



OFFICE OF MAYOR SAM ADAMS
CITY OF PORTLAND

REPORT TO COUNCIL

December 6, 2012

To: City Council

From: Mayor Sam Adams

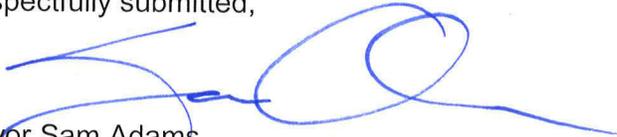
Subject: Accept Human Trafficking Report to City Council

As I stated in my December 14, 2011 Keeping Portland Safe Progress Report, I am committed to combating the trafficking of humans in the City of Portland for the purposes of sexual exploitation. I appreciate Council's continued support of this important work through pursuing a legislative agenda and committing City general funds to the support of victims of trafficking.

TO THE COUNCIL: The Office of the Mayor is pleased to provide this Human Trafficking Report and

RECOMMENDS: that the City Council accept this report.

Respectfully submitted,


Mayor Sam Adams
City of Portland

City of Portland, Oregon

Human Trafficking Report

2012

Presented to City Council December 12, 2012

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Background

The trafficking of humans for sexual exploitation is one of the most complex challenges facing cities and countries across the globe. Statistics on these crimes are exceedingly difficult to measure. It is the reality that many of the victims are afraid to come forward and it is often difficult to identify who the victims are in order to bring them to safety. Victims come from a wide spectrum of socioeconomic, educational, and ethnic backgrounds. Yet, traffickers will prey on the most vulnerable, including homeless and runaway youth. Approximately 450,000 youth run away from home every year according to the United States Department of Justice and the National Runaway Hotline states that one out of three teens will be lured into sexual exploitation within 48 hours of being on the street.

In recent years, Portland City Council has demonstrated financial, political, and programmatic support to helping the victims of human trafficking crimes. The City has also been committed to providing law enforcement resources to pursue and fighting for state and national legislation that brings the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

The purpose of this report is to identify the impacts of the City of Portland's diverse agenda as it relates to human trafficking. Translating these impacts into measures of success is difficult and often needs to be measured first in the relationships that are being forged and victims that are supported and rehabilitated and secondly in the convictions that are brought against perpetrators of these heinous crimes. We would be remiss to measure successes on arrest rates alone.

This report additionally highlights the collaborative effort that has been made between City resources and community partners. The value of these collaborations cannot be overstated.

Collaboration

Portland Police Bureau

In 2008, the Police Bureau rebuilt the Detective Division's Sex Crimes Unit after years of the unit being understaffed and having what was publicly reported as a non-victim centered approach. There were numerous system changes such as increased staffing, improvement in case assignment rates, and development of a more comprehensive case management system. The Sex Crimes Unit was later detached from the Drugs and Vice Division, which allowed for prostitution and child sex trafficking cases to be treated by the Police Bureau as sexual assaults rather than as "vice" crimes. From this viewpoint, those involved in these crimes began to be viewed as victims by our law

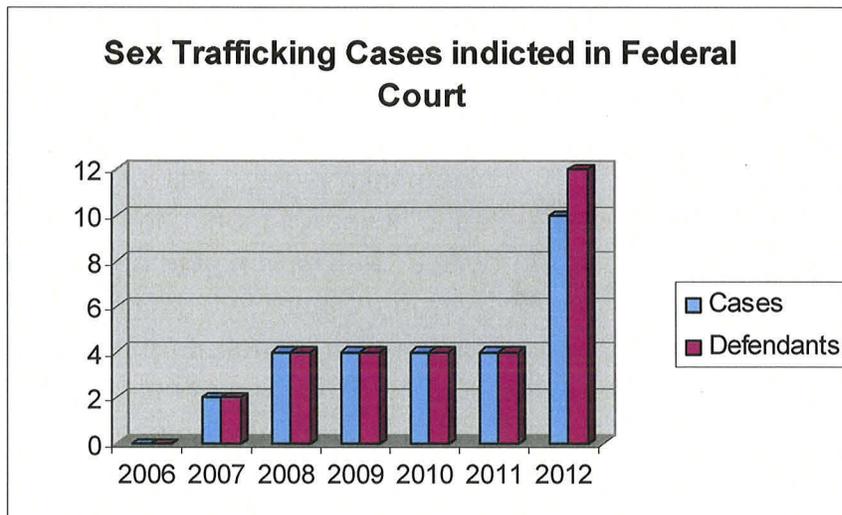
enforcement system rather than as criminals. These changes lay the foundation for a better approach to helping the victims escape from this life and recover.

