- 1 HB432
- 2 117703-2
- 3 By Representatives Williams (J), Coleman, Todd, Hilliard,
- 4 McClurkin, Ison, Gipson, England, Ball, Allen, Hubbard, Love,
- 5 Galliher, Hill, Ward, Canfield, Hall, Moore (P), Drake,
- 6 Clouse, McClendon, Mask, Faust and Williams (P)
- 7 RFD: Judiciary
- 8 First Read: 26-JAN-10

1	ENGROSSED
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4	A BILL
5	TO BE ENTITLED
6	AN ACT
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8	Relating to human trafficking; to provide that it
9	would be unlawful for a person, by coercion or deception, to
10	cause another person to work or perform services having
11	financial value or require that person to perform certain
12	sexual activities; to provide penalties; to provide exemptions
13	to a corporation if the corporation was not aware of the
14	actions of its agents or employees; and in connection
15	therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement
16	of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the
17	meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of
18	1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official
19	Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as
20	amended.
21	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
22	Section 1. As used in this act, the following terms
23	shall have the following, or any combination of the following,
24	meanings ascribed to them by this section:
25	(1) COERCION. Any of the following:

a. Causing or threatening to cause serious harm

physical injury or mental suffering, to any person, physically

restraining or confining any person, or threatening to

physically restrain or confine any person or otherwise causing

the person performing or providing labor or services to

believe that the person or another person will suffer serious

harm physical injury or mental suffering.

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- b. Implementing any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm physical injury, mental suffering, to or physical restraint of any person.
- c. Destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or withholding from the person or another person, or threatening to destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or withhold from the person or another person, the person's or any person's actual or purported government records, immigration documents, identifying information, or personal or real property.
- d. Exposing or threatening to expose any fact or information that if revealed would tend to subject a person to criminal prosecution, criminal or immigration proceedings, hatred, contempt, or ridicule.
- e. Threatening to report the person or another person to immigration officials or to other law enforcement officials or otherwise blackmailing or extorting the person or another person.

f. Facilitating or controlling a victim's access to medical treatment or to a controlled substance, as the term is defined in Section 20-2-2, Code of Alabama 1975.

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- g. Rape or sodomy or threatened rape or sodomy of any person, as defined by Title 13A, Code of Alabama 1975.
 - (2) DECEPTION. Any of the following:
- a. Creating or confirming an impression of any existing fact or past event which is false and which the accused knows or believes to be false.
- b. Exerting financial control over the person or another person by placing the person or another person under the actor's control as a security or payment of a debt to the extent that, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined, the principal amount of the debt does not reasonably reflect the value of the items or services for which the debt was incurred, or preventing a person from acquiring information pertinent to the disposition of the debt.
- c. Promising benefits or the performance of services which the accused does not intend to deliver or perform or knows will not be delivered or performed. Evidence of failure to deliver benefits or perform services standing alone shall not be sufficient to authorize a conviction under this section.

- d. Using any scheme, plan, or pattern, whether overt or subtle, intended to cause any person to believe that, if the person did not perform such labor, services, acts, or performances, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or restraint physical injury or mental suffering.
- 6 (3) HUMAN TRAFFICKING. Engaging in labor or sexual servitude of another person.

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- (4) LABOR SERVITUDE. Work or service of economic or financial value which is performed or provided by another person and is induced or obtained by threat coercion, or deception.
- (5) MENTAL SUFFERING. A high degree of mental pain, emotional disturbances, such as distress, anxiety, public humiliation, or psychosomatic physical symptoms. It is more than mere disappointment, anger, resentment, wounded pride, or embarrassment and must be a direct result of the coercion and deception of being a victim of human trafficking.
- (6) PHYSICAL INJURY. Impairment of physical condition or substantial pain.
 - $\frac{(5)}{(7)}$ SEXUAL SERVITUDE. Any of the following:
- a. Any sexual conduct as defined in subdivision (3) of Section 14-11-30, Code of Alabama 1975, for which anything of value is directly or indirectly given, promised to, or received by any person, which conduct is induced or obtained by coercion or deception or which conduct is induced or obtained from a person.

