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By the Committees on Budget Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations; and Children, Families, and Elder Affairs; and Senator Flores

604-02081-12 2012202c2 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sexual exploitation; providing a short title; amending s. 39.001, F.S.; providing legislative intent and goals; conforming crossreferences; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "abuse," "child who is found to be dependent," and "sexual abuse of a child"; amending s. 39.401, F.S.; authorizing delivery of children alleged to be dependent and sexually exploited to short-term safe houses; amending s. 39.402, F.S.; providing for a presumption that placement of a child alleged to have been sexually exploited in a short-term safe house is necessary; providing requirements for findings in a shelter hearing relating to placement of an allegedly sexually exploited child in a short-term safe house; amending s. 39.521, F.S.; providing for a presumption that placement of a child alleged to have been sexually exploited in a safe house is necessary; creating s. 39.524, F.S.; requiring assessment of certain children for placement in a safe house; providing for use of such assessments; providing requirements for safe houses receiving such children; requiring an annual report concerning safe-house placements; creating s. 409.1678, F.S.; providing definitions; requiring circuits of the Department of Children and Family Services to address child welfare service needs of sexually exploited children as a component of their master plans; providing duties, responsibilities, and

604-02081-12 2012202c2

requirements for safe houses and their operators; providing for training for law enforcement officials who are likely to encounter sexually exploited children; amending s. 796.07, F.S.; providing for an increased civil penalty for soliciting another to commit prostitution or related acts; providing for disposition of proceeds; amending s. 960.065, F.S.; allowing victim compensation for sexually exploited children; amending s. 985.115, F.S.; conforming a provision to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Florida Safe Harbor Act."

Section 2. Subsections (4) through (12) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) through (13), respectively, paragraph (c) of present subsection (7) and paragraph (b) of present subsection (9) are amended, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:

39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening.—

## (4) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION SERVICES.—

(a) The Legislature recognizes that child sexual exploitation is a serious problem nationwide and in this state.

The children at greatest risk of being sexually exploited are runaways and throwaways. Many of these children have a history of abuse and neglect. The vulnerability of these children starts

604-02081-12 2012202c2

with isolation from family and friends. Traffickers maintain control of child victims through psychological manipulation, force, drug addiction, or the exploitation of economic, physical, or emotional vulnerability. Children exploited through the sex trade often find it difficult to trust adults because of their abusive experiences. These children make up a population that is difficult to serve and even more difficult to rehabilitate.

- (b) The Legislature establishes the following goals for the state related to the status and treatment of sexually exploited children in the dependency process:
  - 1. To ensure the safety of children.
- 2. To provide for the treatment of such children as dependent children rather than as delinquents.
- 3. To sever the bond between exploited children and traffickers and to reunite these children with their families or provide them with appropriate guardians.
- 4. To enable such children to be willing and reliable witnesses in the prosecution of traffickers.
- (c) The Legislature finds that sexually exploited children need special care and services in the dependency process, including counseling, health care, substance abuse treatment, educational opportunities, and a safe environment secure from traffickers.
- (d) The Legislature further finds that sexually exploited children need the special care and services described in paragraph (c) independent of their citizenship, residency, alien, or immigrant status. It is the intent of the Legislature that this state provide such care and services to all sexually

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604-02081-12 2012202c2

exploited children in this state who are not otherwise receiving comparable services, such as those under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act, 22 U.S.C. ss. 7101 et seq.

- (8) $\frac{(7)}{(7)}$  OFFICE OF ADOPTION AND CHILD PROTECTION.—
- (c) The office is authorized and directed to:
- 1. Oversee the preparation and implementation of the state plan established under subsection (9) (8) and revise and update the state plan as necessary.
- 2. Provide for or make available continuing professional education and training in the prevention of child abuse and neglect.
- 3. Work to secure funding in the form of appropriations, gifts, and grants from the state, the Federal Government, and other public and private sources in order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for the promotion of adoption, support of adoptive families, and child abuse prevention efforts.
- 4. Make recommendations pertaining to agreements or contracts for the establishment and development of:
- a. Programs and services for the promotion of adoption, support of adoptive families, and prevention of child abuse and neglect.
- b. Training programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect.
- c. Multidisciplinary and discipline-specific training programs for professionals with responsibilities affecting children, young adults, and families.
  - d. Efforts to promote adoption.
  - e. Postadoptive services to support adoptive families.