From this foundation, the Sex Crimes Unit embarked on an effort to redefine its goals to create a more personal approach to victim/detective interaction. One of the components of achieving this goal was hiring two full-time non-sworn victim assistance specialists whose overarching mission is to identify the needs of a victim and help her connect to resources available in our community, including the Department of Human Services (DHS) Child Welfare Division and the Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC). The relationship with DHS revolves primarily around coordinated response for child victims and the relationship with SARC supports adult victims. Developing these relationships has created a cooperation not previously seen between the different resources and has forged a greater respect for the work of one another.

Government Partners

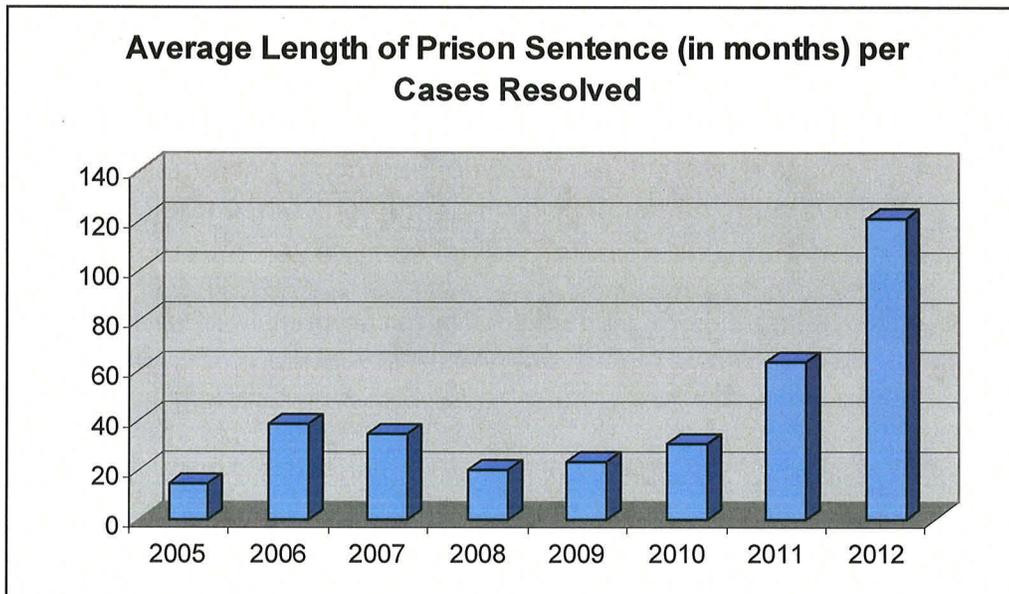
United States Federal Government –

- *United States Department of Justice –* The Oregon branch of the U.S. Department of Justice has been increasingly dedicated to reducing the incidence of the trafficking of minors for sex in our state under the guidance of U.S. Attorney Amanda Marshall. The U.S. Attorney’s office works in close partnership with Multnomah County District Attorney and Portland Police Bureau to prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes. The Oregon office has three attorneys dedicated to child sex trafficking cases. As indicated by the 250% increase in cases involving federal charges related to sex trafficking from 2011 to 2012, shown in the graph below, the US Attorney has partnered with the City of Portland to take an incredibly aggressive approach to combating this crime.



