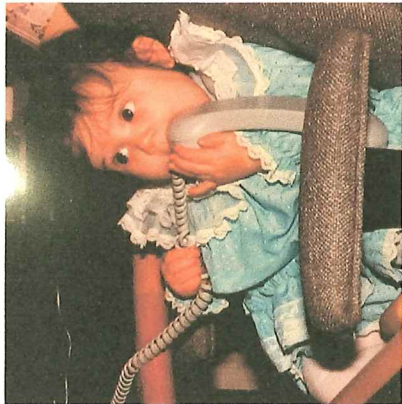


Both girl's abuse started at around 1 years old. Kelly's main trafficker got 2 months in prison; Jessa's has never been prosecuted.



Jessa Crisp at 9 months and at 7.



Both now assist the Department of State and the FBI on child sex trafficking policies and guidelines.



Kelly Dore at 14 months and at 6.



Subject: Testimony in Support of HB 24-1092, Protecting Children and Combatting Human Trafficking

Members of State and Military Affairs Committee,

My name is Jessa Dillow Crisp and I am a survivor of child sex and labor trafficking.

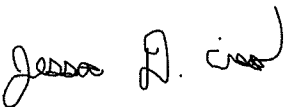
Tears flow as I write this letter. Over the years I have suffered physical and emotional harm due to my traffickers and people who paid money to rape me. Scars on my body and between my legs, as well as infertility and complex trauma are haunting reminders of the years that were stolen from me as I was repeatedly raped.

The people who bought me, bought other children, creating a cycle where extreme abuse was perpetrated over and over, leaving us, as victims—to pick up the shattered pieces of extreme trauma. Trauma that my doctors have shed tears over as they have tried to bring humanity to the impact of sadistic trauma inflicted on me.

I say this with respect, but why aren't people who rape children for money, subjected to the same penalties as people who rape and molest children who are not victimized by trafficking? Why did you not protect me? And why aren't we not protecting other children?

Please vote YES on HB 24-1092 to say that we need to hold people who buy children accountable and that all the rapes I experienced as a child matter.

Warmly,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jessa D. Crisp". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and a distinct "C" at the end.

Jessa Dillow Crisp
MA, LPC, NCC



DATE: February 15, 2024

TO: Colorado House Bill, State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs Committee

FROM: Autumn Burris, Founder, Survivors for Solutions

RE: Support of HB24-1092-Minimum Sentence Crimes against Prostituted Children

Dear Honorable Members of the State, Civic, Military and Veterans Affairs Committee,

I am writing in strong support of the HB24-1092 being heard in committee today.

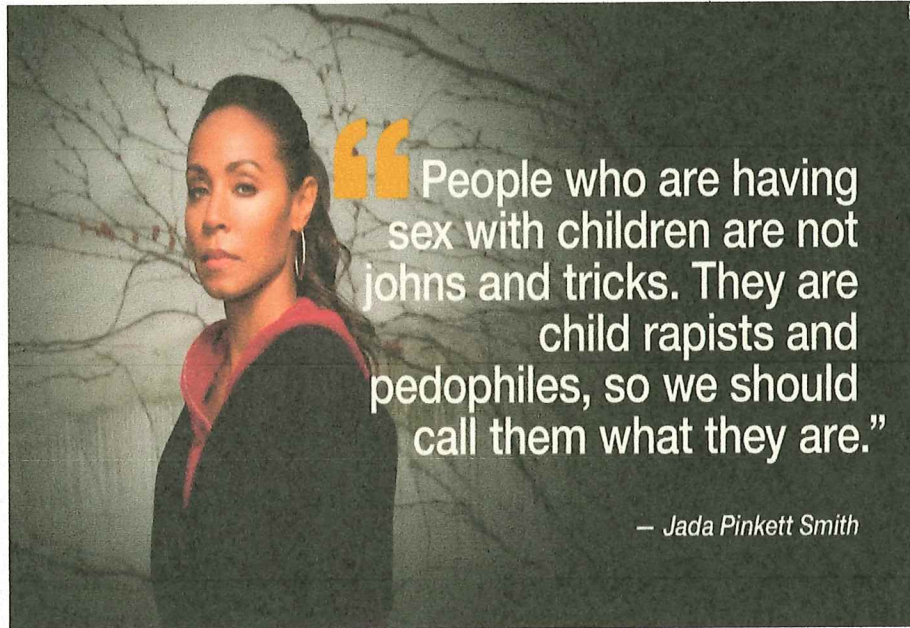
Survivors for Solutions (S4S) is a Colorado based business with over fifteen (15) years of combating systems of prostitution, including the demand for exploitation of children and adults. It is widely understood that demand for sexual access fuels the entire industry of sex trafficking. Traffickers capitalize on the demand for paid sex and prostituted individuals are abused, beaten, criminalized and often killed at the hands of both pimps and buyers.