604-02081-12 2012202c2

5. Monitor, evaluate, and review the development and quality of local and statewide services and programs for the promotion of adoption, support of adoptive families, and prevention of child abuse and neglect and shall publish and distribute an annual report of its findings on or before January 1 of each year to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the head of each state agency affected by the report, and the appropriate substantive committees of the Legislature. The report shall include:

- a. A summary of the activities of the office.
- b. A summary of the adoption data collected and reported to the federal Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) and the federal Administration for Children and Families.
- c. A summary of the child abuse prevention data collected and reported to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) and the federal Administration for Children and Families.
- d. A summary detailing the timeliness of the adoption process for children adopted from within the child welfare system.
- e. Recommendations, by state agency, for the further development and improvement of services and programs for the promotion of adoption, support of adoptive families, and prevention of child abuse and neglect.
- f. Budget requests, adoption promotion and support needs, and child abuse prevention program needs by state agency.
  - 6. Work with the direct-support organization established

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604-02081-12 2012202c2

under s. 39.0011 to receive financial assistance.

- (10) <del>(9)</del> FUNDING AND SUBSEQUENT PLANS.-
- (b) The office and the other agencies and organizations listed in paragraph  $(9)\frac{(8)}{(a)}$  shall readdress the state plan and make necessary revisions every 5 years, at a minimum. Such revisions shall be submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate no later than June 30 of each year divisible by 5. At least biennially, the office shall review the state plan and make any necessary revisions based on changing needs and program evaluation results. An annual progress report shall be submitted to update the state plan in the years between the 5-year intervals. In order to avoid duplication of effort, these required plans may be made a part of or merged with other plans required by either the state or Federal Government, so long as the portions of the other state or Federal Government plan that constitute the state plan for the promotion of adoption, support of adoptive families, and prevention of child abuse, abandonment, and neglect are clearly identified as such and are provided to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate as required above.
- Section 3. Subsections (2) and (15) and paragraph (g) of subsection (67) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 39.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (2) "Abuse" means any willful act or threatened act that results in any physical, mental, or sexual <u>abuse</u>, injury, or harm that causes or is likely to cause the child's physical,

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604-02081-12 2012202c2

mental, or emotional health to be significantly impaired. Abuse of a child includes acts or omissions. Corporal discipline of a child by a parent or legal custodian for disciplinary purposes does not in itself constitute abuse when it does not result in harm to the child.

- (15) "Child who is found to be dependent" means a child who, pursuant to this chapter, is found by the court:
- (a) To have been abandoned, abused, or neglected by the child's parent or parents or legal custodians;
- (b) To have been surrendered to the department, the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, or a licensed child-placing agency for purpose of adoption;
- (c) To have been voluntarily placed with a licensed child-caring agency, a licensed child-placing agency, an adult relative, the department, or the former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, after which placement, under the requirements of this chapter, a case plan has expired and the parent or parents or legal custodians have failed to substantially comply with the requirements of the plan;
- (d) To have been voluntarily placed with a licensed childplacing agency for the purposes of subsequent adoption, and a parent or parents have signed a consent pursuant to the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure;
- (e) To have no parent or legal custodians capable of providing supervision and care;  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$
- (f) To be at substantial risk of imminent abuse, abandonment, or neglect by the parent or parents or legal custodians; or
  - (g) To have been sexually exploited and to have no parent,

604-02081-12 2012202c2

legal custodian, or responsible adult relative currently known
and capable of providing the necessary and appropriate
supervision and care.

- (67) "Sexual abuse of a child" means one or more of the following acts:
- (g) The sexual exploitation of a child, which includes allowing, encouraging, or forcing a child to:
  - 1. Solicit for or engage in prostitution; or
- Engage in a sexual performance, as defined by chapter
   827; or
- 3. Participate in the trade of sex trafficking as provided in s. 796.035.
- Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 39.401, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 39.401 Taking a child alleged to be dependent into custody; law enforcement officers and authorized agents of the department.—
- (2) If the law enforcement officer takes the child into custody, that officer shall:
- (b) Deliver the child to an authorized agent of the department, stating the facts by reason of which the child was taken into custody and sufficient information to establish probable cause that the child is abandoned, abused, or neglected, or otherwise dependent. In the case of a child for whom there is probable cause to believe he or she has been sexually exploited, the law enforcement officer may deliver the child to the appropriate short-term safe house as provided for in s. 409.1678 if a short-term safe house is available.

