

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL
2018 ANNUAL REPORT**

**Jillian Gilchrest, MSW
Council Chair**

**SUBMITTED TO THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
January, 2019**

Trafficking in Persons Council Members and Designees

State & Legislative Members

- The Commission on Women, Children, and Seniors, represented by Jillian Gilchrest, Trafficking in Persons Council Chair
- The Chief Public Defender, represented by Deborah Del Prete Sullivan, Legal Counsel
- The Chief State's Attorney, represented by Christopher Alexy, Senior Assistant State's Attorney
- The Child Advocate of Connecticut, represented by Faith Vos Winkel, Assistant Child Advocate
- The Commissioner of Children and Families, represented by Tammy Sneed, Director of Gender Responsive Adolescent Services and co-chair of the Human Anti- Trafficking Response Team
- The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, represented by Kimberly Karanda, Director of Statewide Services
- The Commissioner of Public Health, represented by Olinda Morales, Esq., Staff Attorney
- The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, represented by Kelly Kraynak, Lieutenant, Connecticut State Police
- The Judicial Branch, represented by Linda J. Cimino, Director, Office of Victim Services
- The Victim Advocate of Connecticut, represented by Hakima Bey-Coon, Staff Attorney
- The Commissioner of the Department of Labor, represented by Resa Spaziani, Director, Wage & Workplace Standards Division
- The Commissioner of the Department of Consumer Protection, represented by Catherine Blinder, Chief Education and Outreach Officer
- The Department of Education, represented by John Frassinelli, Bureau Chief of the Office of Student Supports and Organizational Effectiveness
- The Commissioner of the Department of Social Services, or their designee

Public Members

- Andrew Anastasio, Jr., Chairman, Motor Transport Association of Connecticut, Inc.
- Mario Thomas Gaboury , Acting Dean and Professor, Henry C. Lee College of Criminal Justice & Forensic Sciences, University of New Haven
- Debra Greenwood, President & CEO, The Center for Family Justice, Inc.
- Bethany Hamilton, Associate Director, Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence
- Kara Hart, Esq., Staff Attorney, Greater Hartford Legal Aid
- Jillian Gilchrest, Director of Health Professional Outreach, Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- Alicia R. Kinsman, Esq., Director and Managing Attorney of Immigration Legal Services, and Leonela Cruz-Ahuatl, Program Manager for Project Rescue, Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants
- Joanne Peterson, Captain, Basic Training Division, Police Officer Standards and Training Council
- Stephen M. Clark, Chief of Police, Newington Police Department, representing the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association
- Erin Williamson, Survivor Care Program Director, Love 146
- Krishna Patel, Grace Farms Foundation

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL

The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Council is chaired and convened by the Commission on Women, Children, and Seniors pursuant to *C.G.S 46a-170* and consists of members from a diversity of backgrounds, including representatives from State agencies, the Judicial Branch, law enforcement, motor transport and community-based organizations that work with victims of sexual and domestic violence, immigrants, and refugees, and address behavioral health needs, social justice, and human rights. The TIP Council consults with government and non-governmental organizations (both state and federal) to develop recommendations to strengthen State and local efforts to prevent trafficking, protect and assist victims, prosecute traffickers, and provide updates and progress reports on trafficking in Connecticut. The TIP Council reports annually to the Connecticut General Assembly.

2018 HIGHLIGHTS OF TIP COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Council Presentations

The TIP Council met ten times during 2018, in January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November and December. The Council discussed a variety of topics related to sex and labor trafficking. Some of the topics discussed by Council members at 2018 Council Meetings include:

- Revising Connecticut’s definition of sex trafficking
- Providing privileged communications and confidentiality to victims of child sex trafficking
- Streamlining human trafficking training requirements
- High School Poster Contest
- Chronic Absenteeism
- Empower Her Network
- Child Marriage
- Connecticut Legal Services
- Human Trafficking Notice Law

Matters Relating to Nail Salons and the Provision of Services by Nail Technicians

Public Act 16-66, Section 44 established a working group to consider matters relating to nail salons and the provision of services by nail technicians. This working group was never filled and Connecticut remains the only state in the country that doesn’t require manicurists to obtain a license. A 2015 Department of Labor investigation of 25 randomly selected nail salons found that 98% of the salons were violating Connecticut labor laws. The individuals working in these salons are at high risk of labor trafficking. Additionally, because there are no training requirements and lax regulations, the health of customers and nail salon employees is also at risk.

Law Enforcement & State’s Attorney Reports on Human Trafficking

State law enacted in 2016 and amended in 2017 requires the Chief’s State’s Attorney and each municipal chief of police to report annually to the Trafficking in Persons Council.