The delineation between a child and an adult is legally 60 seconds. According to a plethora of brain development studies, the adult brain is not fully developed until ages 24-26. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) place children in harm's way merely due to their history, trauma and a host of abuses. Perpetrators capitalize on children's lack of brain development and ACEs by purchasing their young bodies for sexual access. Children are not legally able to consent to sex with an adult. Therefore, sex buyers should be penalized criminally for violating the rights of a child regardless of the transfer of currency. As I have said for decades: Currency does not equal consent.

As an exited survivor myself and an activist for over two decades, I have experienced and witnessed the criminal justice system left to its own devices, fail to appropriately penalize the buyers of sex for the harms they cause. In terms of harming, violating and abusing children, holding buyers of sexual access should be an easy decision-not political, not a debate but a true no-brainer to support this legislation. As an activist for criminal and juvenile justice reform, I rarely recommend mandatory minimums. In watching the system repeatedly fail children, I support this legislation. I hope you will join me.

Respectfully submitted,

Autumn Burris, Founder, Survivors for Solutions



**HOW MANDATORY
MINIMUMS HELP
PROTECT CHILDREN
PURCHASED FOR SEX IN
COLORADO**

INFORMATION FOR HB24-1092

SEX TRAFFICKING IS A GROWING YET INCONSPICUOUS ISSUE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND YOUTH ARE ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE TO EXPLOITATION. COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ENTAILS FORCING OR COERCING A PERSON INTO ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTS FOR THE PROFIT OF THOSE WHO RUN THE INDUSTRY (I.E., THE TRAFFICKERS). THIS INDUSTRY IS DRIVEN BY A DEMAND FOR CHILD SEX AND FUELED BY ITS LUCRATIVE NATURE. ALONG WITH THE INHERENT VULNERABILITY OF BEING YOUNG AND NOT YET FULLY DEVELOPED, YOUTH HAVE A VARIETY OF RISK FACTORS WHICH MAKE THEM ESPECIALLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO VICTIMIZATION, INCLUDING EXPERIENCE WITH CHILD ABUSE, HOMELESSNESS, AND ONLINE EXPOSURE. CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WHO ARE TARGETED AND SEXUALLY EXPLOITED CAN SUFFER DAMAGING SHORT- AND LONG-TERM PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL TRAUMA TO THEIR BODIES, AS WELL AS ADVERSE MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL TRAUMA THAT CAN MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO COPE WITH THE MALTREATMENT THEY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO. ALTHOUGH TRAFFICKING OF YOUTH IS A MULTIFACETED ISSUE, ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS LOVE146 AND THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE ARE WORKING TO COMBAT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING BY EMPLOYING PRACTICES THAT ADDRESS THE PREVENTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

- Child sex trafficking is a rising problem in the United States, and estimates place the number of current victims in the hundreds of thousands.
- The issue is fueled by nationwide demand and, with the rise of technology, the Internet has become a marketplace for the growing industry.
- Homelessness, online exposure, and history of child abuse make children more vulnerable to traffickers' grooming techniques and increase their risk of becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation.
- Sex trafficking has physical, sexual, mental, and emotional ramifications that greatly impact the lives of survivors.

KEY TERMS+

Sex trafficking—"A form of modern-day slavery in which individuals perform commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion."¹

Youth—Minors under the age of 18.²

Victim—An individual currently experiencing trafficking.³

Survivor—An individual in the process of recovering from the trauma of trafficking.⁴

Trafficker/Pimp—"A person who controls and financially benefits from the commercial sexual exploitation of another person."⁵

Survival sex—Engaging in sexual intercourse to secure basic human needs (e.g., food, clothing, or shelter).⁶

Grooming—"A preparatory process in which a predator gradually gains a person's trust with the intent to exploit them."⁷

Sex Buyer or "JOHN"—"A person who purchases a sex trafficking victim for he intent to have sexual relations with the minor victim.

[Type here]

