street Madison, WI 53703</p> <p data-bbox="203 485 505 516">Phone: (608) 255-8582</p> <p data-bbox="203 569 500 600">www.lgbtoutreach.org</p>	<p data-bbox="690 317 1138 348">OutReach provides many services:</p> <p data-bbox="690 359 1430 600">The center offers many programs for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. These include resource identification and referral, publications, a cybercenter, lending library, speaker's bureau, social and support groups, events, health programs, and fiscal sponsorship to six smaller nonprofit projects.</p> <p data-bbox="690 611 1438 726">We also offer advocacy, a Share the Care station, services in Rock County, and more! Click on the links in this section to see how we can help!</p> <p data-bbox="690 768 1146 800">Clients Served: LGBTQ community.</p>

Physical and Mental Healthcare Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Wisconsin Department of Health Services- Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services</u></p> <p>1 West Wilson Street, Room 850 Madison, WI 53707 Phone: (608) 266-2717</p> <p><u>www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/dmhsas/index.htm</u></p>	<p>The Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS) manages and supports programs that include inpatient psychiatric services, specialized secure treatment services, community mental health and substance abuse services, community forensic treatment services, and the protection of client rights in mental health and substance abuse treatment settings statewide.</p> <p>Clients Served: Patients living with a mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders.</p>
<p><u>NorthLakes Community Clinic-Hayward Clinic</u></p> <p>11128N State Highway 77 Hayward, WI 54843 Phone: (715) 634-2541</p> <p><u>www.northlakesclinic.org/hayward-clinic</u></p>	<p>“NorthLakes Community Clinic provides integrated health care services for all members of the community. We provide medical, dental, behavioral health counseling, chiropractic, patient pharmacy, speech therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and patient support services. This integrated care model reflects our commitment to the wellness of the whole person. Our providers work as a team to assure that all aspects of each patient’s care work together.”</p> <p>Clients Served: Serves everyone. They accept all insurance including Medicaid (MA), Medicare, and commercial insurance. They also provide a sliding a fee scale for qualifying patients.</p>
<p><u>North Central Health Care</u></p> <p>2400 Marshall Street Wausau, WI 54403 Phone: (715) 848-4300</p> <p><u>www.norcen.org</u></p>	<p>Offer programs that provide mental health support in community, home and workplace settings. They provide individual, couples, family and group counseling options. They manage supportive living environments that help individuals lead independent lives. And they provide crisis and inpatient services for those with more pressing mental health needs.</p> <p>Clients Served: All Persons.</p>

Employment Assistance

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Couleecap</u></p> <p>700 North 3rd Street, Suite 202B LaCrosse, WI 54601 Phone: (608) 782-4877</p> <p>http://www.couleecap.org/</p>	<p><u>Education and Business Assistance</u> These programs help increase the income and economic self-sufficiency of households by helping them acquire new skills and start businesses.</p> <p><u>Skills Enhancement Program</u> Increases family earned income and benefits by assisting with the training needs of low-income workers. Provides support and financial assistance for tuition, child care, and transportation expenses related to returning to school.</p> <p>Clients Served: <u>Service Area:</u> Crawford, La Crosse, Monroe, and Vernon counties</p> <p>Eligibility: Requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants must be working at least 20 hours per week. - You must be 18 years of age or older. - Income must be at or below 80% County Median Income if you are currently attending or wish to attend school in La Crosse County or if you are a resident of La Crosse County. -Income must be at or below 150% of the federal poverty income guidelines if you are attending or wish to attend a school outside of La Crosse County and if you are not a resident of La Crosse County. <p>To apply, please complete the following form: Skills Enhancement Program Application</p> <p>Other Details: Initial screening can be done over the phone or you may schedule an interview. If you appear to meet the criteria listed above after filling out your application you will need to provide proof of employment and household income. If all Skills Enhancement slots are full, you may be put on a waiting list.</p>