The report must include: (1) All participation in federal, state-wide or regional anti-human trafficking efforts, (2) the number of referrals made relating to allegations of human trafficking, (3) the criteria used when deciding whether to investigate allegations of human trafficking or initiate criminal proceedings related to human trafficking, (4) coordination of efforts between the Office of the Chief State Attorney and municipal police departments concerning human trafficking cases, (5) the nature of annual training provided by each state's attorney and municipal police department concerning human trafficking, (6) obstacles to investigating human trafficking, (7) the number of investigations involving missing children, (8) the number of referrals from the Department of Children and Families relating to human trafficking, and (9) the number of human trafficking cases referred for prosecution.

Municipal Chief of Police Report Findings:

Received 55 reports, there are 101 Police Departments in total.

- Number of referrals related to allegations of human trafficking: 33 referrals in total from 17 Police Departments
- Number of referrals from DCF relating to human trafficking: 74 referrals in total from 10 Police Departments
- Number of missing children investigations reported: 957 missing children
- Annual Trainings pertaining to human trafficking: 46 Police Departments report annual training

Discussion:

The TIP Council created an online reporting tool via survey monkey to help streamline the reporting process and better collect the required data. The TIP Council sent out email reminders to all law enforcement through the Police Chief's Association. In 2017, the TIP Council received 80 reports.

Key Findings:

- Barriers to investigation reported:
 - Victim cooperation
 - Reporting of Crime
 - Intimidation of victims and witnesses
 - Language barriers
 - Resources/Funding
 - Difficult to identify due to rural nature of town
 - Better training on awareness and identification of characteristics of trafficking cases

The Waterbury Police Department provided a detailed report on the number of missing children that their department identified in 2018. This information shed light on an issue with the report as it currently stands. When municipal police departments are reporting the number of investigations involving missing children they may be reporting cold cases or cases from 5-10 years ago. Waterbury reported 178 missing children, but noted that on average there are 2 runaways monthly. If the Legislature and TIP Council are interested in comparing the number of children who are missing or runaway to potential human trafficking victims they may need to examine how the question is currently being asked.

Chief State's Attorney Report Findings:

The Chief State's Attorney's office reported 128 cases referred by the Department of Children and Families to the Division's representative on the federal-state task force on human trafficking. An additional 19 cases were referred via the national hotline for human trafficking. The majority of these referrals were determined to involve issues that were not related to human trafficking. Some involved persons who engaged in sexual activity or the promotion of sexual activity for money or other items of value but did not involve a third party.

The Chief State's Attorney's office focused on training law enforcement, in particular on instituting proactive operations across the state to diminish the demand for human trafficking victims. The department identified a lack of resources and lapses in the provision of mental health treatment as barriers to investigating human trafficking in Connecticut.

Fines Collected for Commercial Sex Related Offenses

As required by *P.A. 16-71*, those found guilty of patronizing a prostitute, promoting prostitution in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd, and permitting prostitution shall be fined. The TIP Council made this recommended change to state law based on the best practice in the State of Washington where they collect fines and use them to fund law enforcement investigations and victim services.

In FY 2017, the first year there is available data for changes made in *P.A. 16-71*, 28 individuals were found guilty of the aforementioned crimes. Only 6 of those cases resulted in the imposed revenue. The state received \$5,600 in total. If all of the allowable revenue had been collected, the state would have received \$127,000.

The TIP Council recommends that the Legislature use the collected fines to support the administration of the Trafficking in Persons Council, law enforcement investigations, and trafficking victim services. Barriers to collecting the fines should be addressed so that the state receives all allowable revenue from the statutorily required fines.

Illicit Massage Business Management and Response

At any given time, there are 250 illicit massage businesses open throughout Connecticut. Because of the work of Polaris and investigations conducted by the Department of Labor, we know that illicit massage businesses exist in Connecticut and are engaged in human trafficking. When the Department of Labor presented to the Council in 2017, they identified certain characteristics of the illicit massage businesses they have investigated in Connecticut. Many of these characteristics are red flags for human trafficking, including a lone woman working in the massage business, a camera placed inside the front door of the business to monitor the movement and interactions of that woman, evidence that the woman was living in the business, and the woman having limited to no English proficiency.

In 2018, the TIP Council held a small group meeting and Skyped with staff from Polaris. Polaris staff shared additional information about their knowledge of trafficking taking place at illicit massage businesses in Connecticut. The TIP Council has discussed establishing a model policy; when municipal police departments or the Department of Labor are planning to investigate a potential illicit massage business they should engage each other and an advocate to ensure that the potential victim is met with support and given the opportunity and space to disclose human trafficking. Law enforcement should avoid arresting a potential victim of trafficking, i.e. the illicit massage business

employee. The TIP Council is recommending that the Department of Labor, State Police, and Connecticut Chief of Police Association obtain technical assistance to address illicit massage business management and response by enforcement agencies.

