

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Work Group

Review of enacted measures related to CSEC*

2019:

- SB 596 - Provides that if person reports commission of person felony to emergency communications system or law enforcement agency, evidence of prostitution obtained as result of making report may not be used against person in prosecution for prostitution or attempted prostitution.
- SB 597- Authorizes use of pseudonym, initials or other signifier instead of name of witness or victim, or witness if witness is also victim, in indictment when specified requirements are met. Limits disclosure. Provides for confidentiality of document containing name of witness or victim until entry of final judgment on case unless court orders otherwise based on finding of good cause

2018:

- SB 1543—Includes ability to vacate conviction for prostitution when conviction is violation of municipal prostitution ordinance.

2017:

- SB 249—Creates process for vacating conviction of prostitution if person can show, by clear and convincing evidence, that the use of force, intimidation, fraud, or coercion caused the person to engage in the sex act that underlies the conviction.
- SB 250—Creates affirmative defense to crime of prostitution if defendant can prove by a preponderance of evidence that defendant was a victim of sex trafficking.
- SB 375—Creates public-private partnership to supply and post trafficking information at rest areas, including hotlines and text message lines.
- HB 2740—Includes victims age 15, 16, or 17 in trafficking of persons for engaging crime of trafficking in persons for use in commercial sex act.

2016:

- HB 4082—Adds receiving or agreeing to receive goods, services, or something else of value that is derived from prostitution to crime of promoting prostitution.

2015:

- HB 2205—Establishes Fund to End Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children within DOJ.
- HB 2206—Renames crime of “patronizing a prostitute” to “commercial sexual solicitation.”
- HB 2908—Brings Oregon law into compliance with federal Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2015, which included several changes designed to reduce risk of trafficking of foster children and increase services to youth in need.
- HB 3143—Directs public-private partnership between DCBS, OLCC, and nonprofit organizations to supply bars and other establishments with information on human trafficking and resources for victims, including hotline.

*Created by LPRO staff, update 01/2021. Not intended to be a comprehensive list of relevant legislation, please contact Gillian.Fischer@oregonlegislature.gov with questions or concerns.