Multnomah County

- *District Attorney's Office* – The D.A.'s office has designated a Deputy District Attorney to focus on cases involving human trafficking. This attorney has also received cross designation as a Special United States Attorney and works closely with the US Attorney's office.
 - When making a comparison between the total statistics from 2005-2008 and 2009-2012, the human trafficking cases that have been referred to the District Attorney's Office by law enforcement increased by 174%.
 - Human trafficking cases issued by the DA's office increased by 221% and the total amount of prison sentences handed down for human trafficking cases increased by 349%.
 - Since 2005, the length of prison sentences has also increased dramatically as seen in the chart below:



- *County Commissioners* – Multnomah County established a task force comprised from multiple agencies, including representatives from the City of Portland, called the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Steering Committee (CSEC). This committee allows community partners to collaborate and create a coordinated response to the issue of juvenile human trafficking and related action plans. Commissioner Diane McKeel's office, in particular, has been active in

bringing forth initiatives to further the awareness of this issue as well as work for change.

State of Oregon

- *Department of Human Services Child Welfare* – the Department of Human Services Child Welfare Division has developed a designated Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) unit. This unit has 4.5 team members dedicated to Child Exploitation and Child Sex Trafficking cases. Partnerships between DHS and Portland Police have significantly strengthened over the last four years. This division has expressly supported the specialized Sex Crimes Unit within the Police Bureau because its existence has fostered a more coordinated and centralized relationship between state and local law enforcement.

Community Partners

By supporting partnerships with community organizations, the City of Portland has helped created safe spaces for victims by ensuring that there are short and long-term emergency shelters that were not previously available. These partnerships also support the services that victim's advocates provide on a 24-hour basis.

Janus Youth Programs & Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC) –

- Janus Youth and SARC provide 24-hour response and advocacy to victims of commercial sexual exploitation. These services provide an immediate response to those in need. Through a grant agreement with the City of Portland, Janus Youth is able to provide emergency shelter to victims. This resource was not available at all in the city before this agreement was in place. Through this same grant agreement, funding was also secured for the addition of two advocates at SARC and one advocate at Janus Youth. These advocates are available 24-hours a day for crisis response. Since the beginning of funding from the City in January of 2011, SARC has served 422 unduplicated girls, boys, and transgendered youth. Of the overall 422 youth, 216 of them have been served since January 2012. To continue providing these services, this grant agreement is extended through June 30, 2013.

Lifeworks NW New Options for Women Program –

- The New Options for Women (NOW) program provides mental health counseling, addictions counseling, skills training, and recovery mentorship to women and girls in Portland that would like to exit the sex industry. The program offers treatment in three phases with “graduations” after each phase. These

graduations offer women and girls a chance to celebrate their accomplishments and provide incentives for their peers. The women served by the NOW program had no other options for this kind of treatment when NOW began 3 years ago under its current contract.

The women and girls that this program serves have been commercially sexually exploited and often deal with more severe issues and barriers than women in other treatment settings. Therefore, successful completion for NOW clients requires accomplishments across multiple criteria, including abstinence from drugs and alcohol, reduced mental health symptoms, lack of arrests, housing, and employment. While successful completion rates do not track with other programs in our community, the treatment received through the NOW program is uniquely catered to an extremely difficult population to serve.

Legislation

Federal initiatives –

- Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Deterrence and Victims Support Act - The City of Portland has helped support U.S. Senators Ron Wyden and John Cornyn's bill, the Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Deterrence and Victims Support Act, which establishes a grant program to benefit the victims of sex trafficking crimes. This bill has been referred to committee and has been on the City's Federal legislative agenda every year since 2010. It is also included on the draft Federal legislative agenda for 2013. The City has also lobbied the U.S. Conference of Mayors and two resolutions have been adopted that bring attention to the issue.
- Violence Against Women Act – City Council sent a letter in support of the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The laws in this act provide community violence prevention programs, protections for victims who face eviction due to domestic violence, funding for victims assistance services, legal aid for survivors of violence and other services. This bill is currently pending reauthorization.