Connecticut Statewide Needs Assessment

The TIP Council, with technical assistance from the Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking (LCHT) and research by the University of Connecticut School of Social Work (UConn SW), has embarked on an initiative to develop sustainable efforts to end human trafficking with the essential input of those working in the field. Known as the Connecticut Project, the TIP Council and UConn SW are utilizing the structure established by the United States Department of State’s “4P” paradigm—prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership—to conduct a statewide needs assessment on sex and labor trafficking. The results of this research will inform a coordinated response to trafficking in persons that is community-led and can serve as a bridge among geographic areas of Connecticut, among sectors, and among anti-trafficking groups.

UConn SW has finished collecting survey data and holding focus groups. The timeline for the remainder of the project is as follows:

TASK	DEADLINE
Focus Group coding transcripts for sessions 1-3	December 2018
Focus Group transcript and coding for session	January 2019
Focus Group analysis to be completed	February 2019
Clean and run analysis for quantitative data	February 2019
First draft	Early March 2019
Feedback on First draft	End of March 2019
Final report	April 2019

This project is being funded by a number of community foundations and private foundations including;

- Community Foundation for Greater New Haven Community Fund for Women and Girls
- Fairfield County Community Foundation Fund for Women and Girls
- Connecticut Community Foundation
- The Goodnow Fund

TIP Council Recommendations for 2019

Policy Recommendations:

1. Recommend revising the membership in *Sec. 46a-170*, Trafficking in Persons Council, to include a Judge appointed by the Chief Court Administrator, a State's Attorney from one of Connecticut's Judicial Districts as designated by the Chief State's Attorney, a Public Defender from one of Connecticut's Judicial Districts as designated by the Chief Public Defender, a representative from the Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission, one whom represents the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness, one whom represents the Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association, and one whom shall represent a foundation that prioritizes human trafficking.
2. Recommend revising *Sec. 18-87j. Criminal Justice Policy Advisory Commission*, to include the Chair of the Trafficking in Persons Council.
3. Recommend streamlining training requirements and clarifying the entities required to be trained in *Sec. 44-5*, *Sec. 46a-170*, and *Sec. 17a-106g* and request funding to assist with the implementation of training requirements.
4. Recommend revising *Sec. 53a-192a*, Trafficking in persons, definition of "sex trafficking" to mirror federal law and replace "for a fee" with "in exchange for anything of value and include "obtaining".
5. Recommend supporting the Connecticut Sentencing Commission, Special Committee on Sex Offender, Subcommittee on Sex Offender Sentencing recommendation to include *Sec. 53a-192a*, Trafficking in persons, to the Registration of Sex Offender statutes.
6. Recommend the TIP Council use the Shared Hope report card to create an inventory of Connecticut statutes that have been enacted to address human trafficking, their status, and their effectiveness to date.
7. Recommend using fines collected for being found guilty of *53a-83*, *53a-83(c)*, *53a-83a*, *53a-86*, *53a-87*, *53a-88*, and *53a-89* and fines collected for noncompliance under *54-234a* for the establishment of grants and/or funds to support the administration of the Trafficking in Persons Council, law enforcement investigations, and trafficking victim services and on who has the authority to collect said fines.
8. Recommend Department of Labor, State Police, and Connecticut Chief of Police Association obtain technical assistance to address illicit massage business management and response by enforcement agencies.
9. Recommend the Council form a workgroup to engage law enforcement in greater demand reduction operations, including resources and training needs.
10. Recommend the Council form a workgroup to discuss and make recommendations on repealing *Sec. 53a-86*, Promoting prostitution in the first degree and *Sec. 53a-83a*, Patronizing a prostitute from a motor vehicle: Class A misdemeanor.

Policy Recommendations Not With Full Consensus:

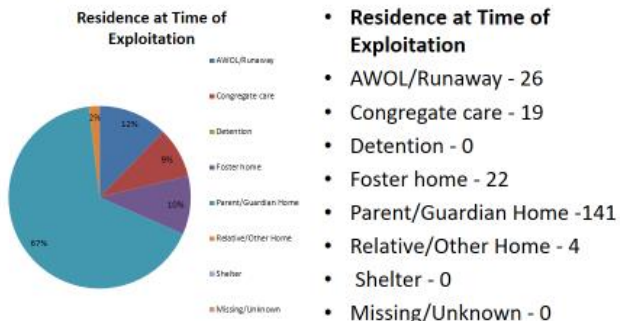
11. Recommend providing privileged communication when working with victims of human trafficking, affirmative defense, and immunity from prosecution to best meet their need for safety.
(Abstain: Grace Farms Foundation, Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants, Department of Public Health, Chief State's Attorney's Office)
12. Recommend supporting the Connecticut Sentencing Commission proposed revisions to Sec. 53a-189c, Unlawful Dissemination of an Intimate Image.
(Abstain: Department of Children and Families)
13. Recommend revising the definition of “employees” covered by state minimum wage and overtime laws to include those employed in domestic service in or about a private home, the traveling sales crews industry, and agriculture workers.
(Oppose: Connecticut Lodging Association)