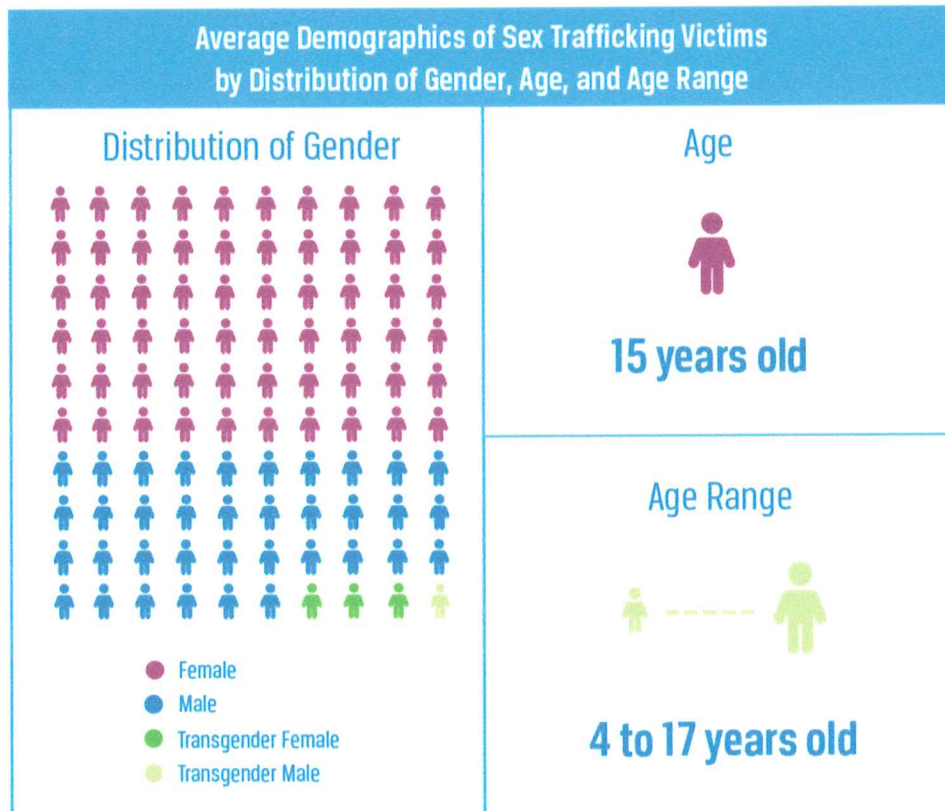
Source: BBC News, www.BBC.com, [Sex Trafficking of Youth in the United States - Ballard Brief \(byu.edu\)](http://www.Ballard Brief (byu.edu)), www.sharedhope.org, C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, [Sex Buying - NCOSE \(endsexualexploitation.org\)](http://www.NCOSE (endsexualexploitation.org))

For the purposes of HB24-1092, we are specifically focusing on data between the Sex Buyer or “John” and the minor child.

The Demand for Child Sex in the US

In accordance with basic economic principles, at the root of the existence of the commercial child sex industry is the demand for the market.³⁵ Child sex trafficking continues to be a profitable venture due to the buyers who solicit sexual acts from underage victims, either directly or through third-party suppliers (i.e., the traffickers).³⁶ Buyers come from a variety of different backgrounds and walks of life, and, although the demographic primarily constitutes men, both men and women have been found to be consumers.^{37,38} As an expanding number of consumers fuel the demand, traffickers respond by increasing “supply,” thus enslaving more children in the industry. As a result of the increased demand and consequent increase in supply, traffickers are able to charge less per child or per service, thereby making it easier for buyers to participate in the industry. This process is how the cycle persists and the commercial sex industry continues to grow.³⁹

The turn of the century brought the first law specifically enacted to combat human trafficking, including sexual exploitation of children, known as the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA).²⁸ Prior to enactment of the TVPA, US laws did not comprehensively prosecute traffickers and protect victims.²⁹

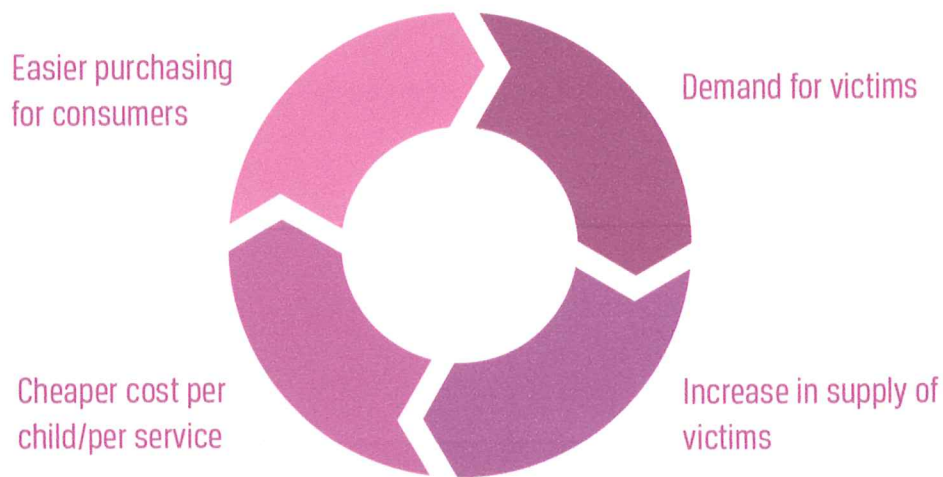


Source: “The Traffickers.” National Human Trafficking Hotline, September 26, 2014. <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/human-trafficking/traffickers>. Swaner, Rachel, Melissa Labriola, Michael Rempel, Allyson Walker, and Joseph Spadafore. “Youth involvement in the sex trade: A national study.” (2019).