- b. Sexual conduct includes, sexually explicit

 performances, meaning an act or show, intended to arouse,

 satisfy the sexual desires of, or appeal to the prurient

 interests of patrons or viewers, whether public or private,

 live, photographed, recorded, videotaped, or projected over

 the Internet, and commercial sex acts, meaning any sex act on

 account of which anything of value is given, promised to, or

 received, directly or indirectly, by any person.
 - (6) (8) TRAFFICKING VICTIM. Any person, including minors, subjected to labor servitude, sexual servitude, or involuntary servitude.

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- Section 2. (a) A person commits the crime of human trafficking in the first degree if:
- (1) He or she knowingly subjects another person to labor servitude or sexual servitude through use of coercion or deception.
- (2) He or she knowingly obtains, recruits, entices, solicits, induces, threatens, isolates, harbors, holds, restrains, transports, provides, or maintains any minor for the purpose of causing a minor to engage in sexual servitude.
- (3) For purposes of Section 2, it is not required that the defendant have knowledge of the victim's age, nor is reasonable mistake of age a defense to liability under this provision.
- (4) A corporation may be prosecuted for human trafficking in the first degree for an act or omission only if

1 an agent of the corporation performs the conduct which is an element of the crime while acting within the scope of his or her office or employment and on behalf of the corporation, and 3 the commission of the crime was either authorized, requested, commanded, performed, or within the scope of the person's 5 employment on behalf of the corporation or constituted a 6 7 pattern of human trafficking in the first degree conduct that 8 an agent of the company knew or should have known was 9 occurring.

(5) Any person who obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section, shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor felony.

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- 14 (b) Human trafficking in the first degree is a Class
 15 A felony.
 - Section 3. (a) A person commits the crime of human trafficking in the second degree if:
 - (1) He or she knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture or engagement for the purpose of sexual servitude or labor servitude.
 - (2) He or she recruits, entices, solicits, induces, harbors, transports, holds, restrains, provides, maintains, subjects, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of labor servitude or sexual servitude.

1 (3) A corporation may be prosecuted for human 2 trafficking in the second degree for an act or omission only if an agent of the corporation performs the conduct which is an element of the crime while acting within the scope of his or her office or employment and on behalf of the corporation, 5 and the commission of the crime was either authorized, 7 requested, commanded, performed, or within the scope of the person's employment on behalf of the corporation or 8 constituted a pattern of human trafficking in the second degree that an agent of the company knew or should have known 10 11 was occurring.

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- (4) Any person who obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section, shall be guilty of a Class $\frac{C}{A}$ misdemeanor.
- (b) Human trafficking in the second degree is a Class B felony, except that if the victim is under the age of 18 years, the term of imprisonment may not be less than 10 years.
- Section 4. Evidence of the following facts or conditions shall not constitute a defense in a prosecution for human trafficking in the first or second degree, nor shall the evidence preclude a finding of a violation:
- (1) A victim of human trafficking's sexual history or history of commercial sexual activity.

1 (2) A victim of human trafficking's connection by
2 blood or marriage to a defendant in the case or to anyone
3 involved in the victim's trafficking.

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- (3) Consent of or permission by a victim of human trafficking or anyone else on the victim's behalf to any commercial sex act or sexually explicit performance.
 - (4) Age of consent to sex, an act defined by paragraph b. of subdivision (5) of Section 1 of the definition for sexual servitude, legal age of marriage, or other discretionary age.
- (5) Mistake as to the victim of human trafficking's age, even if the mistake is reasonable.

Section 5. (a) A person or entity convicted of violations of this act shall be ordered to pay mandatory restitution to the victim promptly upon the conviction of the defendant, with the proceeds from property forfeited under this subsection Section 6 applied first to payment of restitution.