Further Research and Discussion:

14. Recommend further discussion and inquiry on increasing the age to marry in Connecticut to 18.
15. Recommend further discussion and inquiry on the status of a working group to consider matters relating to nail salons and the provision of services by nail technicians established under *P.A. 16-66, Sec. 44*.

2018 Council Member Activities

Residence at Time of Exploitation



Connecticut Department of Children and Families (DCF):

At over 100 members strong, the DCF Human Anti-trafficking Response Team (HART) comprises multi-department, multiagency partners, various levels of law enforcement, the provider community, and faith-based network, among others. The state's system of Multidisciplinary Teams now review DMST cases ensuring the child and family has the most efficient and responsive approach during their most difficult times. In 2017, DCF received 212 referrals of youth who were

at risk or confirmed victims of human trafficking. From January-September 2018, DCF has already received 153 referrals, predicting to exceed 2017's numbers.

The Office of Victim Services (OVS):

OVS has contracted with the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence to provide shelter and services on a temporary basis, basic needs such as clothing and prescriptions, and assistance with permanent living arrangements for victims of human trafficking. OVS has contracted with The MILLA Project to conduct community-based trainings.

The State Legislature allocated \$8,792 in 2018 to OVS to provide housing and training. For 2017, OVS reimbursed for the following services and training:

- Number of victims housed: 5
- Number of trainings: 0
- Number of participants in trainings: 0
- Funds spent for housing: \$3,083.97
- Funds spent for trainings: \$0

Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants

The Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants (CIRI) is a statewide nonprofit organization that assists refugees and immigrants resolve legal, economic, linguistic and social barriers so that they become self-sufficient, integrated and contributing members of the community. CIRI achieves this mission by providing a compassionate array of high-quality legal, social and educational programming and by promoting cross-cultural understanding and decent treatment for all. Project Rescue, the Anti-Human Trafficking Program at the Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants (CIRI), serves survivors of human trafficking within the state of Connecticut and raises awareness about the issue of trafficking in persons.

Presently, CIRI is the only service provider in the state that provides full comprehensive case management services to all survivors including women, men, adults, children, foreign born and US citizens. Our long-standing collaboration with law enforcement entities such as ICE and FBI, state and local law enforcement has been crucial to CT's battle against human trafficking. We are often called upon to assist with cases and to ensure that the individualized needs of each victim are met.

January – December 2018

- 44 Victims of HT Served through PR-CIRI
- 563 people were trained
- Outreach to 300 people

Love 146

Love 146 Love146 provides prevention education and targeted trauma-informed services to youth who are confirmed and suspected survivors of child sex trafficking across the state of Connecticut. Love146 had the following results From January through November 2018:

- Number of youth provided long-term services: 89
- Number of youth provided rapid responses: 109
- Number of youth who received prevention education: 116
- Number of facilitators trained to implement Love146's prevention-education curricula, "Not a Number": 13 from 10 different agencies
- Number of professional trainings: 383

Outcomes for youth who successfully transitioned out of long-term services:

- Regular school attendance increased from 52% at the time of referral to 79% at the time of transition.
- 86% made considerable progress towards or completed two or more care plan goals.
- 100% of youth reported that Love146 helped them.
- 100% reported that they would recommend Love146 to a friend in need.

Outcomes for youth receiving Rapid Responses:

- 96% of youth reported learning new information, and could articulate what they learned.
- 86% of youth reported intent to take action and/or change behaviors to address their trauma and reduce their risk for future victimization, and could identify the behaviors they intended to take and/or change.

Outcomes for youth who received prevention education:

- Youth made 70 disclosures in one of the following areas: human trafficking, sexual abuse/assault, teen dating violence, child abuse, or other.
- Trainers made 64 referrals for additional resources in response to youths' disclosures.

Love146's services are made possible with generous funding from the Office of Victim Services (OVS), which is part of the Judicial Branch, the Department of Children and Families (DCF), the U.S. Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime provided through a sub-grant from Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants, and private individuals and foundations.

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence (CCADV) works to improve social conditions and lead Connecticut's response to domestic violence through policy, advocacy, public awareness, technical assistance, and training.