[Type here]

Source: BBC News, www.BBC.com, www.sharedhope.org, C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, [Sex Buying - NCOSE \(endsexualexploitation.org\)](http://www.ncose.org)

Cyclical Nature of Demand for Child Sex



Source: Erika R. George; Scarlet R. Smith, "In Good Company: How Corporate Social Responsibility Can Protect Rights and Aid Efforts to End Child Sex Trafficking and Modern Slavery," *New York University Journal of International Law and Politics* 46, no. 1 (Fall 2013): 55-114

Data also suggests that there is a demand for sex with minors. Research conducted in Atlanta, Georgia illustrated this through a survey of 218 men who were responding to online advertisements for commercial sex. The survey gave the interested parties 3 alerts which indicated that the females being advertised were minors, and the results showed that 47% of the men wished to follow through with the transaction despite the information given regarding the age of the girls.⁴⁰ This research also found that in Georgia 7,200 men engage in 8,700 commercial sex acts with underage girls each month, and among this group, 10% have the specific intent of doing so with girls who are minors.⁴¹ Although national research on this subject is lacking, the demand assessed through this study in Georgia provides an idea of the nature of demand for child sex throughout the country.⁴²

Children are most likely to not receive any sort of legal justice against their rapists, due to the lack of inconsistency in laws across the US. By contrast, states who enact minimum sentencing and have programs that address the predatory nature of the buyers, see a reduction of continual and repeat purchases for children. These programs prove to be more beneficial when administered in prison than to voluntarily send buyers on probation, who do not have to serve any time for the purchase and rape of the minor. Only 6% of men who purchase children for sex report being arrested and 3% report being sentenced to any sort of jail time.

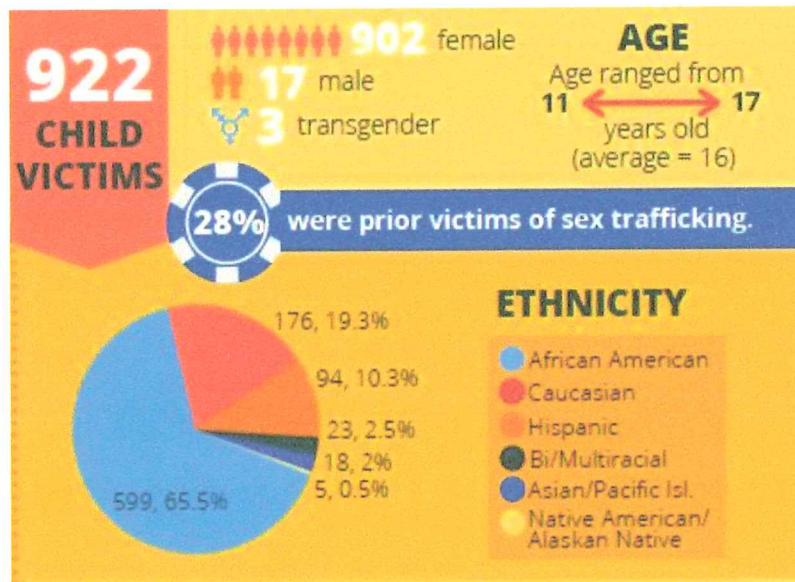
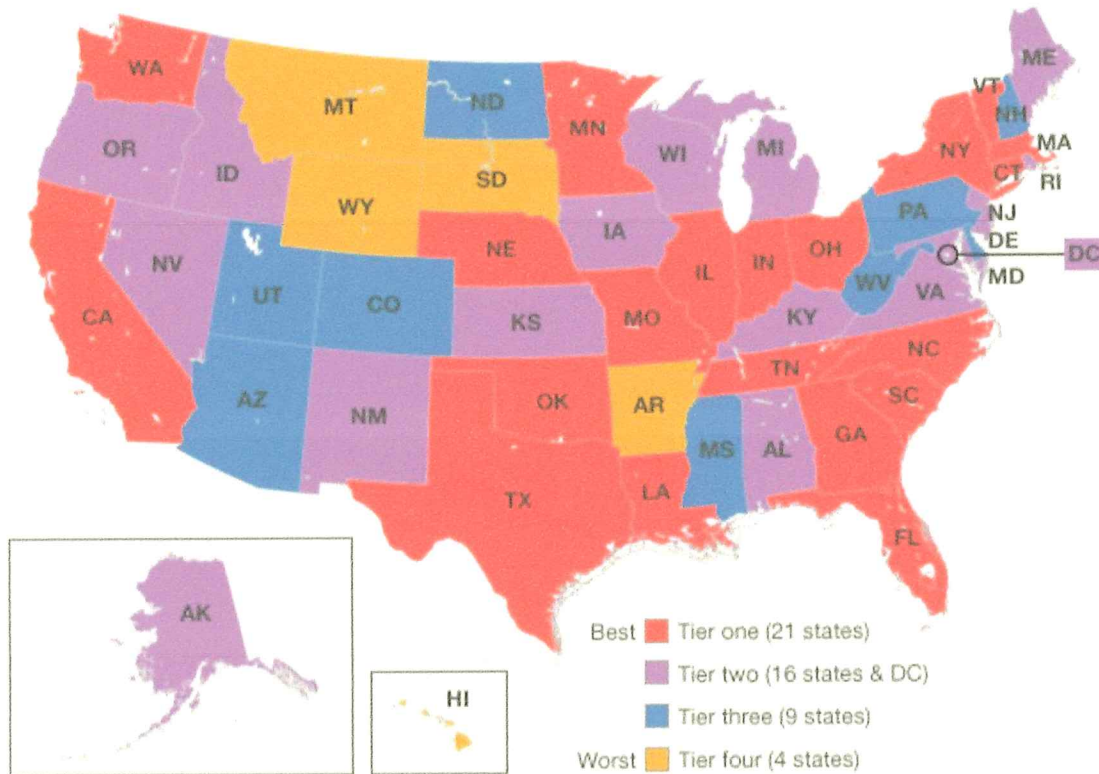
Of those arrested, conviction and incarceration rates still skew disproportionately towards those arrested for selling sex. Those arrested for prostitution are convicted between 10 percent and 46 percent of the time, while conviction rates for buyers hover around 5 percent or 6 percent in most years. [How Anti-Prostitution and Sex Trafficking Laws Victimize People of Color - The Crime Report](#)