Financial and Utilities Assistance

Organization	Services Provided
<p data-bbox="203 317 527 388"><u>Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program</u></p> <p data-bbox="203 472 511 619">318 Fairlane Dr Suite 100 Viroqua WI, 54665 Phone: (608) 637-5210</p> <p data-bbox="203 703 657 777">http://www.vernoncounty.org/DHS/ESS/energy.htm</p>	<p data-bbox="690 317 1421 556">The WHEAP program provides help with different types of energy assistance during the heating season. This program is based on income and other qualifications. (WHEAP) is provided via federal grant funding to households based on household size, income level, and heating costs.</p> <p data-bbox="690 609 1437 976">Heating Assistance - Is a one-time payment during the heating season (October 1-May 15). The funding pays a portion of the heating costs, but the payment is not intended to cover the entire cost of heating a residence. The amount of the energy assistance benefit varies depending on a variety of factors, including the household's size, income, and energy costs. In most cases the energy assistance benefit is paid directly to the household energy supplier.</p> <p data-bbox="690 1018 1429 1302">Electric Assistance - This is a one-time benefit payment during the heating season (October 1-May 15) base on qualifications of program. The funding pays a portion of the household's electrical, but is not intended to cover the entire cost of the non-heating costs. In most cases the non-heating assistance benefit is paid directly to the household energy supplier.</p> <p data-bbox="690 1354 1437 1585">Crisis Assistance - A household may be eligible for crisis assistance if you have no heat, have received a disconnect notice from the heating vendor, or are nearly out of fuel and do not have the money to purchase more. WHEAP crisis assistance provides both emergency and proactive services.</p> <p data-bbox="690 1638 1421 1711">Clients Served: Individuals & Families that meet income requirements.</p>

Violence Prevention and Intervention Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>Manitowoc County Domestic Violence Center</u></p> <p>300 E. Reed Ave. Manitowoc, WI Phone/Crisis Line: (920) 684-5770</p> <p>www.dvconline.net</p>	<p>Services Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24-hour crisis and information line • Emergency, short-term shelter • Food, clothing & other necessities • Emergency transportation to/from shelter • Individual and group supportive counseling • Information on obtaining legal, medical, educational and financial resources • Services for children who have witnessed domestic abuse • Community education and professional training • Transitional living program <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>
<p><u>Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS)</u></p> <p>2102 Fordem Ave. Madison, WI 53704 Phone: (608) 251-1237</p> <p>http://abuseintervention.org/</p>	<p>Emergency shelter, Children’s program, crisis response, support groups, help line, texting help line.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence.</p>
<p><u>Advocates of Ozaukee</u></p> <p>P.O. Box 80166 Saukville, WI 53080 Phone: (262) 284-3577</p> <p>www.advocatesofozaukee.com</p>	<p>24-hour Crisis Line, temporary housing and food, advocacy and counseling, community education services, arrangements for education of school-age children, emergency transport to shelter, referral and follow-up services.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>

<p><u>Brighter Tomorrows</u></p> <p>505 Douglas St. Sparta, WI 54656 Phone: (608) 269-7853 Crisis Line:(888) 886-2327</p> <p>http://mocabrightertomorrows.com</p>	<p>24-hour Crisis Line, crisis intervention, legal advocacy, personal advocacy, information/referral, support group, community education, public awareness, volunteer opportunities.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>
<p><u>Friends of Abused Families</u></p> <p>P.O. Box 117 West Bend, WI 53095 Phone: (262) 334-5598, ext. 104 Crisis Line: (262) 334-7398</p> <p>http://www.fafinc.org</p>	<p>Emergency shelter, 24-hour crisis intervention, counseling, legal assistance, support groups, transitional living program, children’s program, community education.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>
<p><u>Hope House</u></p> <p>720 Ash St. Baraboo, WI 59313 Phone: (608)356-9123</p> <p>www.hopehousecw.org</p>	<p>Hope House, in cooperation with the community, provides shelter and advocacy to people affected by domestic violence and sexual assault and works to prevent these issues through community education in Sauk, Columbia, Juneau, Marquette, and Adams Counties.</p> <p>Clients Served: Victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p>

Transportation Services

Organization	Services Provided
<p><u>St. Vincent de Paul in Milwaukee County</u></p> <p>9601 W. Silver Spring Dr. Milwaukee, WI Phone: (414) 462-7837</p>	<p>Transportation assistance, including gasoline vouchers and bus tokens.</p> <p>Clients Served: All persons in need.</p>
<p><u>Couleecap</u></p> <p>700 North 3rd Street, Suite 202B LaCrosse, WI 54601 Phone: (608) 782-4877</p> <p>http://www.couleecap.org/</p>	<p>Transportation Assistance Couleecap believes that the cost of transportation continues to be an issue that affects everyone. Transportation costs are the second largest household expense after housing. For many families, a reliable vehicle can be the determining factor in keeping a job or accessing more favorable employment.</p> <p>Work-n-Wheels Program Provides zero interest auto loans and vehicle repair assistance to qualifying low-income households. Participants must be currently employed and need a personal vehicle to get to and from their place of employment. Participants must agree to participate in Wisconsin Rideshare when possible.</p> <p>Clients Served: Low-income people and families in Crawford, La Crosse, Monroe, and Vernon counties.</p>