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence is a membership organization of Connecticut's 18 domestic violence service agencies that provide critical support to victims including counseling, support groups, emergency shelter, court advocacy, safety planning, and lethality assessment, among other services.

In Fiscal year 2018, Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence provided service to 42 victims of human trafficking and sheltered 9. It is important to note that many victims did not initially identify as trafficking victims.

Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence

The Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence (The Alliance) is a statewide alliance of individual sexual assault crisis programs. The Alliance works to end sexual violence and ensure high quality, comprehensive and culturally competent sexual assault victim services. The Alliance's focus is on three key areas; victim assistance, community education, and public policy advocacy.

From January 1- December 1, 2018, The Alliance served 62 individuals who reported trafficking and 94 individuals who were suspected of being survivors of trafficking.

Connecticut Specific Data

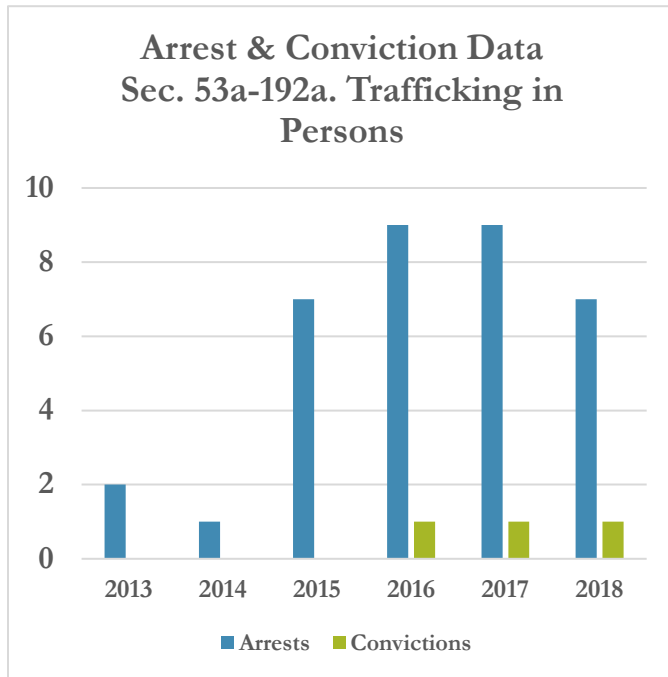
National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) Connecticut Data:

The NHTRC is a national, anti-trafficking hotline and resource center serving victims and survivors of human trafficking and the anti-trafficking community in the United States. The toll free-hotline, 1-888-373-7888, is answered 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year. Callers can speak with a hotline operator in English or Spanish, or in more than 200 additional languages using a 24-hour tele-interpreting service. The NHTRC is operated by Polaris, a leader in global fight to eradicate modern slavery.

The NHTRC works closely with service providers, law enforcement, and other professionals in Connecticut to serve victims and survivors of trafficking, respond to human trafficking cases, and share information and resources. Since 2007, the NHTRC has received 1,026 calls to their hotline. As of June 30, 2018, the NHTRC had received 93 calls from Connecticut and a total of 30 unique cases (incidents) of potential human trafficking. This is an increase from the 70 calls and 28 cases in 2017.

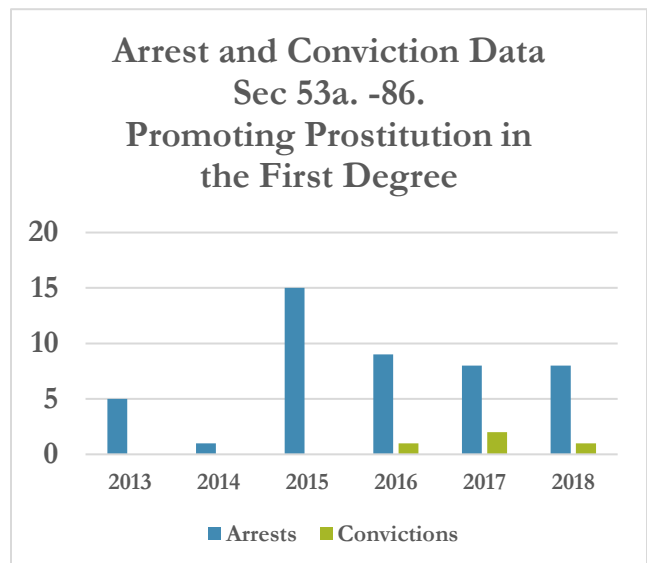
State of Connecticut Judicial Branch:

