

- 1 HB80
- 2 WM679EE-1
- 3 By Representative Brown
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 04-Feb-25
- 6 PFD: 06-Jan-25



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SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, human trafficking in the first degree is a crime committed when a person: (i) subjects an individual to labor servitude or sexual servitude, (ii) when a person obtains, recruits, solicits, induces, threatens, restrains, transports, or provides a minor for the purpose of causing the minor to engage in sexual servitude, or (iii) knowingly gives monetary consideration to engage in any sexual conduct with a minor. Human trafficking in the first degree is a Class A felony.

Under existing law, human trafficking in the second degree is a crime committed when a person: (i) knowingly benefits from participation in a venture or engagement for the purpose of sexual servitude or labor servitude, (ii) knowingly recruits, entices, solicits, harbors, transports, restrains, or provides another individual for the purpose of labor servitude or sexual servitude; or (iii) obstructs the enforcement of the human trafficking laws. Human trafficking in the second degree is a Class B felony.

This bill would further provide for the crime of human trafficking in the second degree by specifying that the crime is committed by any person who aids another in the commission of a human trafficking



29	offense, hinders the prosecution of a human trafficking
30	offense, or provides material support or resources in
31	the furtherance of human trafficking.
32	This bill would further provide for restitution
33	awarded to a victim of human trafficking in the first
34	or second degree.
35	Also under existing law, a victim of human
36	trafficking in the first or second degree may file a
37	civil action against a person who trafficked the
38	victim.
39	This bill would also further provide for the
40	award of damages in a civil human trafficking action.
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43	A BILL
44	TO BE ENTITLED
45	AN ACT
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47	Relating to human trafficking; to amend Sections
48	13A-6-151, 13A-6-153, 13A-6-155, 13A-6-156, 13A-6-157, and
49	13A-6-158, Code of Alabama 1975, to further provide for the
50	crime of human trafficking; to further provide for an award of
51	restitution; to further provide for civil actions for human
52	trafficking and the award of damages; and to add Section
53	13A-6-157.2 to the Code of Alabama 1975, to further provide

55 certain conditions.

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56 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

for issue preclusion in a civil human trafficking action under



- 57 Section 1. Sections 13A-6-151, 13A-6-153, 13A-6-155,
 58 13A-6-156, 13A-6-157, and 13A-6-158, Code of Alabama 1975, are
 59 amended to read as follows:
- 60 "\$13A-6-151

- As used in this article, the following terms have the following, or any combination of the following, meanings ascribed to them by this section:
- (1) AID. Raises, solicits, collects, or provides

 material support or resources with the intent that such will

 be used, in whole or in part, to plan, prepare, carry out, or

 otherwise assist another.
- 68 (1)(2) COERCE or COERCION. Any of the following:
 - a. Causing or threatening to cause 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 physical injury, mental suffering, physical restraint, or confinement.
 - b. Implementing any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in physical injury, mental suffering, 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,



- 85 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
- 88 criminal prosecution, criminal or immigration proceedings,
- 89 hatred, contempt, or ridicule.
- 90 e. Threatening to report the person or another person
- 91 to immigration officials or to other law enforcement officials
- or otherwise blackmailing or extorting the person or another
- 93 person.
- f. Use or threatened use of a law or legal process,
- 95 whether administrative, civil, or criminal, in any manner for
- 96 any purpose for which the law was not designed, in order to
- 97 exert pressure on another person to cause that person or
- 98 another person to take some action or refrain from taking some
- 99 action.
- g. Controlling a person's access to medications or a
- 101 controlled substance, as the term is defined in Section
- 102 20-2-2.
- 103 h. Rape, sodomy, or any other sex offense pursuant to
- 104 Section 15-20A-5, or attempted or threatened rape, sodomy, or
- any other sex offense pursuant to Section 15-20A-5 of any
- 106 person.
- 107 $\frac{(2)}{(3)}$ DECEPTION. Any of the following:
- a. Creating or confirming an impression of any existing
- 109 fact or past event which is false and which the accused knows
- 110 or believes to be false.
- 111 b. Exerting financial control over the person or
- another person by placing the person or another person under



113 the actor's control as a security or payment of a debt, if the value of the services as reasonably assessed is not applied 114 115 toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of 116 those services are not respectively limited and defined or the principal amount of the debt does not reasonably reflect the 117 value of the items or services for which debt was incurred or 118 119 by preventing a person from acquiring information pertinent to 120 the disposition of the debt, referenced in this paragraph.