State initiatives –

- House Bill 4146 – Criminal Record Expungement: Human Trafficking - In the 2012 session, the City submitted testimony in support of House Bill 4146 – Criminal Record Expungement: Human Trafficking, Addendum A. This bill allows for the expungement of criminal records that are related to prostitution if the charges were received as a juvenile. This legislation hopes to encourage the

rehabilitation of juvenile sex trafficking victims by removing barriers that can lead to difficulties in securing housing or employment. The bill passed both Oregon chambers with unanimous support.

- Senate Bill 425 – Compelling a Minor to Engage in Prostitution - In the 2011 session, the City participated in an interim workgroup that led to the drafting of Senate Bill 425 – Compelling a Minor to Engage in Prostitution, Addendum B. This bill makes the knowledge of a victim's age insignificant as a defense in the prosecution for the crime of compelling a minor to engage in prostitution. This bill also expanded the definition of "compelling prostitution" to contain "aids and facilitates". The City testified to support this bill and the bill passed both chambers unanimously.

Gang Prevention –

There is no doubt that there is an intersection between gangs and human trafficking. Across the country, public safety officials are seeing more and more gangs tied to trafficking in humans. Gangs are seeing sex trafficking as a low-risk, high-reward crime. Unlike drugs, their "product" can be sold over and over and over again.

This is where our gang prevention efforts can make a change. Keeping kids out of gangs will help stem the crime of trafficking in Portland. The Mayor is the chair of the Gang Violence Task Force, a task force convened by the Office of Youth Violence Prevention in partnership with the Portland Police Bureau and Multnomah County Department of Community Justice Services. This task force is a group of community partners that are committed to come together regularly to develop prevention strategies, share information, and create solutions to reduce the incidence of gang crime and violence in our city and provide youth with supportive, positive opportunities as an alternative to a gang lifestyle.

The City has also implemented a 360-degree approach. This approach includes strengthening community policing, fortifying the Gang Enforcement Team at the Police Bureau, aggressively prosecuting gang-related crimes, doing more gang-impacted youth and family outreach work, and creating safer public spaces and positive activities for youth to engage in. Stopping gangs is a community team effort and this work helps keep our city and our youth healthy and safe.

Pacific Northwest I-5 Corridor Public Safety Summit –

In November 2011, the City of Portland hosted the first annual Pacific Northwest I-5 Corridor Public Safety Summit. The purpose of this summit was to get local city leaders

and public safety professionals together to discuss their shared interest in fighting crimes that happen along the I-5 corridor. Many of these crimes are connected to human trafficking and the commercial exploitation of children. Representatives from as far north as Vancouver, British Columbia down to southern Oregon collaborated on the challenges they were seeing in their areas. The event culminated in the signing of a Statement of Support, Addendum C, highlighting the goals of this collaboration including establishing an infrastructure for sharing information between one another and creating cross-jurisdictional partnerships that help leverage the resources available. The next summit is to be hosted by Mayor Mike McGinn in Seattle, WA.

Conclusion

The tireless work and collaboration between the City of Portland, the Portland Police Bureau and their community partners has yielded myriad successes for the victims of these crimes. The agency and community-based partners working on this issue have seen a monumentally positive shift in the way the work is being done. Each organization has reported that the teamwork between organizations and government is unique to Portland and that peers across the country are envious of the collaborative spirit that has been forged here in our city.

This success is partially due to significant financial, legislative, and collaborative support of the Portland City Council in its continued support of these effective partnerships. By supporting the effective infrastructure that provides services to victims and aggressively pursues criminals associated with human trafficking, the City of Portland has championed the most important work of all: paving the path to healing for the victims of these heinous crimes.

House Bill 4146

Sponsored by Representative J SMITH; Representatives BREWER, GELSER, HARKER, KENY-GUYER, MATTHEWS, WEIDNER (at the request of Oregon Center for Christian Voices) (Pre-session filed.)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Requires expungement of juvenile records for contact involving prostitution when subject was under 18 years of age at time of offense without waiting period and, if no objection is filed, without hearing.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

1
2 Relating to expungement; creating new provisions; amending ORS 419A.262; and declaring an emer-
3 gency.