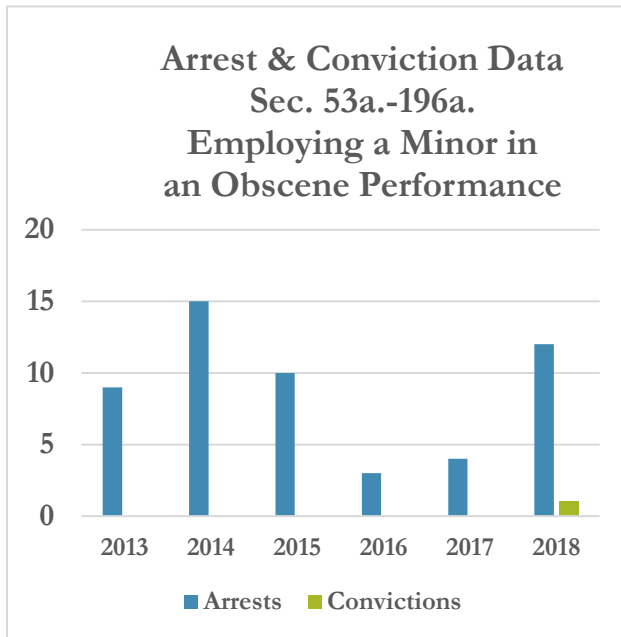
The State of Connecticut Judicial Branch maintains arrest and conviction data for crimes related to trafficking in persons and commercial sexual exploitation.



Sec. 53a-192a. Trafficking in persons: Class B felony. (a) A person is guilty of trafficking in persons when such person compels or induces another person to engage in conduct involving more than one occurrence of sexual contact with one or more third persons, or provide labor or services that such person has a legal right to refrain from providing, by means of (1) the use of force against such other person or a third person, or by the threat of use of force against such other person or a third person, (2) fraud, or (3) coercion, as provided in Sec. 53a-192. For the purposes of this subsection, “sexual contact” means any contact with the intimate parts of another person.
(b) Trafficking in persons is a class B felony.

Sec. 53a-86. Promoting prostitution in the first degree: Class B felony. (a) A person is guilty of promoting prostitution in the first degree when he knowingly: (1) Advances prostitution by compelling a person by force or intimidation to engage in prostitution, or profits from coercive conduct by another; or (2) advances or profits from prostitution of a person less than eighteen years old.
(b) Promoting prostitution in the first degree is a class B felony. Any person found guilty under subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which nine months of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.





Sec. 53a-196a. Employing a minor in an obscene performance: Class A felony. (a) A person is guilty of employing a minor in an obscene performance when such person (1) employs any minor, whether or not such minor receives any consideration, for the purpose of promoting any material or performance which is obscene as to minors, notwithstanding that such material or performance is intended for an adult audience, or (2) permits any such minor to be employed, whether or not such minor receives any consideration, in the promotion of any material or performance which is obscene as to minors, notwithstanding that such material or performance is intended for an adult audience, and such person is the parent or guardian of such minor or otherwise responsible for the

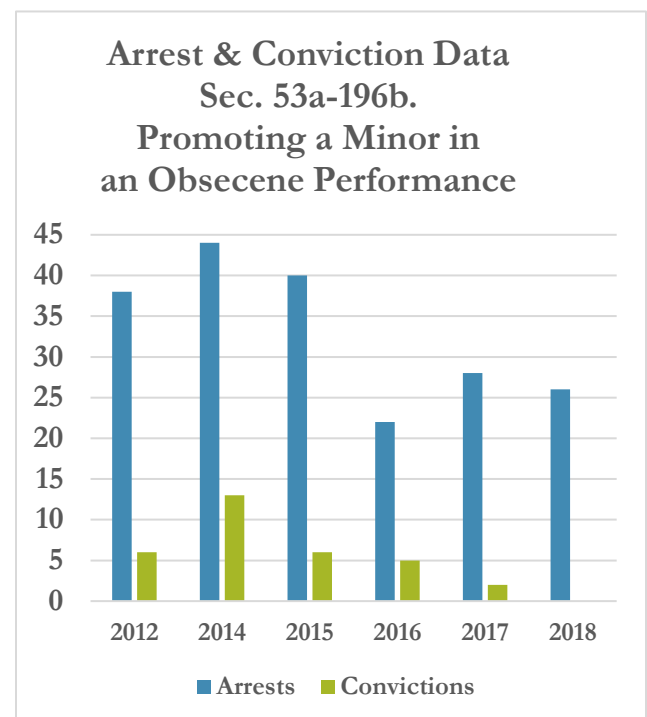
general supervision of such minor’s welfare.

