



The Commission on
Women, Children, Seniors, Equity & Opportunity
CWCSEO
Connecticut General Assembly



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL
2024 ANNUAL REPORT

Administrative Staff: Commission on Women, Children, Seniors, Equity & Opportunity
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Designated Council Chairs:

State Representative Jillian Gilchrest, MSW
Beth Hamilton
Krystal Rich

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL MEMBERS AND DESIGNEES

Chairs of the Trafficking In Persons Council	Representative Jillian Gilchrest
Chief State’s Attorney (or designee)	Lisa M. D’Angelo
Chief Public Defender (or designee)	Deborah Del Prete Sullivan
Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection (or designee)	Kelly Kraynak
Commissioner of Labor (or designee)	Dora Senkow
Commissioner of Social Services (or designee)	VACANT
Commissioner of Public Health (or designee)	Sarah Moriarty
Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services (or designee)	Stephanie Zanker-Rivera
Commissioner of Children and Families (or designee)	Tammy M. Sneed
Commissioner of Consumer Protection (or designee)	Catherine Blinder
Commissioner of Developmental Services (or designee)	VACANT
Director of the Basic Training Division of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council (or designee)	Captain Joann K. Peterson
Child Advocate (or designee)	Brendan Burke
Victim Advocate (or designee)	Hakima Bey-Coon
Representative of the Office of Victim Services of the Judicial Branch appointed by the Chief Court Administrator	Mary Kozicki
Municipal Police Chief appointed by the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association (or designee)	Chief Stephen M. Clark
Commissioner of Education (or designee)	Nancy L. Pugliese, J.D.
Adult Victim of Trafficking	VACANT
Judge of the Superior Court appointed by the Chief Court Administrator	VACANT
State’s Attorney appointed by the Chief State’s Attorney	Sharmese L. Walcott
Public Defender appointed by the Chief Public Defender	Renee Cimino

Member that represents the victims of commercial exploitation of children	VACANT
Member that represents sex trafficking victims who are children	Love 146: Erin Williamson, LCSW, MPA
Member that represents a coalition of children's advocacy centers and multidisciplinary teams dedicated to service child abuse victims and their families	Krystal Rich, Co-Chair
Member that represents the Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence	Beth Hamilton, Co-Chair
Member that represents an organization that provides civil legal services to low-income individuals	VACANT
Member that represents the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Rhonda Morra
Member that represents the Connecticut Lodging Association	Ginny Kozlowski
Member that represents an organization that deals with behavioral health needs of women and children	VACANT
Member that represents the Connecticut Coalition to End Homelessness	VACANT
Member that represents an organization that advocates on social justice and human rights issues	VACANT
Member that represents the Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association	Frank Riccio
Member that Represents the Connecticut Immigrant and Refugee Coalition	VACANT
Member that represents massage therapists	Rosalie Dunn
Member Representing the Motor Transport Association of Connecticut, Inc.	Andrew Anastasio, Jr.
Member that represents an organization that works with adult victims of trafficking	VACANT

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNCIL

The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Council is chaired and convened by the Commission on Women, Children, Seniors, Equity and Opportunity (CWCSEO) 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.

2024 HIGHLIGHTS OF TIP COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Established Partnership with the Gender Responsive Subcommittee of the Juvenile Justice Policy Oversight Committee (JJPOC) & Revisions to the Municipal Police Reporting Form

Public Act 24-139 established a partnership between the TIP Council and the gender responsiveness subcommittee of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC) until January 1, 2025 to develop a framework for reporting, collecting, and distributing police data on human trafficking.

Throughout the year, this partnership drove collaborative efforts between the TIP Council chairs, several municipal chiefs of police, and a representative from the State's Attorney's Office to update the police reporting form on human trafficking. This newly revised form will be used to collect data on an annual basis from municipal police departments to better understand inform the landscape of human trafficking across the state of CT can be better understood to inform policy and intervention.

Funding and Victim Services Discussion

The Council members discussed the need for funding to support victim services, including those for human trafficking, and expressed concerns about the potential for funding to be diverted from other victim services. They also discussed different funding models used by other states and agreed to continue the conversation on how to proceed with funding requests. The importance of not overly relying on federal funding and taking responsibility for victim services in the state was highlighted. The committee agreed that there should be an umbrella agency for all funding related to victims and their services and that the funding should go through the Office of Victim Services (OVS) to ensure continuity and avoid duplication of services. They also discussed the need for a long-term solution to ensure adequate funding for victim services.

