

Research Draft:

In this paper I will attempt to explore Human Trafficking in Maine, and document current systems in place: Law Enforcement, Statutes, and Victim resources.

1. We know that calls to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline originating from Maine have increased by more than 50% in recent years.
2. Providers from every area of Maine report serving victims of sexual exploitation, and the numbers are expected to continue to rise.

Courage Lives, Biddeford, Maine: <https://couragelivesme.org/>

**MECASA (MAINE COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT)** <http://www.mecasa.org/>

1. In 2015, approximately 50% of calls to Maine's sexual assault crisis and support line related to child sexual abuse.
2. A recent study found that nearly one in five adult Maine residents reports that they have been the victim of rape or attempted rape during their lifetime
3. 1 in 7 Hispanic women have experienced rape at some point in their lifetime; over half of Hispanic women have experienced sexual violence other than rape in their lifetime.
4. Among American Indian and Alaska Native women, 56.1 percent have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime and 14.4 percent have experienced it in the past year.

5. Among American Indian and Alaska Native victims, 96 percent of women and 89 percent of men have experienced sexual violence by an interracial perpetrator.
6. Married immigrant women experience higher levels of physical and sexual abuse than unmarried immigrant women, 59.5 percent compared to 49.8 percent, respectively

Not Here Justice In Action Network (NHJIAN), Maine: <http://www.nothere.me/>

1. Unfortunately, Maine was given a grade of “F” by a national advocacy group for its laws dealing with the sex trafficking of minors. In a report released by the “Protected Innocence Initiative,” Maine was criticized for being one of four states that does not have a specific human trafficking law and one of ten states that does not have a specific sex trafficking law<sup>1</sup>. ([http://sharedhope.org/PICframe4/reportcards/PIC\\_RC\\_2014\\_ME.pdf](http://sharedhope.org/PICframe4/reportcards/PIC_RC_2014_ME.pdf))
2. For example, undocumented immigrants in the U.S. are highly vulnerable due to a combination of factors, including: lack of legal status and protections, language barriers, limited employment options, poverty and immigration-related debts, and social isolation. They are often victimized by traffickers from a similar ethnic or national background, on whom they may be dependent for employment or a means of support.

ICE: **Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Human Trafficking Task Force:**

<https://www.ice.gov/features/human-trafficking>

1. Human trafficking victims have been found in communities nationwide in the agriculture, hospitality, restaurant, domestic work and other industries
2. Overseas forced labor can be used to produce the consumer goods that are in our homes and workplaces. The victims are men, women and children of all ages and may include

U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. Many of them may have thought they had found a good paying job or a better life, only to have their hopes and dreams dashed and placed into modern day slavery.

3. In fiscal year 2019, HSI initiated 1,024 investigations with a nexus to human trafficking and recorded 2,197 arrests, 1,113 indictments, and 691 convictions; 428 victims were identified and assisted.
4. [If you notice suspicious activity in your community, call the ICE Tip Line at 1-866-DHS-2-ICE or report tips online.](#)
5. HSI has dedicated human trafficking investigative groups in each of the Special Agent in Charge field offices with subject matter experts in outlying offices as well. Our Special Agents proactively identify cross-border criminal trafficking organizations and prioritize investigations to minimize the risk they posed to national security and public safety.
6. An integral part of the HSI effort are the Victim Assistance Specialists. They ensure victims have access to the rights and services to which they are entitled by law, as well as the assistance they need so that they can participate actively and fully in the criminal justice system process. Additionally, Forensic Interview Specialists conduct victim-centered and legally defensible forensic interviews.
7. Also within HSI but serving the entire law enforcement community, the Parole and Law Enforcement Programs Unit manages all requests from law enforcement for [Continued Presence](#), ensuring that foreign nationals identified as victims of human trafficking who are potential witnesses can remain lawfully in the United States and be authorized to work.