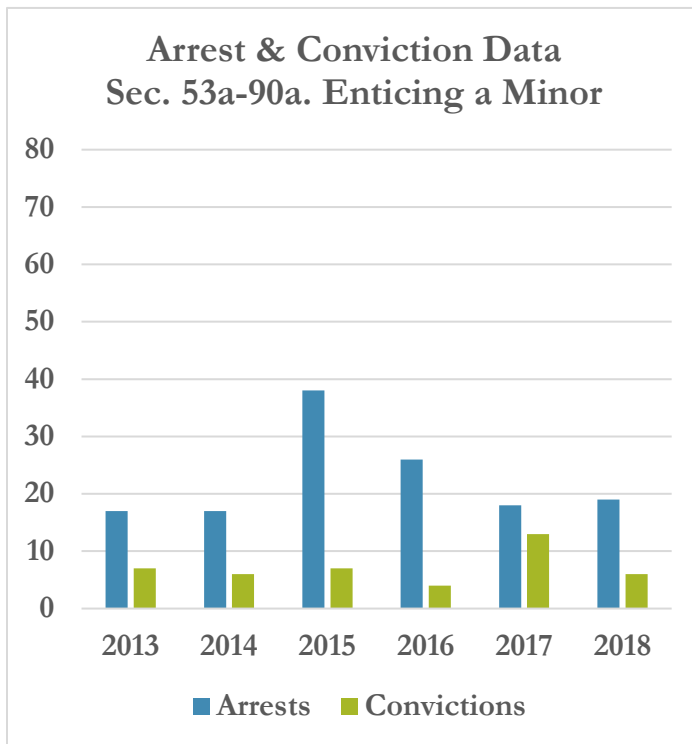
(b) Employing a minor in an obscene performance is a class A felony and any person found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

Sec. 53a-196b. Promoting a minor in an obscene performance: Class B felony. (a) A person is guilty of promoting a minor in an obscene performance when he knowingly promotes any material or performance in which a minor is employed, whether or not such minor receives any consideration, and such material or performance is obscene as to minors notwithstanding that such material or performance is intended for an adult audience.

(b) For purposes of this section, “knowingly” means having general knowledge of or reason to know or a belief or ground for belief which warrants further inspection or inquiry as to (1) the character and content of any material or performance which is reasonably susceptible of examination by such person and (2) the age of the minor employed.

(c) Promoting a minor in an obscene performance is a class B felony.





Sec. 53a-90a. Enticing a minor.

Penalties. (a) A person is guilty of enticing a minor when such person uses an interactive computer service to knowingly persuade, induce, entice or coerce any person under sixteen years of age to engage in prostitution or sexual activity for which the actor may be charged with a criminal offense. For purposes of this section, “interactive computer service” means any information service, system or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the Internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, enticing a minor is a

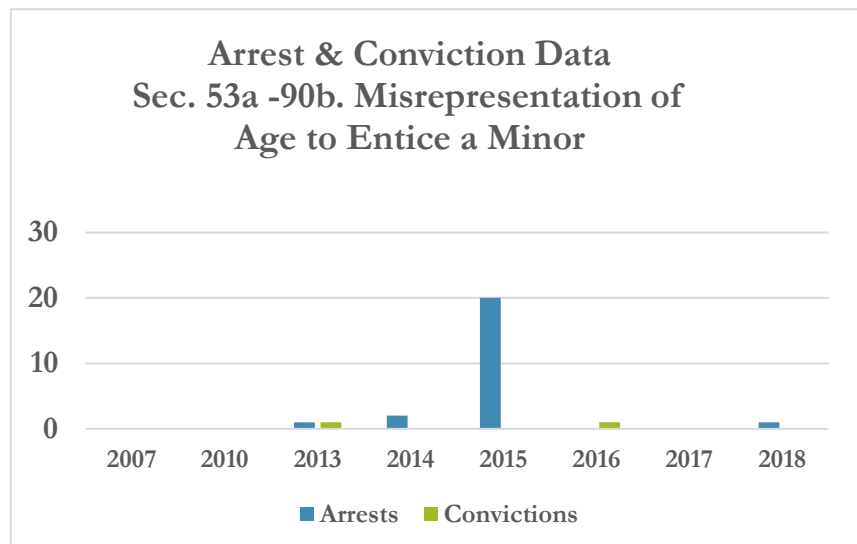
class D felony for a first offense, a class C felony for a second offense and a class B felony for any subsequent offense.