4 **Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:**

5 **SECTION 1.** ORS 419A.262 is amended to read:

6 419A.262. (1) An expunction proceeding shall be commenced in the county where the subject
7 person resided at the time of the most recent termination.

8 (2) Upon application of either a person who is the subject of a record or a juvenile department,
9 or upon its own motion, the juvenile court shall order expunction if, after a hearing when the matter
10 is contested, it finds that:

11 (a) At least five years have elapsed since the date of the person's most recent termination;

12 (b) Since the date of the most recent termination, the person has not been convicted of a felony
13 or a Class A misdemeanor;

14 (c) No proceedings seeking a criminal conviction or an adjudication in a juvenile court are
15 pending against the person;

16 (d) The person is not within the jurisdiction of any juvenile court on the basis of a petition al-
17 leging an act or behavior as defined in ORS 419B.100 (1)(a) to (c) and (f) or 419C.005; and

18 (e) The juvenile department is not aware of any pending investigation of the conduct of the
19 person by any law enforcement agency.

20 **(3)(a) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, upon application of a person who is**
21 **the subject of a record kept by a juvenile court or juvenile department, upon application of**
22 **the juvenile department, or upon its own motion, the juvenile court, after a hearing when**
23 **the matter is contested under subsection (2) of this section, shall order expunction if it finds**
24 **that:**

25 **(A) The termination that is the subject of the expunction application involved final dis-**
26 **position of a contact arising out of a charge or adjudication of a violation of ORS 167.007; and**

27 **(B) The person was under 18 years of age at the time of the offense.**

28 **(b) Except as provided in subsections (12) and (13) of this section, there is no waiting**
29 **period required before the juvenile court orders expunction under this subsection.**

30 [(3)] (4) In the case of an application by the juvenile department or of the court acting upon its

NOTE: Matter in boldfaced type in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in boldfaced type.

1 own motion, expunction shall not be ordered if actual notice of expunction has not been given to
2 the person in accordance with subsection [(10)] (11) of this section unless the person has reached
3 21 years of age.

4 [(4)] (5) When a person who is the subject of a record kept by a juvenile court or juvenile de-
5 partment reaches 18 years of age, the juvenile court, after a hearing when the matter is contested,
6 shall order expunction if:

7 (a) The person never has been found to be within the jurisdiction of the court; or

8 (b) The conditions of subsection (2) or (3) of this section have been met.

9 [(5)] (6) Expunction shall not be ordered under this section if actual notice of expunction has
10 not been given to the person in accordance with subsection [(10)] (11) of this section unless the
11 person has reached 21 years of age.

12 [(6)] (7) Subsections [(4) and (5)] (5) and (6) of this section apply only to cases resulting in ter-
13 mination after September 13, 1975.

14 [(7)] (8) Notwithstanding subsections (2), (3) and [(4) to (6)] (5) to (7) of this section, upon ap-
15 plication of a person who is the subject of a record kept by a juvenile court or juvenile department,
16 upon application of the juvenile department, or upon its own motion, the juvenile court, after a
17 hearing when the matter is contested, may order expunction of all or any part of the person's record
18 if it finds that to do so would be in the best interests of the person and the public. In the case of
19 an application by the juvenile department or of the court acting upon its own motion, expunction
20 shall not be ordered if actual notice of expunction has not been given to the person in accordance
21 with subsection [(10)] (11) of this section unless the person has reached 21 years of age.

22 [(8)] (9) When an expunction proceeding is commenced by application of the person whose re-
23 cords are to be expunged, the person shall set forth as part of the application the names of the ju-
24 venile courts, juvenile departments, institutions and law enforcement and other agencies that the
25 person has reason to believe possess an expungible record of the person. The juvenile department
26 shall provide the names and addresses of the juvenile courts, juvenile departments, institutions and
27 law enforcement and other agencies that a reasonable search of department files indicates have
28 expungible records.