8. Overseas, HSI investigations are carried out through [ICE Attaché offices](#) in conjunction with host country law enforcement partners. HSI leads international trainings in order to build the capacity to conduct human trafficking investigations with host country authorities. Additionally, HSI investigates and works closely with CBP to share information regarding the possible entry into the United States of goods produced by prison labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under penal sanctions; any public information that could facilitate enforcement can be emailed to [ICE.ForcedLabor@ice.dhs.gov](mailto:ICE.ForcedLabor@ice.dhs.gov).
9. **Task Forces:** HSI participates in more than 120 human trafficking task forces nationwide, alongside other federal, tribal, state and local law enforcement. HSI also works with other investigative authorities, such as code inspectors, labor officials, and child welfare investigators who are likely to come across trafficking in the course of their work. Essential partners in the task force effort are victim services organizations who provide case management and social services that help to stabilize victims. Furthermore, HSI participates in the federal Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams along with the Departments of Justice and Labor and FBI to proactively coordinate and plan significant federal human trafficking investigations and prosecutions.
10. **Victim Service Providers and Community Based Organizations:** Victim service providers offer comprehensive and culturally appropriate services to victims, including shelter, food, clothing, medical and mental health care, job training and employment placement, legal counsel, interpretation and more depending on the unique needs of the victim. HSI also works closely with community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, workers' rights groups, migrant and refugee organizations and others to

ensure the community is informed of trafficking indicators to provide tips and referrals for investigations.

**11. The Blue Campaign:** The [Blue Campaign](#) is the unified voice for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's efforts to combat human trafficking. Through the Blue Campaign, DHS raises public awareness about human trafficking, leveraging [partnerships](#) to educate the public to recognize human trafficking and report suspected instances. The Blue Campaign also offers [training](#) to law enforcement and others to increase detection and investigation of human trafficking, and to protect victims and bring suspected traffickers to justice. To view all available Blue Campaign resources, please visit their [resources](#) page.

**12. Federal Government:** Committed to a whole of government approach, [multiple federal agencies](#) are engaged in human trafficking prevention, prosecution and protection efforts. Specific to enforcement, HSI works closely with prosecutors at the U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Attorney's Offices as well as investigators at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Department of Labor.

**13. Foreign Law Enforcement:** The success of HSI's international human trafficking operations are dependent on support from foreign law enforcement partners. Some trafficking investigations begun in the United States will link to individuals and networks in other countries, oftentimes where the victims were originally recruited. HSI bolsters these relationships with human trafficking training to foreign law enforcement partners through the International Law Enforcement Academies worldwide.

**14. [Forced Labor](#)** – Ralph Colamussi, of East Northport, NY pleaded guilty to charges of forced labor of employees at the Thatched Cottage, a catering and wedding venue in

Centerport, New York. When sentenced, Colamussi faces up to 20 years in prison, as well as restitution and a fine of up to \$250,000. Colamussi formerly owned and operated the Thatched Cottage. At the plea proceeding, he admitted that workers were brought from the Philippines to the United States on H-2B visas that expired shortly after their arrival here. Once their H-2B visas expired, Colamussi coached workers how to apply for student visas by fraudulently representing that they intended to attend school full-time and had sufficient resources to support themselves during school. He admitted that at times, he deposited funds into the workers' bank accounts to give the appearance of ample resources and then withdrew the funds once the student visas were approved. Colamussi further admitted that when workers objected to performing certain jobs, working consecutive shifts or not being paid promptly, he threatened to report them to immigration authorities.

15. **[Sex Trafficking](#)** – Blakemore — who goes by the street name “Macknificent” — may have trafficked hundreds of women across the United States between 2011 and 2018. To enforce the rules, Blakemore allegedly slapped, punched, choked, and kicked his victims, and occasionally burned them with cigarettes. After one victim expressed a desire to leave his organization and have a family, Blakemore allegedly body-slammed her into an air conditioning unit, leaving her bruised, bloodied, and with severe back injuries. The victim told agents she believed Blakemore wanted to “make an example” in front of the other victims so they’d be afraid to talk about a life outside his control. Blakemore allegedly appointed certain victims “group leaders” tasked with managing the trafficking organization’s business, including posting commercial sex ads online and booking women’s cross-country travel to engage in commercial sex as far away as New York and

Hawaii. Blakemore even encouraged women to tattoo his street name on their bodies to signal their loyalty to him. If convicted, Blakemore faces a sentence of up to life in prison. This case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorneys Melanie Smith, Nicole Dana and Cara Foos Pierce, Northern District of Texas.