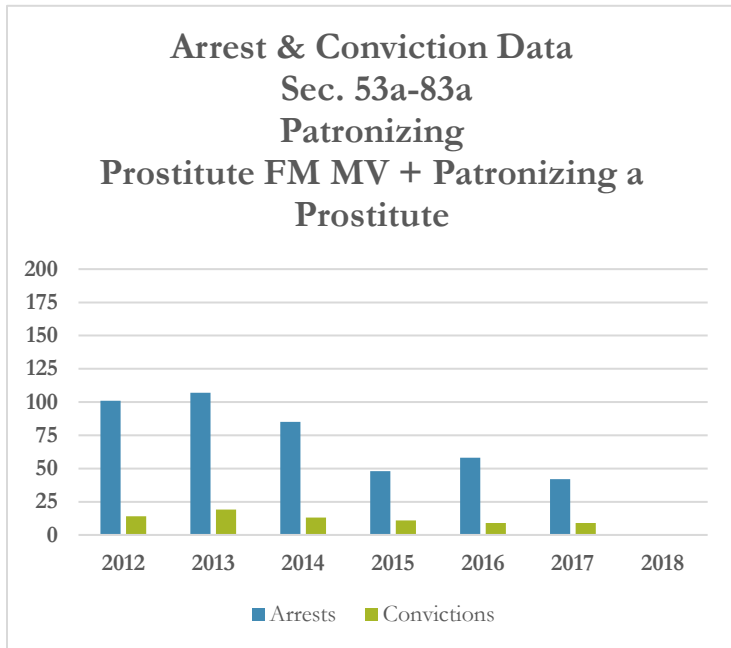
(2) Enticing a minor is a class B felony if the victim of the offense is under thirteen years of age and any person found guilty of such class B felony shall, for a first offense, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which five years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court and, for any subsequent offense, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

Sec. 53a-90b.

Misrepresentation of age to entice a minor: Class C felony.

(a) A person is guilty of misrepresentation of age to entice a minor when such person, in the course of and in furtherance of the commission of a violation of section 53a-90a, intentionally misrepresents such person’s age.

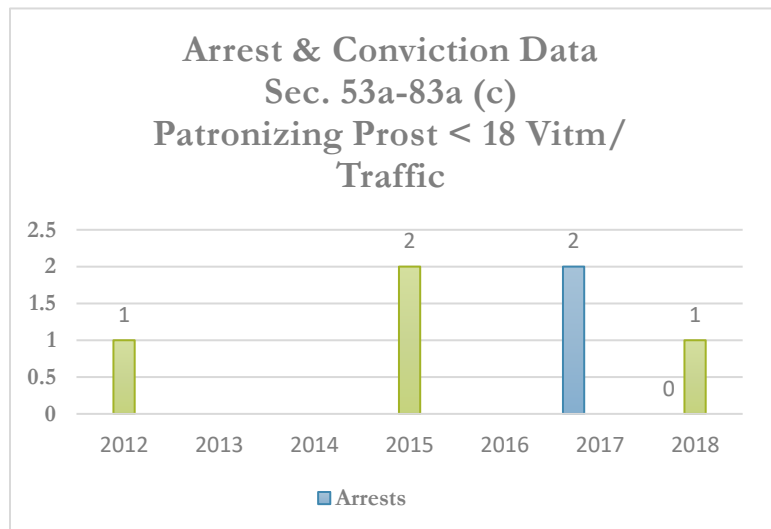




Sec. 53a-83a Patronizing a prostitute from a motor vehicle & patronizing a prostitute. (a) A person is guilty of patronizing a prostitute when (1) Pursuant to a prior understanding, [he] such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return [thereof] for such fee such other person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person; [or] (2) [he] such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return [therefor] for such fee such other person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person; or (3) [he] such person solicits or requests another

person to engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person in return for a fee.

Sec. 53a- 83a (c). Patronizing Prost < 18 Vitm/ Traffic. A person is guilty of patronizing a prostitute when (1) Pursuant to a prior understanding, [he] such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return [thereof] for such fee such other person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person; [or] (2) [he] such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return [therefor] for such fee such other person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person; or (3) [he] such person solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct with [him] such person in return for a fee. (c) For the purpose of this section, “minor” means a person who has not attained eighteen years of age.



Sec. 53a-196i. Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor. (a) A person is guilty of commercial sexual abuse of a minor when: (1) Such person pays a fee to a minor or third person as compensation for a minor having engaged in sexual conduct with such person; (2) such person pays or agrees to pay a fee to a minor or a third

person pursuant to an understanding that in return for such fee the minor will engage in sexual conduct with such person; or (3) such person solicits or requests to engage in sexual conduct with a minor, or any other person that such person reasonably believes to be a minor, in return for a fee. (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, commercial sexual abuse of a minor is a class B felony. (c) Commercial sexual abuse of a minor is a class A felony if the minor has not attained fifteen years of age.

(d) For purposes of this section, "minor" means a person who has not attained eighteen years of age. ***There were no arrests or convictions for Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor in 2018, the first year the law went in to effect.***