604-02081-12 2012202c2

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For cases involving allegations of abandonment, abuse, or neglect, or other dependency cases, within 3 days after such release or within 3 days after delivering the child to an authorized agent of the department, the law enforcement officer who took the child into custody shall make a full written report to the department.

- (3) If the child is taken into custody by, or is delivered to, an authorized agent of the department, the agent shall review the facts supporting the removal with an attorney representing the department. The purpose of the review is to determine whether there is probable cause for the filing of a shelter petition.
- (b) If the facts are sufficient and the child has not been returned to the custody of the parent or legal custodian, the department shall file the petition and schedule a hearing, and the attorney representing the department shall request that a shelter hearing be held within 24 hours after the removal of the child. While awaiting the shelter hearing, the authorized agent of the department may place the child in licensed shelter care, or in a short-term safe house if the child is a sexually exploited child, or may release the child to a parent or legal custodian or responsible adult relative or the adoptive parent of the child's sibling who shall be given priority consideration over a licensed placement, or a responsible adult approved by the department if this is in the best interests of the child. Placement of a child which is not in a licensed shelter must be preceded by a criminal history records check as required under s. 39.0138. In addition, the department may authorize placement

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604-02081-12 2012202c2

of a housekeeper/homemaker in the home of a child alleged to be dependent until the parent or legal custodian assumes care of the child.

Section 5. Subsection (2) and paragraphs (a), (d), and (h) of subsection (8) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.402 Placement in a shelter.-
- (2) A child taken into custody may be placed or continued in a shelter only if one or more of the criteria in subsection (1) apply applies and the court has made a specific finding of fact regarding the necessity for removal of the child from the home and has made a determination that the provision of appropriate and available services will not eliminate the need for placement. In the case of a child who is alleged to have been sexually exploited, there is a rebuttable presumption that placement in a short-term safe house is necessary.
- (8) (a) A child may not be held in a shelter longer than 24 hours unless an order so directing is entered by the court after a shelter hearing. In the interval until the shelter hearing is held, the decision to place the child in a shelter or release the child from a shelter lies with the protective investigator. In the case of a child who is alleged to have been sexually exploited, there is a rebuttable presumption that placement in a short-term safe house is necessary.
- (d) At the shelter hearing, in order to continue the child in shelter care:
- 1. The department must establish probable cause that reasonable grounds for removal exist and that the provision of appropriate and available services will not eliminate the need

604-02081-12 2012202c2

291 for placement;

- 2. The department must establish probable cause for the belief that the child has been sexually exploited and, therefore, that placement in a short-term safe house is the most appropriate environment for the child; or
- 3.2. The court must determine that additional time is necessary, which may not exceed 72 hours, in which to obtain and review documents pertaining to the family in order to appropriately determine the risk to the child during which time the child shall remain in the department's custody, if so ordered by the court.
- (h) The order for placement of a child in shelter care must identify the parties present at the hearing and must contain written findings:
- 1. That placement in shelter care is necessary based on the criteria in subsections (1) and (2).
- 2. That placement in shelter care is in the best interest of the child.
- 3. That continuation of the child in the home is contrary to the welfare of the child because the home situation presents a substantial and immediate danger to the child's physical, mental, or emotional health or safety which cannot be mitigated by the provision of preventive services.
- 4. That based upon the allegations of the petition for placement in shelter care, there is probable cause to believe that the child is dependent or that the court needs additional time, which may not exceed 72 hours, in which to obtain and review documents pertaining to the family in order to appropriately determine the risk to the child.