[Type here]

Source: BBC News, www.BBC.com, [Sex Trafficking of Youth in the United States - Ballard Brief \(byu.edu\)](#), www.sharedhope.org, C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, [Sex Buying - NCOSE \(endsexualexploitation.org\)](#)

How Does Colorado Fare??

How US states rate on trafficking laws



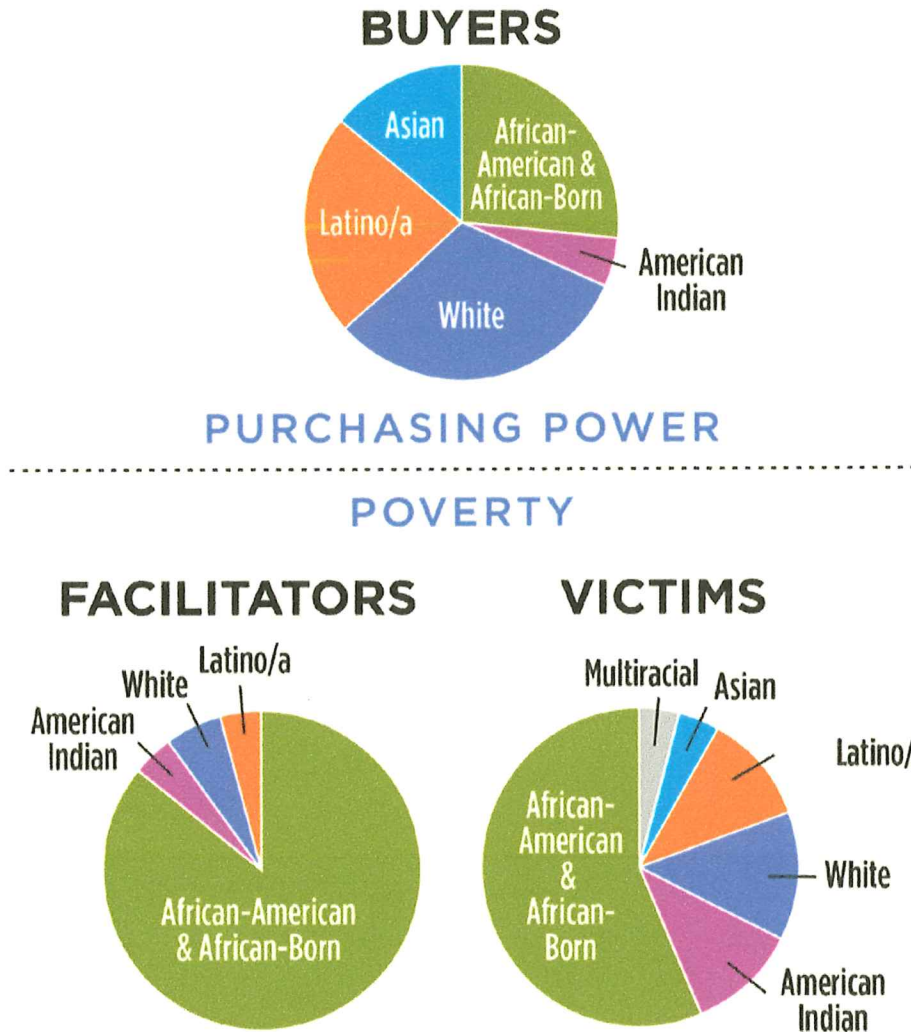
Colorado statistically ranks towards the bottom of the gradient for protection of trafficked minors in laws and resources. Colorado currently has a d rating, 64.5% on working to protect children from Buyers and Traffickers. This is also due to the lack of data collected and prosecutions of buyers of children in all Counties and Jurisdictions.