**16. [Domestic Servitude](#)** – Satish Kartan and his wife Sharmistha Barai hired workers from overseas to perform domestic labor in their home in Stockton, CA. In advertisements seeking workers on the internet and India-based newspapers, the defendants made false claims regarding the wages and the duties of employment. Then, once the workers arrived at the defendants' Stockton residence, Kartan and Barai forced them to work 18 hours a day with limited rest and nourishment. Few of them were paid any wage. The defendants kept their domestic workers from leaving, and induced them to keep working for them, by threatening them, by creating an atmosphere of fear, control, and disempowerment, and at times by physically hitting or burning them. The defendants also threatened several other victims to coerce them to keep working, including by telling the victims they would report them to police or immigration authorities if they tried to leave. Throughout the victims' time in the defendants' home, they were deprived of sleep and food. Each defendant faces a maximum statutory penalty of 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

**17. [Human trafficking fugitive on ICE's top 10 list extradited to US from Mexico](#)** – Raul Granados-Rendon, 30, was extradited to the United States on Jan. 27 and was arraigned at the federal courthouse in Brooklyn. Granados-Rendon faces a 21-count indictment charging him with racketeering and racketeering conspiracy involving predicate acts of sex trafficking by force, fraud and coercion; sex trafficking of minors; interstate

prostitution; alien smuggling and related offenses. As set forth in extradition affidavits and other court papers, between October 1998 and June 2011, members of the Granados sex trafficking organization, including Raul Granados-Rendon and others, illegally smuggled young women into the United States where they were forced to work as prostitutes in New York City and elsewhere in the United States. The organization collected profits from the victims' activities. When victims refused to work or resisted members of the organization beat and sexually assaulted them, and threatened the victims' family members in Mexico, including the victims' children. HSI special agents have identified and rescued over 20 additional victims, all Mexican nationals, and arrested over a dozen additional traffickers or smugglers, all members or associates of the Granados family. Several victims were sexually assaulted by their traffickers, while others were physically assaulted. All the victims said the traffickers threatened to harm their family members.

18. [U and T Visa Law Enforcement Certification Resource Guide](#) – When immigrant crime victims apply to USCIS for a U or T Visa, USCIS requests that law enforcement provide information regarding the crime and victim's cooperation with law enforcement. This resource guide encourages submission of the requisite form for each visa application, answers frequently asked questions, and gives guidance on how to complete the form.

Survivor Speak: <http://www.survivorspeakusa.org/>

Dee Clarke founded SSUSA in 2015, following involvement with Maine's burgeoning anti-trafficking movement. Clarke's experiences sharpened her belief that survivors must be driving solutions. Survivor Speak was formed to push the

movement to address root causes of what we call ‘sexploitation’: systemic poverty, racism, and misogyny. SSUSA lives out its mission via a combination of outreach, education and training, legislative policy advocacy, and intensive survivor mentorship and leadership development. The programming centerpiece is the *Survivor Advocacy and Leadership Training (SALT)* program. SALT follows a multi-faceted curriculum that enables survivors to begin healing, build fellowship, and develop into survivor-leaders.

For more than 16 years, Dee Clarke has been organizing, educating and empowering adults and youth to speak out for public policy that affects their lives. She has organized groups to march, demonstrate, collaborate, dialogue, create, to have and give voice, and to be at the table of decision-makers. Dee is known for her diplomacy and grace, from meeting with governors and legislators to interacting directly with sex-trafficked and exploited women.

Dee comes by her wisdom from experience. She grew up in a severely abusive environment in a Boston housing project, in and out of foster care from ages 5 to 8.

By 12 years old, she was being sex trafficked by a pimp and finished growing up in the combat zone as a go-go dancer and stripper. As a young mother she sometimes ended up homeless and in shelters while working several jobs and relying on soup kitchens, food stamps and food boxes.