2024 LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

Council Policy Recommendations for 2024

- Add a representative from the Connecticut Department of Transportation (DOT) to the Council due to transportation-training and signage requirements that is mandated, but DOT is not currently part of the training.
(No Abstain or Oppose)
- Remove a “survivor” from the Council’s membership and replace it with “community member” to allow survivors or other community members with lived experiences to participate without fear of having to share their history or represent all survivors.
(No Abstain or Oppose)
- Support the addition of victims of sexual assault and trafficking to state’s antidiscrimination statutes, expanding Public Act 22-82, which added solely victims of domestic violence as protected class in CT related to employment, housing, credit transactions, and public accommodations.
(Abstain: Chief Public Defenders Office, Office of Victim Services of the Judicial Branch)
- Support establishing an Affirmative Defense for misdemeanor crimes and crimes maintained in the juvenile court committed by victims of human trafficking.
(Abstain: Office of Victim Services of the Judicial Branch)
(Supported with amendment that “notification of intent to raise the defense” must be pretrial: State’s Attorney)

2024 Policy Outcomes

- Public Act 24-139 AN ACT CONCERNING RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
 - Establishes a partnership between the TIP Council and the gender responsiveness subcommittee of the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC) until January 1, 2025 to develop a framework for reporting, collecting and distributing police data on human trafficking for the purpose of generating annual reports concerning such data
- House Bill No. 5414 AN ACT CONCERNING ADDITIONAL LEGAL PROTECTIONS UNDER THE COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES STATUTES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND STALKING.
 - Sought to prohibit various forms of discrimination based on someone’s status as a victim of sexual assault, trafficking in persons, or stalking in relation to employment, public accommodations, housing, credit, state services, certain public contracts, and other areas under the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities
 - Sought to expand existing law that authorizes CHRO to require all state agencies to provide at least one hour of training and education on domestic violence and resources available to victims to also include sexual assault, trafficking, and stalking, and for CHRO to develop the same resources required for domestic violence about sexual assault, trafficking, and stalking
 - H.B. No. 5414 ultimately **did not pass** during the 2024 legislative session

2024 DATA FROM COUNCIL MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Connecticut Children's Alliance Child Advocacy Centers and Multidisciplinary Teams

The Connecticut Children's Alliance (CCA) is the coalition for CT's 10 Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) and 17 Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs) across the state. Together, these centers and teams provide a coordinated, compassionate, and evidence-based response to children who have experienced abuse, neglect, and exploitation. In 2024, our CACs and MDTs served **2119 children (4241 parents and caregivers)** including **192 children** who were victims of human trafficking.

Comprehensive Services for Children and Families

Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) offer a safe, child-friendly environment where children and families receive the critical services and support they need. These services include:

1. Forensic Interviewing

CACs provide specialized, trauma-informed forensic interviews conducted by trained professionals. These interviews are designed to minimize trauma by allowing children to share their experiences in a safe and neutral setting. The information gathered helps multidisciplinary teams make informed decisions about investigations, child safety, and legal proceedings.

2. Advocacy

Family and child advocates offer essential support throughout the entire process. Advocates ensure families understand their rights, help them navigate the complex systems involved, and connect them to additional resources. Advocacy services provide comfort and empowerment to children and their caregivers during an incredibly difficult time.

3. Mental Health Support

Healing from trauma is an ongoing process, and CACs connect children and families to evidence-based mental health services. Whether through on-site support or referrals to trusted providers, mental health professionals offer trauma-focused therapy to help children and families cope, heal, and thrive.

4. Case Coordination

The strength of the CAC model lies in its multidisciplinary approach. Teams consisting of law enforcement, child protection workers, medical professionals, prosecutors, and mental health specialists work together to ensure a coordinated response. Regular case reviews help ensure no detail is overlooked and that the child's needs remain the top priority.

5. Case Management

CACs provide ongoing support and guidance for children and families throughout their journey. Case management services help track progress, address challenges, and ensure families have access to resources such as housing support, transportation assistance, and other critical needs.

Love146

Love146 is a statewide program that provides specialized trauma-informed victim services to youth who are confirmed and suspected survivors of child trafficking.

In 2024 (as of 12/1/24), Love146 provided Survivor Care Services to **171 youth**.

