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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 ss. 39.402 and 39.521, F.S.; requiring a child who has been or is alleged to have been sexually exploited to be placed in a facility that offers treatment; creating s. 39.524, F.S.; requiring assessment of certain children for placement in a facility that treats sexually exploited children; providing for use of such assessments; requiring facilities to report to the Department of Children and Family Services their success in achieving permanency for children who have been sexually exploited; requiring the department to address child welfare service needs of sexually exploited children as a component of its master plan; requiring the department to develop guidelines for treating sexually exploited children; authorizing the department, to the extent that funds are available, to 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 such children; requiring certain reports to the Legislature; creating s. 409.1678, F.S.; providing

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

definitions; providing duties, responsibilities, and requirements for safe houses and their operators; amending s. 409.175, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "family foster home" and "residential child-caring agency" to include safe houses; amending s. 796.07, F.S.; increasing the 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; 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.

Many of these children have a history of abuse and neglect.

Traffickers maintain control of child victims through

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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.
- 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, including counseling, health care, substance abuse treatment, educational opportunities, and a safe environment secure from traffickers.
- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature that this state provide such care and services to all sexually 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) (7) OFFICE OF ADOPTION AND CHILD PROTECTION.—
 - (c) The office is authorized and directed to:
 - 1. Oversee the preparation and implementation of the state

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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.
- 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

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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 under s. 39.0011 to receive financial assistance.
 - (10) (9) FUNDING AND SUBSEQUENT PLANS.—
- (b) The office and the other agencies and organizations listed in paragraph (9)(a) $\frac{(8)}{(a)}$ shall readdress the state plan

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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, 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

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

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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
- 2. 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. Subsection (2) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, is 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. If a child has been sexually exploited, the child shall be placed in a facility that offers treatment for sexually exploited children.
- Section 5. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 39.521, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.521 Disposition hearings; powers of disposition.-
- (3) When any child is adjudicated by a court to be dependent, the court shall determine the appropriate placement for the child as follows:

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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 must conform to the provisions of s. 39.0139. If a child is alleged to have been sexually exploited, the child shall be placed in a facility that offers treatment for sexually exploited children. 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

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powers ordinarily granted to a guardian 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 6. Section 39.524, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

39.524 Placement of sexually exploited children.-

- (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)(g) must be assessed for placement in a facility that is appropriate to serve sexually exploited children. 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 appropriate placement.
- (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

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regarding the stability of the placement and the permanency planning for the child.

- (3) Each facility shall report to the department its success in achieving permanency for children who have been sexually exploited and placed by the department at intervals that allow the current information to be provided to the court at each judicial review for the child.
- (4) (a) The department shall address the child welfare service needs of sexually exploited children as a component of the department's master plan. This determination shall be made in consultation with local law enforcement, runaway and homeless youth program providers, local probation departments, lead agencies and subcontract providers, local guardians ad litem, public defenders, state attorney's offices, and child advocates and service providers who work directly with sexually exploited youth.
- (b) The department shall develop guidelines for serving children who have been sexually exploited and shall submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives detailing the department's master plan and guidelines by June 1, 2013. At a minimum, the plan must include:
- 1. The estimated number of children who have been sexually exploited who are in need of services currently and over the next 5 years.
- 2. Options for treating children who have been sexually exploited and recommendations on the best types of care for these children and reunification with the child's family, if

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308 appropriate.

- 3. Recommendations of specific services needed, including, but not limited to, assessment, security, and crisis and behavioral health services for children who have been sexually exploited.
- 4. Recommendations concerning partnerships with law enforcement and other state and local government entities to best serve children who have been sexually exploited.
- (c) The department may, to the extent that funds are available and 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.
- (5) By December 1 of each year, the department shall report to the Legislature on the placement of children in facilities that provide treatment for sexually exploited children 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.
- Section 7. Section 409.1678, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

409.1678 Safe house services for children who are victims of sexual exploitation.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

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- (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 a liaison between the short-term safe house and the court.
- "Safe house" means a living environment that has set (b) aside gender-specific, separate, and distinct <u>living quarters</u> 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)(a).
- (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)

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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, medical care, counseling, and appropriate crisis intervention services at the time they are taken into custody by law enforcement or the department.
- (2) (a) 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 sexually exploited 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.
- (b) 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 educational services, or from obtaining federal or local funding

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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.

- (c) 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 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.
- Section 8. Paragraphs (e) and (j) of subsection (2) of section 409.175, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 409.175 Licensure of family foster homes, residential child-caring agencies, and child-placing agencies; public records exemption.—
 - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (e) "Family foster home" means a private residence in which children who are unattended by a parent or legal guardian are provided 24-hour care. Such homes include emergency shelter family homes, safe houses, and specialized foster homes for children with special needs. A person who cares for a child of a friend for a period not to exceed 90 days, a relative who cares for a child and does not receive reimbursement for such care from the state or federal government, or an adoptive home which has been approved by the department or by a licensed child-placing agency for children placed for adoption is not considered a family foster home.

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- "Residential child-caring agency" means any person, (j) corporation, or agency, public or private, other than the child's parent or legal guardian, that provides staffed 24-hour care for children in facilities maintained for that purpose, regardless of whether operated for profit or whether a fee is charged. Such residential child-caring agencies include, but are not limited to, maternity homes, runaway shelters, group homes that are administered by an agency, emergency shelters that are not in private residences, short-term safe houses, safe houses, and wilderness camps. Residential child-caring agencies do not include hospitals, boarding schools, summer or recreation camps, nursing homes, or facilities operated by a governmental agency for the training, treatment, or secure care of delinquent youth, or facilities licensed under s. 393.067 or s. 394.875 or chapter 397.
- Section 9. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 796.07, Florida Statutes, is republished, and subsection (6) of that section is amended, to read:
- 796.07 Prohibiting prostitution and related acts, etc.; evidence; penalties; definitions.—
 - (2) It is unlawful:

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- (f) To solicit, induce, entice, or procure another to commit prostitution, lewdness, or assignation.
- (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

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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 services for sexually exploited children.

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 persons shall be eligible for awards pursuant to this chapter:
 - (a) A victim.

- (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.

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(e) Has been adjudicated guilty of a forcible felony offense as described in s. 776.08_{T}

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 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, is 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.

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(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).

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Section 11. This act shall take effect January 1, 2013.

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