604-02081-12 2012202c2

5. That the department has made reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the home. A finding of reasonable effort by the department to prevent or eliminate the need for removal may be made and the department is deemed to have made reasonable efforts to prevent or eliminate the need for removal if:

- a. The first contact of the department with the family occurs during an emergency;
- b. The appraisal of the home situation by the department indicates that the home situation presents a substantial and immediate danger to the child's physical, mental, or emotional health or safety which cannot be mitigated by the provision of preventive services;
- c. The child cannot safely remain at home, either because there are no preventive services that can ensure the health and safety of the child or because, even with appropriate and available services being provided, the health and safety of the child cannot be ensured;
  - d. The child has been sexually exploited; or
- $\underline{\text{e.d.}}$  The parent or legal custodian is alleged to have committed any of the acts listed as grounds for expedited termination of parental rights in s. 39.806(1)(f)-(i).
- 6. That the court notified the parents, relatives that are providing out-of-home care for the child, or legal custodians of the time, date, and location of the next dependency hearing and of the importance of the active participation of the parents, relatives that are providing out-of-home care for the child, or legal custodians in all proceedings and hearings.
  - 7. That the court notified the parents or legal custodians

604-02081-12 2012202c2

of their right to counsel to represent them at the shelter hearing and at each subsequent hearing or proceeding, and the right of the parents to appointed counsel, pursuant to the procedures set forth in s. 39.013.

8. That the court notified relatives who are providing outof-home care for a child as a result of the shelter petition being granted that they have the right to attend all subsequent hearings, to submit reports to the court, and to speak to the court regarding the child, if they so desire.

Section 6. Paragraph (f) of subsection (1) and paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-
- (1) A disposition hearing shall be conducted by the court, if the court finds that the facts alleged in the petition for dependency were proven in the adjudicatory hearing, or if the parents or legal custodians have consented to the finding of dependency or admitted the allegations in the petition, have failed to appear for the arraignment hearing after proper notice, or have not been located despite a diligent search having been conducted.
- (f) If the court places the child in an out-of-home placement, the disposition order must include a written determination that the child cannot safely remain at home with reunification or family preservation services and that removal of the child is necessary to protect the child. If the child is removed before the disposition hearing, the order must also include a written determination as to whether, after removal, the department made a reasonable effort to reunify the parent

604-02081-12 2012202c2

and child. Reasonable efforts to reunify are not required if the court finds that any of the acts listed in s. 39.806(1)(f)-(1) have occurred. The department has the burden of demonstrating that it made reasonable efforts.

- 1. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "reasonable effort" means the exercise of reasonable diligence and care by the department to provide the services ordered by the court or delineated in the case plan.
- 2. In support of its determination as to whether reasonable efforts have been made, the court shall:
- a. Enter written findings as to whether prevention or reunification efforts were indicated.
- b. If prevention or reunification efforts were indicated, include a brief written description of what appropriate and available prevention and reunification efforts were made.
- c. Indicate in writing why further efforts could or could not have prevented or shortened the separation of the parent and child.
- 3. A court may find that the department made a reasonable effort to prevent or eliminate the need for removal if:
- a. The first contact of the department with the family occurs during an emergency;
- b. The appraisal by the department of the home situation indicates a substantial and immediate danger to the child's safety or physical, mental, or emotional health which cannot be mitigated by the provision of preventive services;
- c. The child cannot safely remain at home, because there are no preventive services that can ensure the health and safety of the child or, even with appropriate and available services

604-02081-12 2012202c2

being provided, the health and safety of the child cannot be ensured. There is a rebuttable presumption that any child who has been found to be a victim of sexual exploitation as defined in s. 39.01(67)(g) meets the terms of this sub-subparagraph; or

- d. The parent is alleged to have committed any of the acts listed as grounds for expedited termination of parental rights under s. 39.806(1)(f)-(1).
- 4. A reasonable effort by the department for reunification has been made if the appraisal of the home situation by the department indicates that the severity of the conditions of dependency is such that reunification efforts are inappropriate. The department has the burden of demonstrating to the court that reunification efforts were inappropriate.
- 5. If the court finds that the prevention or reunification effort of the department would not have permitted the child to remain safely at home, the court may commit the child to the temporary legal custody of the department or take any other action authorized by this chapter.
- (3) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court shall determine the appropriate placement for the child as follows:
- (d) If the child cannot be safely placed in a nonlicensed placement, the court shall commit the child to the temporary legal custody of the department. Such commitment invests in the department all rights and responsibilities of a legal custodian. The department shall not return any child to the physical care and custody of the person from whom the child was removed, except for court-approved visitation periods, without the approval of the court. Any order for visitation or other contact

604-02081-12 2012202c2

must conform to the provisions of s. 39.0139. There is a rebuttable presumption that any child who has been found to be a victim of sexual exploitation as defined in s. 39.01(67)(g) be committed to a safe house as provided for in s. 409.1678. The term of such commitment continues until terminated by the court or until the child reaches the age of 18. After the child is committed to the temporary legal custody of the department, all further proceedings under this section are governed by this chapter.