[Type here]

Source: BBC News, www.BBC.com, www.sharedhope.org, C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, www.endsexualexploitation.org

In a sample of victims from 2018-2021, the racial makeup statistically shows that children of color are more vulnerable to being purchased by an adult male.

While Colorado does not track data on the racial make-up of buyers, states like Minnesota, California and Michigan do. This is an average composite of what sex buyers of children looks like in the United States and based on a comparative analysis of the sample population and those who are tracked in the Larimar County "John School" in 2019, the racial make-up is very similar.



Source: [Minneapolis sex trafficking functions as a tightly run industry, study finds - MinnPost](#)

[Type here]

Source: BBC News, www.BBC.com, [Sex Trafficking of Youth in the United States - Ballard Brief \(byu.edu\)](#), www.sharedhope.org, C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, [Sex Buying - NCOSE \(endsexualexploitation.org\)](#)

Much of the research on prostitution and sex trafficking in the US focuses on the “supply” side of the market: prostituted and trafficked persons, the great majority of whom are women and girls. While it is critically important to understand supply-side realities and effective approaches to victim services, the other half of the market—the “demand” side, defined almost entirely by the actions of men—has been woefully understudied by comparison.

The greatest problem is that there is no Federal Law that creates a consistent boundary for states to use when determining the prosecution and sentencing of buyers of sex. However, the Federal TVPA Act of 2000, states that “THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A CHILD PROSTITUTE.”, so all states should enact laws to protect children when it is not considered rape or incest. To understand this sentiment, let's look into the minds of sex buyers to show their beliefs of the “prostituted child” and their responsibility.

Prostituted Persons, According to Buyers

Buyers' best guesses at the age range of the last person they paid for sex [or at least what they are willing to report] suggest most transactions are with prostituted persons in their early-to-mid-twenties (Appendix B, Figure D). **Former buyers were more likely to estimate the person was even younger.** Buyers were most likely to report that their most recent paid sex transaction was with a person they describe as White (44.9%), rather than Black (19.1%). Yet non-Hispanic Black persons comprise 13% of the US population, and therefore are significantly overrepresented at a rate of roughly 1.5x in the race data (Appendix B, Figure E). High-frequency buyers are more likely to have recently paid for sex with a Black prostituted person. While most paid sex transactions involve female prostituted persons, about one in five high-frequency buyers most recently purchased sex from a male (Appendix F). **Responses from buyers suggest prostituted persons in the US are overwhelmingly young females, and disproportionately Black.**

WHY DO THEY BUY SEX?

- Certain ideologies distinguish sex buyers from other men; they share many attitudes and beliefs about sex and relationships. Active ones are more tolerant of cheating on a significant other and differ markedly from non-buyers on measures of impulse control.
- Active buyers are more likely to say that prostitution is a “mostly victimless” crime and are less likely to say that prostitution is a crime “where someone is harmed.” They are also more likely to say that prostituted persons “enjoy the act of prostitution” and “choose it as a profession.” Buyers and non-buyers hold strikingly different views on masculinity and sex buying. Non-buyers are much more likely than active ones to say that purchasing someone for sex involves treating females as objects, and that those actions exploit others. Active buyers are very likely to say they are “just guys being guys” or “taking care of their needs.”
- Many men who have bought sex in the past wish to stop. About one-third of active buyers “strongly agree” that they do not want to do it again, a sentiment shared by most former buyers.
- Active buyers value their personal safety, sexual health, and freedom from arrest above most other priorities; they are generally unconcerned about breaking the law but preoccupied by the need to avoid getting caught. Active and former buyers are much more likely than non-buyers to say police “should not arrest anyone” involved in prostitution. The strongest bloc of male support for legalizing the US sex trade comes from buyers themselves.