Dee shares: *"I know this life inside out. I know what it is to not have a sense of self, to not know I matter, to not know comfort. I know what it is like to be unable to say, ‘no, leave me alone’. I know what it is like to not have a plan for a better life; I did*

*not know what a better life was. I have experienced PTSD, disassociation, poverty, and exploitation. I was a survivor longer than I was not and a victim long before a pimp got to me at age 12. I know how stereotyping fosters self-oppression and exclusion."*

- 1. Who is the Last Girl?** - Victims of sex trafficking are disproportionately female, Black, Brown, Indigenous, and young. Many are from families and neighborhoods of chronic poverty, where they have been sexually victimized and exposed to abuse early on.
- 2. The *Forgotten Women*** walk the streets of Maine's cities like Portland, Lewiston, Biddeford, and Bangor. They are in chronic survival mode, and cannot access needed services, so they remain "on the track".
- 3. What's race got to do with it?** - The American legacy of human trafficking goes back to our country's founding. For centuries, Black and Indigenous peoples did not have legal rights to control their bodies, labor, sexuality, families, or reproduction. Even as laws changed, racist stereotypes of Women of Color's hyper sexuality continue to shape if law enforcement recognize their victimization. Black and Brown survivors are often misidentified as criminals or willing participants, not trafficking victims. Black and Brown girls are more likely to grow up in poverty than white peers, meaning less social support and connections to schools and resources that could keep them safe from exploiters. Forces of white supremacy—housing policies, rezoning, over-policing, and de facto segregation—shape neighborhoods where exploitation thrives. Even in a majority white state like Maine, racial injustice contributes to a girl or woman's vulnerability to exploitation, and if she has avenues for recovery.

## Public Hearing Scheduled for Vacatur Bill on 5/7!

May 03, 2019

We are so excited to share BIG news and a request for your support! SSUSA's vacatur bill—LD 1381, An Act To Create a Post-judgment Mechanism To Provide Relief to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking—has been scheduled for a public hearing before the Judiciary Committee this coming **Tuesday, May 7th!** This is shorter notice than we'd hoped for, but survivors are ready to show up and speak on our own behalf about the need for vacatur NOW!

We would like to formally invite all supporters to show solidarity with Maine's survivors of sex trafficking and sexploitation by **1)** attending the hearing in person to listen to survivors' testimony and deliver your own supportive testimony, or **2)** submitting testimony electronically as soon as possible.

If you need a reminder of why vacatur is so important, or talking points to guide your testimony, you can read more on our website about why a 'clean slate' is so critical for survivors to rebuild lives beyond sexploitation.

- For those joining us in person, please RSVP to Executive Director dee Clarke as soon as you are able. The hearing will take place on **Tuesday, May 7th at 1:30 pm in State House Room 438.**
- For those submitting testimony electronically, please be aware that you must now use the legislative website's new online submission form, found here.
- We will be tweeting from the hearing room, so follow the hashtag #VacaturIsFreedom to join in the conversation.

Thank you for your support of this important bill that was envisioned and written by survivors—the first of its kind in Maine! We hope to see you on Tuesday. Please reach out with any questions!

[dee clarke](#) / [Comment](#)

0 Likes

Share

### **LD 1381 is SSUSA's Vacatur Bill!**

April 22, 2019

We want to make supporters & allies aware that SSSUSA's vacatur bill has been assigned to a legislative committee! LD 1381, "**An Act To Create a Post-judgment Mechanism To Provide Relief to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking**" has been assigned to the Judiciary Committee. You can read the bill text [here](#). We will be sharing more updates about lobbying soon, but are excited to have a bill officially under consideration by the legislature. It is the first anti-trafficking bill that addresses urgent needs of the Forgotten Women created by survivors ourselves, and we are very proud of it!

**Restoration Ink:** <https://www.facebook.com/restorationink/>

About

It is our desire to restore dignity and beauty by altering slave tattoos of human trafficking victims **When first confronted with the idea that people were branded in a similar fashion as cattle to show ownership, we were appalled and wanted to help victims be free from this**

unwanted reminder of their past. Survivors are directed to a local tattoo parlor to have their tattoos altered into something that will be a welcome sight

Maine Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, February 2017 :