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Protective supervision continues until the court terminates it or until the child reaches the age of 18, whichever date is first. Protective supervision shall be terminated by the court whenever the court determines that permanency has been achieved for the child, whether with a parent, another relative, or a legal custodian, and that protective supervision is no longer needed. The termination of supervision may be with or without retaining jurisdiction, at the court's discretion, and shall in either case be considered a permanency option for the child. The order terminating supervision by the department shall set forth the powers of the custodian of the child and shall include the powers ordinarily granted to a quardian of the person of a minor unless otherwise specified. Upon the court's termination of supervision by the department, no further judicial reviews are required, so long as permanency has been established for the child.

Section 7. Section 39.524, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.524 Safe-harbor placement.

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604-02081-12 2012202c2

(1) Except as provided in s. 39.407, any dependent child 6 years of age or older who has been found to be a victim of sexual exploitation as defined in s. 39.01(67)(q) must be assessed for placement in a safe house as provided in s. 409.1678. The assessment shall be conducted by the department or its agent and shall incorporate and address current and historical information from any law enforcement reports; psychological testing or evaluation that has occurred; current and historical information from the guardian ad litem, if one has been assigned; current and historical information from any current therapist, teacher, or other professional who has knowledge of the child and has worked with the child; and any other information concerning the availability and suitability of safe-house placement. If such placement is determined to be appropriate as a result of this procedure, the child must be placed in a safe house, if one is available. As used in this section, the term "available" as it relates to a placement means a placement that is located within the circuit or that is otherwise reasonably accessible.

- (1) and the actions taken as a result of the assessment must be included in the next judicial review of the child. At each subsequent judicial review, the court must be advised in writing of the status of the child's placement, with special reference regarding the stability of the placement and the permanency planning for the child.
- (3) Any safe house that receives children under this section shall establish special permanency teams dedicated to overcoming the special permanency challenges presented by this

604-02081-12 2012202c2

population of children. Each facility shall report to the department its success in achieving permanency for children placed by the department in its care at intervals that allow the current information to be provided to the court at each judicial review for the child.

- (4) (a) By December 1 of each year, the department shall report to the Legislature on the placement of children in safe houses during the year, including the criteria used to determine the placement of children, the number of children who were evaluated for placement, the number of children who were placed based upon the evaluation, and the number of children who were not placed.
- (b) The department shall maintain data specifying the number of children who were referred to a safe house for whom placement was unavailable and the counties in which such placement was unavailable. The department shall include this data in its report under this subsection so that the Legislature may consider this information in developing the General Appropriations Act.

Section 8. Section 409.1678, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- $\underline{409.1678}$  Safe harbor for children who are victims of sexual exploitation.—
  - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Child advocate" means an employee of a short-term safe house who has been trained to work with and advocate for the needs of sexually exploited children. The advocate shall accompany the child to all court appearances, meetings with law enforcement, and the state attorney's office and shall serve as

604-02081-12 2012202c2

a liaison between the short-term safe house and the court.

- (b) "Safe house" means a living environment that has set aside gender-specific, separate, and distinct living quarters for sexually exploited children who have been adjudicated dependent or delinquent and need to reside in a secure residential facility with staff members awake 24 hours a day. A safe house shall be operated by a licensed family foster home or residential child-caring agency as defined in s. 409.175, including a runaway youth center as defined in s. 409.441. Each facility must be appropriately licensed in this state as a residential child-caring agency as defined in s. 409.175 and must be accredited by July 1, 2013. A safe house serving children who have been sexually exploited must have available staff or contract personnel with the clinical expertise, credentials, and training to provide services identified in paragraph (2) (b).
- (c) "Secure" means that a child is supervised 24 hours a day by staff members who are awake while on duty.
- (d) "Sexually exploited child" means a dependent child who has suffered sexual exploitation as defined in s. 39.01(67)(g) and is ineligible for relief and benefits under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act, 22 U.S.C. ss. 7101 et seq.
- (e) "Short-term safe house" means a shelter operated by a licensed residential child-caring agency as defined in s. 409.175, including a runaway youth center as defined in s. 409.441, that has set aside gender-specific, separate, and distinct living quarters for sexually exploited children. In addition to shelter, the house shall provide services and care to sexually exploited children, including food, clothing,

604-02081-12 2012202c2

medical care, counseling, and appropriate crisis intervention services at the time they are taken into custody by law enforcement or the department.