29 [(9)] (10) When an expunction proceeding is commenced by application of the juvenile depart-
30 ment or upon the court's own motion, the application or motion shall set forth the names and ad-
31 dresses of the juvenile courts, juvenile departments, institutions and law enforcement and other
32 agencies that a reasonable search of department files indicates have expungible records and those
33 provided by the subject person.

34 [(10)(a)] (11)(a) Notice and a copy of an application for expunction under subsections (2) to
35 [(7)] (8) of this section shall be given to:

36 (A) The district attorney of the county in which the expunction proceeding is commenced and
37 the district attorney of each county in which the record sought to be expunged is kept; and

38 (B) The person who is the subject of the record if the person has not initiated the expunction
39 proceeding.

40 (b) A district attorney who receives notice under this subsection shall notify the victim of the
41 acts that resulted in the disposition that is the subject of the application for expunction and shall
42 mail a copy of the application for expunction to the victim's last known address.

43 [(11)] (12)(a) Within 30 days of receiving the notice of application for expunction under sub-
44 section [(10)] (11) of this section, a district attorney shall give written notice of any objection and
45 the grounds therefor to the person whose records are to be expunged and to the juvenile court.

1 **(b) Except as provided in subsection (13)(c) of this section**, if no objection is filed the court
2 may decide the issue of expunction either without a hearing or after full hearing *[pursuant to]* **under**
3 subsections *[(12) to (15)]* **(13) to (16)** of this section.

4 *[(12)]* **(13)** When an expunction is pending *[pursuant to]* **under** subsections (2) to *[(7)]* **(8)** of this
5 section, the court may proceed with or without a hearing, except that:

6 (a) The court may not enter an expunction judgment without a hearing if a timely objection to
7 expunction has been filed *[pursuant to]* **under** subsection *[(11)]* **(12)** of this section; *[and]*

8 (b) The court may not deny an expunction without a hearing if the proceeding is based on an
9 application of the subject; **and**

10 **(c) The court shall proceed without a hearing if:**

11 **(A) No objection is filed under subsection (12) of this section;**

12 **(B) The application for expunction is based on a termination involving a contact arising**
13 **out of a charge or adjudication of a violation of ORS 167.007; and**

14 **(C) The person was under 18 years of age at the time of the offense.**

15 *[(13)(a)]* **(14)(a)** Notice of a hearing on a pending expunction shall be served on the subject and
16 any district attorney filing a timely objection *[pursuant to]* **under** subsection *[(11)]* **(12)** of this sec-
17 tion.

18 (b) When a district attorney receives notice of a hearing for expunction of a record concerning
19 a youth or youth offender proceeding under ORS chapter 419C, if the victim of the acts that resulted
20 in the disposition that is the subject of the application for expunction requests, the district attorney
21 shall mail notice of the hearing to the victim's last-known address.

22 *[(14)]* **(15)** The court shall conduct a hearing on a pending expunction in accord with the pro-
23 visions of ORS 419B.195, 419B.198, 419B.201, 419B.205, 419B.208, 419B.310, 419B.812 to 419B.839 and
24 419B.908. Rules of evidence shall be as in a hearing to establish juvenile court jurisdiction and as
25 defined in ORS 419B.310 (3) and 419C.400 (2). The burden of proof shall be with the party contesting
26 expunction.

27 *[(15)]* **(16)** At the conclusion of a hearing on a pending expunction, the court shall issue judg-
28 ment granting or denying expunction.

29 *[(16)]* **(17)** The juvenile court or juvenile department shall send a copy of an expunction judg-
30 ment to each agency subject to the judgment. Upon receipt of a copy of the judgment, the agency
31 shall comply and, within 21 days of the date of receipt, return the copy to the juvenile court or ju-
32 venile department with an indorsement indicating compliance.