<https://www.usccr.gov/pubs/docs/Human-Trafficking-in-Maine.pdf>

1. The Maine legislature later signed LD 1730, An Act to Assist Victims of Human Trafficking, into law
2. Finally, while this report focuses its findings and recommendations on the issue of sex trafficking, both briefings included testimony from advocates working on the issue of labor trafficking. Some estimate that labor trafficking constitutes almost one-third of the total human trafficking market. Labor trafficking in Maine occurs in several industries, including construction, manufacturing, agriculture, and logging. The Committee discredited the myth that labor trafficking involves exclusively undocumented workers. There are cases throughout New England — in construction, domestic help, and restaurants — where trafficked individuals are documented immigrants or U.S. citizens. We hope that Maine will consider adopting a standalone labor trafficking statute similar to the sex trafficking statute it recently enacted
3. Human trafficking is a growing problem in Maine.<sup>62</sup> In the spring of 2014, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline experienced an over 50 percent increase in calls from across the state of Maine.<sup>63</sup> Maine has seen not only

**an increase in human trafficking calls, but also an increase in prosecutions — for example, eight cases in the past year in the greater Bangor area.<sup>64</sup> In April 2014, police uncovered two separate sex-trafficking operations connected with escort services, one in a home in Sidney and the other in an Augusta trailer park.<sup>65</sup>**

- 4. Despite the increasing reports of trafficking, Maine has been criticized as being too slow in responding to this issue. Shared Hope International, an advocacy group devoted to ending human trafficking, gave Maine a grade of “F” for 2013 as part of a study of state laws.<sup>67</sup> While Maine was commended for not requiring proof of force, fraud, or coercion in prosecuting the sex trafficking of minors, the state was criticized for having few victim protections and for providing low penalties for buyers of commercial sex and facilitators of trafficking.<sup>68</sup>**
- 5. Maine currently has no laws specifically addressing labor trafficking, but existing criminal statutes concerning kidnapping and criminal restraint could potentially apply to labor trafficking cases. <sup>75</sup>**

Advocates push for law to vacate convictions of human-trafficking victims

<https://www.pressherald.com/2019/01/10/advocates-push-for-law-to-vacate-criminal-convictions-of-trafficking-victims/>

National Human Trafficking Hotline 2019: <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/labor-trafficking-venuesindustries/agriculture>

1. Victims of labor trafficking have been found among the nation's migrant and seasonal farmworkers, including men, women, families, or children as young as 5 or 6 years old who harvest crops and raise animals in fields, packing plants, orchards, and nurseries.

Victims of this form of trafficking include U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents, undocumented immigrants, and foreign nationals with temporary H-2A work visas.

Agricultural work is often isolated and transient, and income can be ir

Common elements force, fraud or coercion in agricultural work include:

**Force:** Isolation in migrant camps and rural areas; control over transportation' restricted communication with outsiders; physical or sexual abuse; employer disregard of health related injury or illness; no protections against dehydration or overexposure.

**Fraud:** False promises about the job; altered contracts and pay-statements; exorbitant recruitment fees for jobs that pay low wages.

**Coercion:** Threats of deportation; threats of harm to the victim or the victim's family; document confiscation; manipulation of debt workers took on to obtain the job; pattern of verbal or psychological abuse design to ellicit cooperation; debt bondage through high fees for rent, food, tools, transportation and other expenses.

*the NHTRC sees recurring vulnerabilities within the agriculture industry. Some examples of these include (and are not limited by):*

**Immigration Status:** Agricultural work is frequently completed by foreign national workers. These workers are recruited overseas to come to the United States on temporary work visas to work for specific farms or contractors. These victims often face threats workers with

arrest and deportation, even workers who have the legal right to work in the U.S. Farmworkers  
hol

**Seasonal/Temporary Work:** Agricultural work is dependent upon the harvesting seasons of crops, necessitating a large amount of work to be completed within a very short window of time. This temporary nature of agricultural employment, often leads employers to rely upon employees on temporary work visas. This temporary workflow also leads workers to frequently migrate to follow the crops seasons. As a result, workers often do not spend enough time in each community to understand local support networks, laws or services.

**Isolation:** Farm work often occurs in rural, sparsely populated areas. Migrant farmworkers traditionally live in housing provided by their employer, reducing the likelihood of identification by community members. Crewleaders or employers who wish to exert control over farmworkers may keep them confined to the property, sometimes with the use of locks, armed guards or dogs. Farmworkers who travel with their crewleader along the migrant stream to find work face further barriers to obtaining assistance, due to constant unfamiliarity with new surroundings.