Love146's Survivor Care Services include:

- **Rapid Responses:** These one-time interventions provide youth with critical information and safety planning related to human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation in a one-on-one setting.
 - Numbers:
 - Love146 provided Rapid Responses to **92 youth**.
 - Outcomes:
 - 84% of youth reported learning new information and could articulate what they learned.
 - 83% 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.
- **Long-Term Services:** These intensive services help youth address their trafficking victimization and are provided to youth for 3-4 hours per week for average of 9-18 months. Grounded in individualized Care Plans, services may include, but are not limited to: crisis intervention, safety planning, information, skill development, education/employment assistance, application assistance, appointment accompaniment, and court/trial preparation/assistance.
 - Numbers:
 - Love146 provided Long-Term Services to **98 Youth**
 - Outcomes for youth who successfully transitioned out of Long-Term Services:
 - Regular school attendance increased from 63% at the time of referral to 77% at the time of transition.
 - 96% of youth made considerable progress towards or completed two or more care plan goals.
 - 100% of youth reported that Love146 helped them.
- **Transitional Services:** These services support youth in attaining economic independence as they transition into adulthood to further reduce risk for revictimization.
 - Numbers:
 - Love146 provided Transitional Services to **18 Youth**

Love146's services are made possible with generous funding from the Connecticut 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, and private individuals and foundations.

Law Enforcement & State's Attorney Reports on Human Trafficking

State law 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.

2024 Chief's State's Attorney Report Findings:

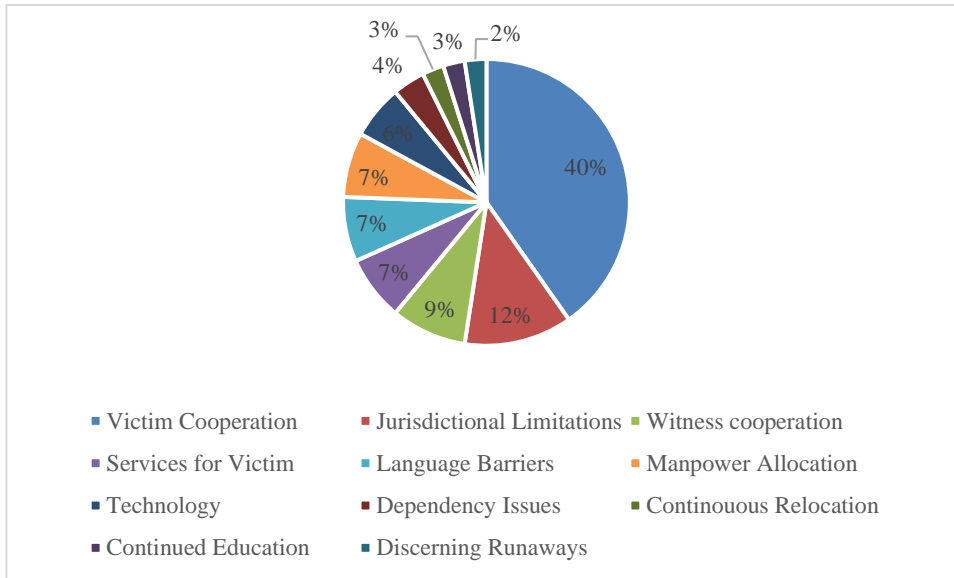
- Number of referrals related to allegations of human trafficking: 210 referrals from DCF, 19 from the National Hotline for Human Trafficking, and the Recognized Human Trafficking Recovery Taskforce (RHTRT) received an additional 10 from local law enforcement agencies.

During this reporting period, there were 28 cases involving Commercial Sex Abuse of a Minor (C.G.S. Sec. 53-83b), 13 cases involving Coercion (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-192), 5 cases involving Human Trafficking (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-192a), and 1 case involving both Human Trafficking and Coercion (C.G.S. Sec. 53a-192a and 53a-192) added to the criminal dockets.

2024 Municipal Chief of Police Report Findings:

Received 61 reports, there are 101 Police Departments in total.

