



201400543

April 29, 2014

MOTION

WE MOVE that the Administration prepare a report to Council within 60 days outlining the costs and feasibility of implementing the following new initiatives:

Law Department/Local Court

Revisions to the municipal code or potential cooperative partnership with the local courts to allow for:

1. notification of an offender's spouse upon a prostitution-related arrest and/or conviction and a positive HIV or other venereal disease test result; and
2. the use of stay away orders to prohibit johns from visiting areas known for high levels of prostitution activity; and
3. the "john school" program option as a condition of a suspended sentence; and
4. implementation of a "prostitution court" that offers consistency in adjudication and diversion or sentencing options for prostituted women that parallel those offered to male buyers through john school programs; and
5. *Charging pimps under applicable state and federal human trafficking laws, such as ORC Section 2905.32 or 18 U.S. Code 1590.

Police Department

5. The Police Department's publishing the names of individuals convicted for prostitution-related offenses through a press release, which is then carried or summarized in local news outlets, on their website or on the City of Cincinnati's government access television channel; and

Office of Administrative Hearings

6. Increasing the fine for violations of Cincinnati Municipal Code (CMC) Section 759-3, Use of a Motor Vehicle for Prostitution or Solicitation Prohibited, from a Class D (\$500 fine) to a Class E (\$1000 fine) Civil Offense:
 - a. for all offenses, or
 - b. for an offender's subsequent offense(s); and
7. Earmarking civil fines collected under CMC Section 759-3 to be used specifically for reverse stings, investigations or programs aimed at reducing prostitution and sex trafficking.

2014 APR 29 AM 8:59

CITY OF CINCINNATI
CLERK OF COUNCIL

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Councilmember Yvette Simpson

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Statement

Ohio ranks 5th in the nation for human trafficking and 88 percent of Ohio's human trafficking involves sex trafficking.¹ Sex trafficking and prostitution-related offenses have a devastating impact on Cincinnati communities. It is crucial to combat these crimes to help exploited persons and improve our neighborhoods.

To reduce the impact of prostitution on communities, much of the recent focus on the statewide and national levels has been on the buyers of sex or "johns." A 2012 report funded by the Department of Justice outlined a list of efforts used across the country to combat the demand for commercial sex.² Cincinnati is one of the at least 826 cities in the United States to use anti-demand tactics (e.g. reverse stings, seizing automobiles used to solicit sex, and "john school" education or treatment programs for arrestees).³

While these current practices are useful, some local communities are still impacted greatly by prostitution activity. Because of this, we should continue to review additional measures to minimize the damaging impact of prostitution. The measures suggested above could be very effective tools in combating demand and providing new opportunities to help exploited women. The Administration should explore and implement these measures and others that could effectively reduce the pervasiveness of these crimes in our communities.

¹ *Human Trafficking Exists in Every Zip Code*, Ohio Bar Association, July 8, 2013.

<https://www.ohiobar.org/ForPublic/Resources/LawYouCanUse/Pages/Human-Trafficking-Exists-in-Every-Ohio-Zip-Code.aspx>

² *A National Overview of Prostitution and Sex Trafficking Demand Reduction Efforts*, June 2012 (Executive Summary Pages 21-24).

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/238796.pdf>

³ *A National Overview of Prostitution and Sex Trafficking Demand Reduction Efforts*, June 2012 (Executive Summary Pages 3).

JH