- (2) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, pursuant to regulations of the department, every circuit of the department shall address the child welfare service needs of sexually exploited children as a component of the circuit's master plan. This determination shall be made in consultation with local law enforcement, runaway and homeless youth program providers, local probation departments, local community-based care and social services, local guardians ad litem, public defenders, state attorney's offices, and child advocates and services providers who work directly with sexually exploited youth.
- (b) The lead agency, not-for-profit agency, or local government entity providing safe-house services is responsible for security, crisis intervention services, general counseling and victim-witness counseling, a comprehensive assessment, residential care, transportation, access to behavioral health services, recreational activities, food, clothing, supplies, infant care, and miscellaneous expenses associated with caring for these children; for necessary arrangement for or provision of educational services, including life skills services and planning services to successfully transition residents back to the community; and for ensuring necessary and appropriate health and dental care.
- (c) This section does not prohibit any provider of these services from appropriately billing Medicaid for services rendered, from contracting with a local school district for

604-02081-12 2012202c2

educational services, or from obtaining federal or local funding for services provided, as long as two or more funding sources do not pay for the same specific service that has been provided to a child.

- (d) The lead agency, not-for-profit agency, or local government entity providing safe-house services has the legal authority for children served in a safe-house program, as provided in chapter 39 or this chapter, as appropriate, to enroll the child in school, to sign for a driver's license for the child, to cosign loans and insurance for the child, to sign for medical treatment of the child, and to authorize other such activities.
- (e) All of the services created under this section may, to the extent possible provided by law, be available to all sexually exploited children whether they are accessed voluntarily, as a condition of probation, through a diversion program, through a proceeding under chapter 39, or through a referral from a local community-based care or social service agency.
- (3) The local circuit administrator may, to the extent that funds are available, in conjunction with local law enforcement officials, contract with an appropriate not-for-profit agency having experience working with sexually exploited children to train law enforcement officials who are likely to encounter sexually exploited children in the course of their law enforcement duties on the provisions of this section and how to identify and obtain appropriate services for sexually exploited children. Circuits may work cooperatively to provide such training, and such training may be provided on a regional basis.

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604-02081-12 2012202c2

The department shall assist circuits in obtaining any available funds for the purposes of conducting law enforcement training from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the United States Department of Justice.

Section 9. Section 796.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

796.07 Prohibiting prostitution <u>and related acts</u>, etc.; evidence; penalties; definitions.

- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Prostitution" means the giving or receiving of the body for sexual activity for hire but excludes sexual activity between spouses.
  - (b) "Lewdness" means any indecent or obscene act.
- (c) "Assignation" means the making of any appointment or engagement for prostitution or lewdness, or any act in furtherance of such appointment or engagement.
- (d) "Sexual activity" means oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by, or union with, the sexual organ of another; anal or vaginal penetration of another by any other object; or the handling or fondling of the sexual organ of another for the purpose of masturbation; however, the term does not include acts done for bona fide medical purposes.
  - (2) It is unlawful:
- (a) To own, establish, maintain, or operate any place, structure, building, or conveyance for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution.
- (b) To offer, or to offer or agree to secure, another for the purpose of prostitution or for any other lewd or indecent act.

604-02081-12 2012202c2

(c) To receive, or to offer or agree to receive, any person into any place, structure, building, or conveyance for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness, or assignation, or to permit any person to remain there for such purpose.