[Type here]

Source: BBC News, www.BBC.com, [Sex Trafficking of Youth in the United States - Ballard Brief \(byu.edu\)](http://www.BallardBrief(byu.edu)), www.sharedhope.org, C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, [Sex Buying - NCOSE \(endsexualexploitation.org\)](http://www.SexBuying-NCOSE(endsexualexploitation.org))

- Only about 6% of men who purchase sex illegally report ever having been arrested for it. When buyers do perceive that risk, it can lead them to alter their activities. High-frequency buyers are more sensitive than low-frequency buyers to police presence and are more likely to react by shifting to a different location and diminishing their behavior. About one-quarter of buyers “strongly agree” that “the risk of arrest is so high I might stop.”
- Perceiving a risk of arrest has a diminishing effect on sex buying. Two factors increase this perception: (1) a buyer’s own arrest history, and (2) the extent to which he shifts his purchasing activities in response to police presence.
- The main driver of sex buying, “normalized beliefs” about the commercial sex trade, combines interrelated ideas: prostituted women enjoy the act, it is mostly a victimless crime, buyers are merely taking care of their needs, and they are just “guys being guys.” Most buyers do not recognize the difference between a minor and an adult and will continue to push the envelope on purchasing children.

Source: [Demand-Buyer-Report-July-2019.pdf \(demandabolition.org\)](#)

WHAT CAN POLICYMAKERS DO ABOUT IT?

- 1 Move law enforcement’s finite resources away from arresting and adjudicating prostituted persons and towards arresting and adjudicating buyers.
- 2 Make available short-term federal funding programs to support state and local agencies ready to instigate reforms.
- 3 Use mandatory minimum fines and sentencing from convicted buyers to offset the costs of survivor exit services and law enforcement operations to stop demand.
- 4 Create increasingly severe penalty structures for repeat buyers, ensuring that sanctions are fair and consistent with survivor testimony of the nature of victim impact.
- 5 Counter messages that normalize sex buying through educational and public health interventions.
- 6 Establish employer policies prohibiting sex buying under any circumstances, including activities on company time or with company resources that are related to sex buying.
- 7 Implement targeted prevention campaigns and focus deterrence communications on behavioral “nudges.”

Changing sex-buying behavior in the long term is largely, though not exclusively, about altering these destructive belief systems. The criminal justice system also plays an important role in influencing buyer behavior through the perception of risk, and by helping to counter the injurious false narrative held by many buyers that buying sex is normal, harmless, and acceptable. Most buyers say that the risk of arrest and sentencing plays a major factor of them being a repeat offender. Buyers who do not get sentences to incarceration are nearly 7 times as likely to repeat and nearly 87% of buyers who display recidivate behavior do so because they know there are stronger penalties for those who sell sex versus those who buy sex, so the risk factor is not enough for them to stop purchasing minors for their own sexual gratifications.

Source: [Demand-Buyer-Report-July-2019.pdf \(demandabolition.org\)](#)

[Type here]

Source: BBC News, www.BBC.com, [Sex Trafficking of Youth in the United States - Ballard Brief \(byu.edu\)](#), www.sharedhope.org, C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, [Sex Buying - NCOSE \(endsexualexploitation.org\)](#)

Laws should be consistent for sex buyers of minors as they are for those who must register as child sex offenders. States who have the strictest laws to protect child victims and sex trafficked minors are Florida, Georgia, California, Oregon, and Ohio. [Sex Offender Laws In Top 5 Strictest States In America \(mapsexoffenders.com\)](#)

Colorado COV	Mandatory Minimum (in general)
Class 2 felonies	16 years in prison
Class 3 felonies	10 years in prison
Class 4 felonies	5 years in prison
Class 5 felonies	2.5 years in prison
Class 6 felonies	1.5 years in prison ⁵

Note that five years are added to the felony sentence for a violent crime if there was a dangerous or semiautomatic assault **weapon** involved.⁶

Colorado's **crimes of violence** (COVs) include the following crimes if the defendant *either* used or threatened to use a deadly weapon or caused serious bodily injury or death:

- Murder
- [Assault](#) (first degree and some instance of second degree)
- [Kidnapping](#)
- **Sexual offense**

[Type here]

Source: BBC News, www.BBC.com, [Sex Trafficking of Youth in the United States - Ballard Brief \(byu.edu\)](#), www.sharedhope.org, C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, [Sex Buying - NCOSE \(endsexualexploitation.org\)](#)

- [Aggravated robbery \(CRS 18-4-302\)](#)
- [First degree arson \(CRS 18-4-102\)](#)
- [First degree burglary \(CRS 18-4-202\)](#)
- [Escape \(CRS 18-8-208\)](#)
- [Criminal extortion \(CRS 18-3-207\)](#)
- Unlawful termination of a pregnancy (first- or second-degree)
- Any crime against an at-risk juvenile or at-risk adult⁷

SEX OFFENSES

People convicted of Colorado sex crimes – such as [sexual assault \(CRS 18-3-402\)](#) – must serve at least the **minimum** in the presumptive sentencing range for the particular offense.⁸ But if the sex offense also qualifies as a crime of violence, the mandatory minimum sentence is the **midpoint** in the presumptive range for the particular offense.⁹

Note that if the sex offense conviction makes the defendant a **habitual sex offender against children**, the mandatory minimum is three times the upper limit of the presumptive range for the offense.¹⁰

Source: [Colorado mandatory minimum sentencing – what it means \(shouselaw.com\)](#)

By these measures, Colorado judges are already not utilizing the mandatory minimum sentencing for sex crimes against children, considering that the child is still not legally able to consent, even in a sex trafficking case, the same threshold should be applied.

