By Senator Sobel

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to human trafficking; creating the "Florida Victim's Relief Act"; creating s. 90.50355, F.S.; defining the terms "confidential communication," "human-trafficking counselor," "trained volunteer," and "victim"; providing that a victim of human trafficking has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and to prevent any other person from disclosing, a confidential communication made by the victim to a human-trafficking counselor or trained volunteer or any record made in the course of advising, counseling, or assisting the victim; providing that the confidential communication or record may be disclosed only with the prior written consent of the victim; specifying by whom the privilege may be claimed; amending s. 772.104, F.S.; authorizing a court to award punitive damages to a person who proves by clear and convincing evidence that he or she has been subjected to sex trafficking or human trafficking; amending s. 787.06, F.S.; providing that in each instance in which a defendant pleads nolo contendere to, or is convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for, the crime of human trafficking, the victim of that crime is entitled to all benefits, rights, and compensation granted pursuant to law; providing that a defendant may assert an affirmative defense that the person was acting under duress or coerced into committing the offense of human trafficking for which he or she is being subject to prosecution; creating s.

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796.095, F.S.; authorizing a person convicted of committing the offense of prostitution and other sex crimes to file a motion to vacate the conviction if the person's participation in the offense was the result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking or of a severe form of trafficking; requiring certain specified conditions be met in order to file the motion; requiring the court to hold a hearing on a motion to vacate the conviction; permitting the court to dismiss the motion to vacate the conviction without a hearing if the court finds that the motion fails to assert grounds on which relief may be granted; providing that the person filing a motion to vacate the conviction has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence; providing that a minor is not required to show that force, fraud, or coercion was used against him or her at the time of the offense; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Florida Victim's Relief Act."

Section 2. Section 90.50355, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 90.50355 Human-trafficking counselor-victim privilege.-
- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Confidential communication" means a communication

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between a human-trafficking counselor or trained volunteer and a victim. The communication is confidential if it is not intended to be disclosed to a third person other than those persons who are:

- 1. Present to further the interest of the victim in the consultation, examination, or interview;
  - 2. Necessary for the transmission of the communication; and
- 3. Reasonably necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the human-trafficking counselor or the trained volunteer is consulted.
  - (b) "Human-trafficking counselor" means:
- 1. A psychotherapist as that term is defined in s. 90.503;
  or
- 2. A person who is employed and supervised by one of the persons specified in s. 90.503, who renders services to a victim of human trafficking, and who has received 40 hours of state-accredited training in assisting a victim of human trafficking; in civil and criminal law as it relates to human trafficking; in the trauma issues associated with victims of human trafficking; in peer counseling techniques; in the medical, legal, emotional, and social service needs of victims of human trafficking; and in the federal, state, and community resources available to meet the needs of victims of human trafficking.
- (c) "Trained volunteer" means a person who has completed 40 hours of state-accredited training in assisting a victim of human trafficking identical to that provided to a human-trafficking counselor, who is supervised by members of the staff of the psychotherapist or human-trafficking counselor, and who is included on a list of volunteers which is maintained by the

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human-trafficking counselors.

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(d) "Victim" is a person who consults a human-trafficking counselor or a trained volunteer for the purpose of securing advice, counseling, or assistance concerning a mental, physical, or emotional condition caused by human trafficking, alleged human trafficking, or attempted human trafficking.

- (3) A victim has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and to prevent any other person from disclosing, a confidential communication made by the victim to a human-trafficking counselor or trained volunteer or of any record made in the course of advising, counseling, or assisting the victim. The confidential communication or record may be disclosed only with the prior written consent of the victim. This privilege includes any advice given by the human-trafficking counselor or trained volunteer in the course of that relationship.
  - (4) The privilege may be claimed by:
- (a) The victim or the victim's attorney on his or her behalf.
  - (b) A guardian or conservator of the victim.
  - (c) The personal representative of a deceased victim.
- (d) The human-trafficking counselor or trained volunteer, but only on behalf of the victim. The authority of a human-trafficking counselor or trained volunteer to claim the privilege is presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.
- Section 3. Section 772.104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 772.104 Civil cause of action.-
  - (1) A Any person who proves by clear and convincing

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evidence that he or she has been <u>subjected to a injured by</u> reason of any violation of the provisions of s. 772.103 <u>has</u> shall have a cause of action for threefold the actual damages sustained and, in any such action, is entitled to minimum damages in the amount of \$200, and reasonable <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees and court costs in the trial and appellate courts.