- (d) To direct, take, or transport, or to offer or agree to direct, take, or transport, any person to any place, structure, or building, or to any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the purpose of such directing, taking, or transporting is prostitution, lewdness, or assignation.
- (e) To offer to commit, or to commit, or to engage in, prostitution, lewdness, or assignation.
- (f) To solicit, induce, entice, or procure another to commit prostitution, lewdness, or assignation.
- (g) To reside in, enter, or remain in, any place, structure, or building, or to enter or remain in any conveyance, for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness, or assignation.
- (h) To aid, abet, or participate in any of the acts or things enumerated in this subsection.
- (i) To purchase the services of any person engaged in prostitution.
- (3) (a) In the trial of a person charged with a violation of this section, testimony concerning the reputation of any place, structure, building, or conveyance involved in the charge, testimony concerning the reputation of any person residing in, operating, or frequenting such place, structure, building, or conveyance, and testimony concerning the reputation of the defendant is admissible in evidence in support of the charge.
  - (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a police

604-02081-12 2012202c2

officer may testify as an offended party in an action regarding charges filed pursuant to this section.

- (4) A person who violates any provision of this section commits:
- (a) A misdemeanor of the second degree for a first violation, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A misdemeanor of the first degree for a second violation, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) A felony of the third degree for a third or subsequent violation, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (5) A person who is charged with a third or subsequent violation of this section shall be offered admission to a pretrial intervention program or a substance-abuse treatment program as provided in s. 948.08.
- (6) A person who violates paragraph (2)(f) shall be assessed a civil penalty of \$5,000 \$500 if the violation results in any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal.

  Of the proceeds from each penalty penalties assessed under this subsection, \$500 shall be paid to the circuit court administrator for the sole purpose of paying the administrative costs of treatment-based drug court programs provided under s. 397.334 and \$4,500 shall be paid to the Department of Children and Family Services for the sole purpose of funding safe houses and short-term safe houses as provided in s. 409.1678.

Section 10. Section 960.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

960.065 Eligibility for awards.-

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the following

604-02081-12 2012202c2

persons shall be eligible for awards pursuant to this chapter:

(a) A victim.

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- (b) An intervenor.
- (c) A surviving spouse, parent or guardian, sibling, or child of a deceased victim or intervenor.
- (d) Any other person who is dependent for his or her principal support upon a deceased victim or intervenor.
  - (2) Any claim filed by or on behalf of a person who:
- (a) Committed or aided in the commission of the crime upon which the claim for compensation was based;
- (b) Was engaged in an unlawful activity at the time of the crime upon which the claim for compensation is based;
- (c) Was in custody or confined, regardless of conviction, in a county or municipal detention facility, a state or federal correctional facility, or a juvenile detention or commitment facility at the time of the crime upon which the claim for compensation is based;
- (d) Has been adjudicated as a habitual felony offender, habitual violent offender, or violent career criminal under s. 775.084; or
- (e) Has been adjudicated guilty of a forcible felony offense as described in s. 776.08,

## is ineligible shall not be eligible for an award.

(3) Any claim filed by or on behalf of a person who was in custody or confined, regardless of adjudication, in a county or municipal facility, a state or federal correctional facility, or a juvenile detention, commitment, or assessment facility at the time of the crime upon which the claim is based, who has been

604-02081-12 2012202c2

adjudicated as a habitual felony offender under s. 775.084, or who has been adjudicated guilty of a forcible felony offense as described in s. 776.08, renders the person ineligible shall not be eligible for an award. Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon a finding by the Crime Victims' Services Office of the existence of mitigating or special circumstances that would render such a disqualification unjust, an award may be approved. A decision that mitigating or special circumstances do not exist in a case subject to this section does shall not constitute final agency action subject to review pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

- (4) Payment may not be made under this chapter if the person who committed the crime upon which the claim is based will receive any direct or indirect financial benefit from such payment, unless such benefit is minimal or inconsequential. Payment may not be denied based on the victim's familial relationship to the offender or based upon the sharing of a residence by the victim and offender, except to prevent unjust enrichment of the offender.
- (5) A person is not ineligible for an award pursuant to paragraph (2)(a), paragraph (2)(b), or paragraph (2)(c) if that person is a victim of sexual exploitation of a child as defined in s. 39.01(67)(g).

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 985.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.115 Release or delivery from custody.-

(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court under s. 985.255 or s. 985.26, and unless there is a need to hold the child, a person taking a child into custody shall attempt to release the child as follows:

604-02081-12 2012202c2 755 (b) Contingent upon specific appropriation, to a shelter approved by the department or to an authorized agent or short-756 term safe house under s. 39.401(2)(b). 757 Section 12. This act shall take effect January 1, 2013. 758