- Number of referrals from DCF relating to human trafficking: 26 referrals from 11 Police Departments.
- Number of missing children investigations reported: 719 missing children.
- Annual Training pertaining to human trafficking: 16 Police Departments reported annual training.
- Obstacles to investigating human trafficking:
 - Lack of resources to conduct investigations
 - Jurisdictional limitations
 - Continuous relocation of suspects
 - Witness participation
 - Victim cooperation
 - Lack of provisions of social services, mental health and substance abuse treatment
 - Lack of immediate housing support for victims
 - Rapid changes in technology
 - Need for continued education remains



Connecticut-Specific Data

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.

Statute 53a-192a: TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	3	11	7	6	8	7	6	4	6	4	10
Convictions	0	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0

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.

Statute 53a-86: PROMOTING PROSTITUTION 1ST DEG											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	10	12	11	2	6	9	6	0	3	0	4
Convictions	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0

Statute 53a-86(a)(2): PROMOTING PROSTITUTION 1-VCTM<18											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Convictions	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5

Statute 53a-86(a)(2*): PROMOTING PROSTITUTION 1-VCTM<16											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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.

Statute 53a-196a: EMPLOY MINOR-OBSCENE PRFRMNCE											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	22	7	4	10	7	6	1	6	29	24	3
Convictions	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	3	6

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.

Statute 53a-196b: PROMOTE MINOR-OBSCENE PRFRMNCE											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	45	28	13	33	21	14	3	11	19	28	17
Convictions	11	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	5	4	9

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.

Statute 53a-90a(a): ENTICING A MINOR BY COMPUTER											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	12	1	6	9	6	15	32	18	16	35	22
Convictions	3	4	6	4	2	2	1	0	8	2	6

Statute 53a-90a(a)(1): ENTICING MINOR<18 COMP (1ST)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(a)(1*): ENTICING MINOR<18 COMP (2ND)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(a)(2): ENTCE MINR-CMPTR-BELIEF<18 (1ST)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Statute 53a-90a(a)(2*): ENTCE MINR-CMPTR-BELIEF<18 (2ND)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(a)(2**): ENTICE MINR-CMPTR-BELIEF<18 (SBS)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(b)(1): ENTICING A MINOR BY COMPUTER											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	26	22	15	7	16	1	1	3	3	3	4
Convictions	3	1	4	3	2	4	0	1	3	0	2

Statute 53a-90a(b)(1*): ENTICE A MINOR BY COMPUTER (2ND)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statute 53a-90a(b)(1**): ENTICE A MINOR BY COMPUTER (SBS)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Convictions	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Statute 53a-90a(b)(2): ENTICE A MINOR-CMPTR<AGE 13											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Convictions	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Statute 53a-90a(b)(2*): ENTICE A MINOR-CMPTR<AGE 13 (SBS)											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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.

Statute 53a-90b: MISREP AGE TO ENTICE A MINOR											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	21	1	0	0	1	2	7	0	2	1	0
Convictions	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1

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.

Statute 53a-83a: PATRONIZE PROSTITUTE FM MV											
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arrests	7	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convictions	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LOOKING FORWARD

Council Policy Recommendations for 2025

- Add a representative from the Connecticut Department of Transportation (DOT) to the Council due to transportation-training and signage requirements that is mandated, but DOT is not currently part of the training.

- Remove a “survivor” from the Council’s membership and replace it with “community member” to allow survivors or other community members with lived experiences to participate without fear of having to share their history or represent all survivors.
- Support the addition of victims of sexual assault and trafficking to state’s antidiscrimination statutes, expanding Public Act 22-82, which added solely victims of domestic violence as protected class in CT related to employment, housing, credit transactions, and public accommodations.
- Support establishing an Affirmative Defense for misdemeanor crimes and crimes maintained in the juvenile court committed by victims of human trafficking: “It shall be an affirmative defense in any prosecution or delinquency proceeding regarding a misdemeanor charge that the defendant was under eighteen years of age and his or her participation in the offense was a result of having been a victim of conduct of another person that constitutes trafficking in persons in violation of subsection (a) of *53a-192a, Trafficking in persons: Class A felony.*”
- Amend C.G.S. Sec. 17a-106h to remove the word “video” from a section referencing the training re-identification and reporting of suspected human trafficking for law enforcement personnel, judges, persons involved with the criminal justice system, emergency and urgent care staff and school and constituent unit employees; the removal of the word “video” would allow for other modes of training such as in person and interactive on-demand modules.
- Increase existing state funding for service providers who treat victims of sex trafficking and establish a working group to study how victim services are administered and funded in order to improve access and address unmet need.