33 *[(17)]* **(18)** When all agencies subject to an expunction judgment have indicated their compliance
34 or in any event no later than six weeks following the date the judgment was delivered as required
35 by subsection *[(16)]* **(17)** of this section, the juvenile court shall provide the person who is the sub-
36 ject of the record with a copy of the expunction judgment, a list of complying and noncomplying
37 agencies, and a written notice of rights and effects of expunction. The juvenile court and juvenile
38 department then shall expunge forthwith all records which they possess and which are subject to
39 the judgment, except the original expunction judgment and the list of complying and noncomplying
40 agencies which must be preserved under seal.

41 *[(18)]* **(19)** In addition to those agencies identified in ORS 419A.260 (1)(d), the juvenile, circuit,
42 municipal and justice courts, and the district and city attorneys of this state, are bound by an
43 expunction judgment of any juvenile court of appropriate jurisdiction in this state issuing an
44 expunction judgment.

45 *[(19)]* **(20)** Upon entry of an expunction judgment, the contact that is the subject of the expunged

1 record shall not be disclosed by any agency. An agency that is subject to an expunction judgment
2 shall respond to any inquiry about the contact by indicating that no record or reference concerning
3 the contact exists.

4 [(20)] (21) A person who is the subject of a record that has been expunged under this section
5 may assert that the record never existed and that the contact, which was the subject of the record,
6 never occurred without incurring a penalty for perjury or false swearing under the laws of this
7 state.

8 [(21)] (22) Juvenile courts, by court rule or by order related to a particular matter, may direct
9 that records concerning a subject person be destroyed. No [such] records shall be destroyed until
10 at least three years have elapsed after the date of the subject's most recent termination. In the
11 event the record has been expunged, the expunction judgment and list of complying and noncom-
12 complying agencies may not be destroyed, but shall be preserved under seal. The destruction of records
13 under this subsection does not constitute expunction.

14 [(22)] (23) An expunction judgment and list of complying and noncomplying agencies shall be
15 released from confidentiality only on order of the court originating the expunction judgment, based
16 on a finding that review of a particular case furthers compliance with the expunction provisions of
17 this chapter.

18 [(23)] (24) A subject has a right of action against any person who intentionally violates the
19 confidentiality provisions of this section. In [any such] the proceeding, punitive damages up to an
20 amount of \$1,000 may be sought in addition to any actual damages. The prevailing party shall be
21 entitled to costs and reasonable attorney fees.

22 [(24)] (25) Intentional violation of the confidentiality provisions of this section by a public em-
23 ployee is cause for dismissal.

24 [(25)] (26) A person who intentionally releases all or part of an expunged record commits a Class
25 C misdemeanor.

26 **SECTION 2.** The amendments to ORS 419A.262 by section 1 of this 2012 Act apply to ap-
27 plications for expunction made on or after the effective date of this 2012 Act that involve
28 terminations that occurred before, on or after the effective date of this 2012 Act.

29 **SECTION 3.** This 2012 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public
30 peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2012 Act takes effect
31 on its passage.

32

Senate Bill 425

Printed pursuant to Senate Interim Rule 213.28 by order of the President of the Senate in conformance with pre-session filing rules, indicating neither advocacy nor opposition on the part of the President (at the request of Senate Interim Committee on Judiciary)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Provides that defendant's knowledge of victim's age is immaterial in prosecution for compelling minor to engage in prostitution.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

1
2 Relating to crime; creating new provisions; amending ORS 167.017; and declaring an emergency.

3 **Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:**

4 **SECTION 1.** ORS 167.017 is amended to read:

5 167.017. (1) A person commits the crime of compelling prostitution if the person knowingly:

6 (a) Uses force or intimidation to compel another to engage in prostitution; or

7 (b) Induces or causes a person under 18 years of age to engage in prostitution; or

8 (c) Induces or causes the spouse, child or stepchild of the person to engage in prostitution.

9 (2) Compelling prostitution is a Class B felony.