- (2) As an alternative to recovery under subsection (1), a any person who proves by clear and convincing evidence that he or she has been injured by reason of a any violation of the provisions of s. 772.103 due to sex trafficking or human trafficking has shall have a cause of action for threefold the amount gained from the sex trafficking or human trafficking and in any such action is entitled to minimum damages in the amount of \$200 and reasonable attorney attorney's fees and court costs in the trial and appellate courts.
- (3) In no event shall Punitive damages <u>may</u> be awarded under this section. The defendant <u>may</u> shall be entitled to recover reasonable <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees and court costs in the trial and appellate courts upon a finding that the claimant raised a claim which was without substantial fact or legal support. In awarding <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees and costs under this section, the court <u>may</u> shall not consider the ability of the opposing party to pay such fees and costs. Nothing under This section does not limit shall be interpreted as limiting any right to recover <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees or costs provided under other provisions of law.

Section 4. Subsections (8) and (9) are added to section 787.06, Florida Statutes, to read:

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787.06 Human trafficking.-

- (8) In each instance in which a defendant pleads nolo contendere to, or is convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for, the crime of human trafficking under this section, the human-trafficking victim is entitled to all benefits, rights, and compensation granted pursuant to law.
- (9) When a defendant who is being prosecuted for trafficking in persons is also a victim of human trafficking, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant was acting under duress or coerced into committing the offenses for which he or she is being subject to prosecution. A human-trafficking victim who is also trafficking in persons is not criminally liable for a commercial sex act or illegal sexually explicit performance committed as a direct result of, or incident or related to, being trafficked.

Section 5. Section 796.095, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

796.095 Prostitution; motion to vacate conviction.-

- (1) A person convicted of committing the offense of offering, committing, or engaging in prostitution under s. 796.07(1), or convicted of a lesser offense when originally charged with a violation of s. 796.07(1), may file a motion to vacate the conviction if the person's participation in the offense was the result of the person having been a victim of human trafficking, as defined in s. 787.06, s. 796.04, or s. 796.045, or if the person is a victim of a severe form of trafficking as defined in 22 U.S.C. s. 7102(13).
  - (2) A motion filed under this section must:
  - (a) Be in writing;

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(b) Be signed and sworn to by the petitioner;

- (c) Be made within 6 years after the date that the person ceases to be a victim, subject to reasonable concerns for the safety of the defendant, family members of the defendant, or other victims of the trafficking that may be jeopardized by the bringing of a motion, or for other reasons consistent with the purpose of this section;
- (d) Describe all the grounds and evidence for vacation of a conviction which are available to the petitioner and of which the petitioner has or by the exercise of reasonable diligence should have knowledge, and provide copies of any official documents showing that the defendant is entitled to relief under this section; and
- (e) Be subject to the review and written approval of the state attorney responsible for prosecuting the offense that is the subject of the motion to vacate conviction.
- (3) The court shall hold a hearing on a motion filed under this section if the motion satisfies the requirements of subsection (2). The court may dismiss a motion without a hearing if the court finds that the motion fails to assert grounds on which relief may be granted.
- (4) If the court grants a motion filed under this section, the court shall vacate the conviction.
- (5) A person making a motion to vacate pursuant to this section has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence. A person making a motion regarding a conviction related to an offense committed while he or she was a minor is not required to show that force, fraud, or coercion was used against him or her at the time of the offense.

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204		Section	6.	This	act	shall	take	effect	October	1.	2013.		
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