Asking for 4 years as a mandatory minimum, combined with the fact that the average incarcerated sentence is 35% or 16 months on average, this will allow the State to collect data on buyers of children for sex and will also allow for forced means of therapy to be applied to their sentencing. While only about 2% of buyers are sentenced to jail time (unless it is a case that involved many other forms of COV) this will also set a higher standard for law enforcement to arrest and for District Attorneys to adequately charge for the crimes involved. As it is, in Colorado, in comparison to other states, buyers of children for sexual gratification typically receive probation and are not sentenced to “john school” or other forms of comprehensive support or help for these offenses. On the flip side, a minor is subjected to a lifetime of pain, suffering and fear, not only at the hands of the buyer, but also at the hands of the justice system and they are less likely to cooperate to give up their pimps/traffickers if they believe there are no criminal penalties for those who contribute to their abuse. This also will continue to show disproportionate restorative justice for children of color, who are often not considered on the same level as their white “peers” who see justice in higher forms.

Minnesota has the United State’s only Prison-Based Sex Offense Treatment Program listed as “promising” (i.e., supported by research) on the Federal Government’s (crimesolutions.gov).

The DOC completed a study of the effectiveness of prison-based sex offense treatment which was published in a major criminological journal. It examined 2,040 individuals incarcerated for sex offenses released from Minnesota prisons between 1990 and 2003. The average follow-up period to track recidivism was 9.3 years. Those who participated in sex offense treatment within the DOC reduced the risk of arrest for a new sex offense

[Type here]

Source: BBC News, [www.BBC.com](#), [Sex Trafficking of Youth in the United States - Ballard Brief \(byu.edu\)](#), [www.sharedhope.org](#), C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, [Sex Buying - NCOSE \(endsexualexploitation.org\)](#)

by 27 percent (33 percent for those who completed treatment). Participation in treatment also lowered the risk of rearrest for a violent crime (sexual and non-sexual) by 18 percent. [Microsoft Word - 03-10 SOTX Study Revised.doc \(mn.gov\)](#) (see pg. 26 for tables)

They broke out recidivism rates by treatment participation and outcome, treated offenders had lower re-offense rates than untreated offenders for each of the three types of recidivism—sexual, violent, and general. Not surprisingly, the best recidivism outcomes were found for offenders who completed treatment or successfully participated until their release. These results suggest that the risk of recidivism may be significantly lowered by participating in prison-based treatment, especially for those who complete treatment or successfully participate until release.

As a result, the sexual recidivism rate in Minnesota continues to decline. Factors in this reduction include: - Longer and more intensive supervision upon release by fully trained corrections agents with smaller, specialized caseloads - Successful treatment participation within prison and community-based programs - Collaboration between treatment, probation, and law enforcement. **The results show that, controlling for other factors, prison-based treatment significantly reduced the hazard ratio for a new sex offense rearrest, decreasing it by 27 percent. That is, sex offenders who participated in treatment recidivated less often and more slowly than untreated offenders; as a result, treated sex offenders survived longer in the community without committing a new sex offense. In the individual predictor model, the hazard ratio was 28 percent lower for treatment participants.**

Supporters of this “Children’s Bill of Rights,” are asking that children’s rights to not be made into political stances and that all children in Colorado are protected and supported by seeing the same minimum sentencing for sex buyers, who are child predators and pedophiles. Children cannot be prostitutes, men who purchase children for sex should have to be held to the same standards as pedophiles and rapists, because it is the same behavior. By addressing the demand side of purchasing a child for sex, this will alleviate the duplicity of victimhood and deter other buyers from creating more victims. Which ultimately stands with children in Colorado, who do not choose this abuse, but will empower them to feel heard, noticed and recognized by their inherent human dignity.

[Type here]

Source: BBC News, www.BBC.com, [Sex Trafficking of Youth in the United States - Ballard Brief \(byu.edu\)](#), www.sharedhope.org, C.R.S 18-3-504, Statutory Laws of Trafficking In Person In Colorado, [Sex Buying - NCOSE \(endsexualexploitation.org\)](#)