10 **(3) In a prosecution under subsection (1)(b) of this section, the state is not required to**
11 **prove that the defendant knew the other person was under 18 years of age and it is no de-**
12 **fense that the defendant did not know the person's age or that the defendant reasonably**
13 **believed the person to be older than 18 years of age.**

14 **SECTION 2.** The amendments to ORS 167.017 by section 1 of this 2011 Act apply to con-
15 **duct occurring on or after the effective date of this 2011 Act.**

16 **SECTION 3.** This 2011 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public
17 **peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2011 Act takes effect**
18 **on its passage.**

19

NOTE: Matter in boldfaced type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in boldfaced type.



Statement of Support

November 8, 2011

By signing this Statement of Support, stakeholders representing cities and public safety agencies along and surrounding the I-5 Corridor – the undersigned – commit to undertaking an unprecedented collaboration to better advance our missions and serve the communities we represent. This collaboration will focus on increasing communication and information-sharing between public agencies in an effort to establish and implement more strategic public safety policies and practices.

GOALS OF COLLABORATION

1. Establish infrastructure for sharing information between cities and public safety agencies in a timely and strategic manner.
2. Identify ways to ensure ongoing collaboration between cities and public safety agencies.
3. Share in the development of techniques and strategies in order to identify best practices for the prevention and combating of crime.
4. Establish innovative cross-jurisdictional partnerships that leverage resources and qualify for grant and alternative funding opportunities.

AREAS OF MUTUAL BENEFIT

Recognizing our regional and institutional differences, the undersigned will strive to facilitate greater and more efficient communication and information-sharing.

As a united group we can:

- Gather information to inform policy makers, law enforcement leadership, and community stakeholders in their decision making processes.
- Explore ways to “filter” available data and develop strategies to identify noticeable trends in said data.
- Share information that will be useful for a more comprehensive policy analysis related to public safety budgets and resources.
- Better leverage funding opportunities, particularly at the Federal level.

NEXT STEPS:

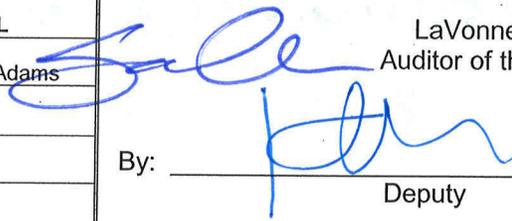
Establish consensus on building an information network.

Develop and distribute summary report of 2011 Summit.

Agree to meet again in 2012.

Agenda No.
REPORT NO.
Title

Accept 2012 Human Trafficking Report from the Portland Police Bureau and Mayor's Office
(REPORT)

<p>INTRODUCED BY Commissioner/Auditor: Mayor Adams</p>	<p>CLERK USE: DATE FILED <u>DEC 07 2012</u></p>
<p>COMMISSIONER APPROVAL</p> <p>Mayor—Finance and Administration - Adams</p> <p>Position 1/Utilities - Fritz</p> <p>Position 2/Works - Fish</p> <p>Position 3/Affairs - Saltzman</p> <p>Position 4/Safety - Leonard</p>	<p>LaVonne Griffin-Valade Auditor of the City of Portland</p> <p>By:  Deputy</p>
<p>BUREAU APPROVAL</p> <p>Bureau: Mayor's Office Bureau Head: Mayor Sam Adams</p>	<p>ACTION TAKEN:</p> <p>DEC 12 2012 ACCEPTED</p>
<p>Prepared by: Sofia Chavier Date Prepared: 12/06/2012</p>	
<p>Financial Impact & Public Involvement Statement Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amends Budget <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>Council Meeting Date 12/12/2012</p>	
<p>City Attorney Approval: required for contract, code, easement, franchise, charter, Comp Plan</p>	

AGENDA

TIME CERTAIN

Start time: _____

Total amount of time needed: _____
(for presentation, testimony and discussion)

CONSENT

REGULAR

Total amount of time needed: 15 min
(for presentation, testimony and discussion)

FOUR-FIFTHS AGENDA	COMMISSIONERS VOTED AS FOLLOWS:		
		YEAS	NAYS
1. Fritz	1. Fritz	✓	
2. Fish	2. Fish	✓	
3. Saltzman	3. Saltzman	—	
4. Leonard	4. Leonard	✓	
Adams	Adams	✓	