**Implementing Court Practices that are Culturally Responsive to Domestic Violence  
and Sexual Assault in Immigrant and Refugee Communities, October 22,2019**

**Hilton Garden Inn Freeport, Maine**

<https://www.mebaroverseers.org/docs/GAL/MJBCourseApp.pdf>[https://](https://www.mebaroverseers.org/docs/GAL/MJBCourseApp.pdf)

[www.mebaroverseers.org/docs/GAL/MJBCourseApp.pdf](https://www.mebaroverseers.org/docs/GAL/MJBCourseApp.pdf)

1. **The Maine Judicial Branch is pleased to present this educational program featuring national and local experts on cultural aspects of domestic violence and sexual assault in Maine's immigrant and refugee communities. The focus is on developing a Sreater understanding of cultural differences to help court service**

**providers and staff respond effectively to parties and families in court cases. The program is funded by a STOP grant.**

Maine Human Trafficking needs A

<http://www.hornbyzeller.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Maine%20Human%20Trafficking%20Needs%20Assessment%202015.pdf>

**The population and geographical characteristics of Maine have allowed human trafficking to occur largely “under the radar” as Maine does not possess the stereotypical characteristics of trafficking seen in other states such as foreign women being brought to large cities and forced into prostitution or menial labor. However, Maine has a large number of migrant workers, estimated around 10,000 to 12,000, who take part in the yearly blueberry harvest (MCEP, 2009).**

Federal Suit Alleges Exploitation of Maine Migrant Workers

By JAY FIELD • JUL 7, 2014

<https://www.mainepublic.org/post/federal-suit-alleges-exploitation-maine-migrant-workers>

But in 2008, Nan Heald says the law didn't stop Coastal Blueberry Service of Ellsworth, Hancock Foods, a labor recruiter and multiple housing providers from committing more than 250 violations involving the farm workers.

"The 18 individuals that we are representing were recruited to come and work in Maine based on representations about what they were going to get paid and how they were going to be housed," Heald says. "And those things did not prove to be true."

Heald, who runs Pine Tree Legal Assistance, says the workers were transported to Maine from southern and mid-Atlantic states in overcrowded buses. When they arrived, she says they got less money, per box of blueberries, than they had been promised. She says some workers were forced to live in pest-and-insect-infested apartments, and to share rooms.

"One of our clients is a woman who was expected to share a bedroom with male workers," Heald says. "She ended up sleeping in a car so she had privacy."

Heald says the lawsuit seeks lost wages for the workers, as well as compensatory damages for physical and emotional harm. But an attorney for two of the defendants says his clients will fight the charges in U.S. District Court. Frank McGuire, a lawyer with Bangor-based Rudman and Winchell, is representing Coastal Blueberry Service and Hancock Foods.

"Coastal Blueberry Service and firmly deny having engaged in violations of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers Protection Act, or authorizing anybody to do that on their behalf, or failing to pay wages that people had earned," McGuire says.

McGuire says the companies don't mistreat Hancock Foods their workers. Hancock Foods, he notes, has a large number of satisfied workers of Haitian origin who return to work at the company year after year.

"These claims date from 2008. There's 302 pages to the complaint and 257 counts, and something like 2002 paragraphs," McGuire says. "And we plan to evaluate it."

Pine Tree says the case took a long time to develop because many of its clients are traveling from state to state and don't speak English well. McGuire says his clients will respond in court and mount a vigorous defense against the suit.

<https://www.mainepublic.org/post/federal-suit-alleges-exploitation-maine-migrant-workers>

1. According to Mano en Mano, the advocacy group that highlighted the workers' allegations, the Worcester Wreath contractor would stop by the women's dorm unannounced, text them late at night, offer them alcohol, and repeatedly insist on having sex with a few of the women. The eight accusers include women who say they were victims of this behavior as well as other men and women who are speaking out in solidarity with their coworkers.

<https://www.mainepublic.org/post/federal-suit-alleges-exploitation-maine-migrant-workers>

<https://www.mainepublic.org/post/federal-suit-alleges-exploitation-maine-migrant-workers>

2.