- (1) Costs of medical and psychological treatment, including physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation, at the court's discretion.
- (2) Costs of necessary transportation, temporary housing, and child care, at the court's discretion.
- (3) Attorney's Cost of the investigation and prosecution, attorney's fees, and other court-related costs such as victim advocate fees.

(4) The greater of (i) the value of the human trafficking victim's labor as guaranteed under the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA); or (ii) the gross income or value to the defendant of the victim's labor servitude or sexual servitude engaged in by the victim while in the human trafficking situation.

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- (5) Return of property, cost of damage to property, or full value of property if destroyed or damaged beyond repair.
- (6) Compensation for emotional distress, pain, and suffering.
 - household members or other family members in relocating away from the defendant or his or her associates, including, but not limited to, deposits for utilities and telephone service, deposits for rental housing, temporary lodging and food expenses, clothing, and personal items. Expenses incurred pursuant to this section shall be verified by law enforcement to be necessary for the personal safety of the victim or household or family members, or by a mental health treatment provider to be necessary for the emotional well-being of the victim.
- (8) Repatriation of the victim to his or her home country.
- $\frac{(9)}{(7)}$ Any and all other losses suffered by the victim as a result of violations of this act.

(b) For purposes of this section, the return of the victim to his or her home country or other absence of the victim from the jurisdiction shall not prevent the victim from receiving restitution.

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Section 6. A person who commits the offense of human trafficking in the first degree or human trafficking in the second degree shall forfeit to the State of Alabama any profits or proceeds and any interest in property that he or she has acquired or maintained that the sentencing court determines to have been acquired or maintained as a result of committing human trafficking in the first degree or human trafficking in the second degree shall qualify as offenses for forfeiture. Any assets seized shall first be used to pay restitution to trafficking victims and subsequently to pay any damages awarded to victims in a civil action. Any remaining assets shall go toward the cost of the investigation and prosecution and the remaining assets shall be remitted to funding the Alabama Crime Victim's Victims Compensation Fund.

Section 7. (a) An individual who is a victim of human trafficking may bring a civil action in the appropriate state court. The court may award actual damages, compensatory damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, and any other appropriate relief. A prevailing plaintiff shall also be awarded attorney's fees and costs. Treble damages shall be awarded on proof of actual damages where defendant's acts were willful and malicious.

(b) If a person entitled to sue is under a disability at the time the cause of action accrues, so that it is impossible or impracticable for him or her to bring an action, then the time of the disability is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action. Disability includes, but is not limited to, insanity, imprisonment, or other incapacity or incompetence.

(c) A defendant is estopped from asserting a defense of the statute of limitations when the expiration of the statute is due to conduct by the defendant inducing the plaintiff to delay the filing of the action or placing the plaintiff under duress.

Section 8. An action Any civil action or criminal prosecution for human trafficking in the first degree or human trafficking in the second degree shall be without a statute of limitations.

Section 9. In any a prosecution for prostitution of a human trafficking victim for the victim's illegal acts engaged in or performed as a result of labor servitude or sexual servitude, it shall be an affirmative defense that the person was a victim of human trafficking. A victim of human trafficking is not criminally liable for any illegal acts engaged in or performed as a result of labor servitude or sexual servitude committed as a direct result of, incident to, or related to, being subjected to human trafficking.

Section 10. (a) Prosecuting <u>District</u> attorneys and the Attorney General shall have concurrent authority to prosecute any criminal cases arising under this act and to perform any duty that necessarily appertains to this section.

(b) Each violation under this act shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 11. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

Section 12. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.

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3	House of Representatives
4 5 6 7	Read for the first time and referred to the House of Representatives committee on Judiciary 26-JAN-10
8 9 10 11	Read for the second time and placed on the calendar with 1 substitute and 04-FEB-10
12 13 14	Read for the third time and passed as amended
15 16 17 18	Greg Pappas Clerk