- c. Promising benefits or the performance of services that the accused does not intend to be delivered. Evidence of failure to deliver benefits or perform services standing alone shall not be sufficient to authorize a conviction under this article.
- 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, the person or another person would suffer physical injury or mental suffering.
- 131 (4) HINDERS PROSECUTION. Any of the following:

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- a. Harbors or conceals a person whom who the defendant

 knows or should have known is a trafficking victim or a

 violator of this article.
- b. Warns another individual of an impending arrest or
 apprehension or otherwise aids the person in avoiding arrest
 or apprehension from law enforcement.
- 138 <u>c. Suppresses or conceals any physical evidence that</u>
 139 <u>the defendant knows or should have known would aid in the</u>
 140 discovery, arrest, or apprehension of a trafficking victim or



- 141 a violator of this article. 142 d. Obstructs, interferes with, or prevents the 143 enforcement of this article. 144 (3) (5) LABOR SERVITUDE. Work or service of economic or financial value which is performed or provided by another 145 146 person and is induced or obtained by coercion or deception. 147 (6) MATERIAL SUPPORT OR RESOURCES. Currency or other financial securities, financial services, instruments of 148 value, lodging, training, safehouses, false documentation or 149 identification, communications equipment, computer equipment 150 151 or software, facilities, weapons, intoxicating substances, personnel, transportation, or other physical assets. The term 152 153 does not include the provision of medical attention by a 154 licensed health care provider or religious materials. 155 (4) (7) MENTAL SUFFERING. A high degree of mental pain or emotional disturbances, such as distress, anxiety, public 156 157 humiliation, or psychosomatic physical symptoms. It is more 158 than mere disappointment, anger, resentment, wounded pride, or 159 embarrassment and must be a direct result of the crime of 160 human trafficking. 161 (5) (8) MINOR. A person under the age of 19 years of 162 age. 163 (6) (9) PHYSICAL INJURY. Impairment of physical 164 condition or substantial pain. 165 (7) (10) SEXUAL CONDUCT. Any of the following acts: a. Sexual Intercourse. This term shall have its 166
- a. Sexual Intercourse. This term shall have its ordinary meaning and occurs upon a penetration, however slight; emission is not required.



- b. Sodomy. As defined under Section 13A-6-60.
- 170 c. Sexual Contact. As defined under Section 13A-6-60.
- d. Sexual Torture. As <u>defined</u> described under Section
- 172 13A-6-65.1.
- e. Sexually Explicit Performances. An act or show
- 174 intended to arouse, satisfy the sexual desires of, or appeal
- to the prurient interests of patrons or viewers, whether
- 176 public or private, live, photographed, recorded, videotaped,
- or projected over the Internet.
- f. Commercial Sex Acts. Any sex act on account of which
- anything of value is given, promised to, or received, directly
- 180 or indirectly, by any person.
- 181 (8) (11) SEXUAL SERVITUDE.
- 182 a. Except as provided in paragraph b., any sexual
- 183 conduct for which anything of value is directly or indirectly
- 184 given, promised to, or received by any person, which conduct
- is induced or obtained by coercion or deception from a person.
- b. If the sexual conduct is with a minor or with any
- person who is incapable of consent by reason of being
- incapacitated, as defined in Section 13A-6-60, no coercion or
- 189 deception is required.
- 190 (9) (12) TRAFFICKING VICTIM. Any person, including
- 191 minors, subjected to labor servitude, sexual servitude, or
- 192 involuntary servitude."
- 193 "\$13A-6-153
- 194 (a) A person commits the crime of human trafficking in
- 195 the second degree if the person knowingly does any of the
- 196 following:



- 197 (1) A person knowingly benefits, Benefits financially or

 198 by receiving receives anything of value, from participation in

 199 a venture or engagement for the purpose of sexual servitude or

 200 labor servitude.
 - (2) A person knowingly recruits Recruits, entices, solicits, induces, harbors, transports, holds, restrains, provides, maintains, subjects, or obtains by any means another person individual for the purpose of labor servitude or sexual servitude.
- 206 (3) Provides aid to another in furtherance of a violation of this article.

- (4) Provides material support or resources to another in furtherance of a violation of this article.
 - (5) Hinders prosecution of a violation of this article.
- (3) (b) A corporation, or any other legal entity other than an individual, may be prosecuted for human trafficking in the second degree for an act or omission only if an agent of the corporation or entity 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 or entity, and the commission of the crime was either authorized, requested, commanded, performed, or within the scope of the person's employment on behalf of the corporation or entity or constituted a pattern of conduct that an agent of the corporation or entity knew or should have known was occurring.
- (4) Any person who obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section shall be quilty of a Class B felony.

THE SERVICE

225	(b)(c) Human trafficking in the second degree is a
226	Class B felony."
227	"§13A-6-155
228	(a) A person or entity convicted of Upon conviction for
229	any violation of this article, the defendant shall be ordered
230	to pay mandatory restitution to the trafficking victim
231	prosecutorial, or law enforcement entity, with the. Any
232	proceeds from property forfeited under Section 13A-6-156 shall
233	applied first be applied to payment of restitution.
234	Restitution under this section shall include itemsall of the
235	<pre>following:</pre>
236	(1) Any item covered under Article 4A, commencing with
237	Section 15-18-65 of Chapter 18 of Title 15, and any of the
238	following:.
239	$\frac{(1)}{(2)}$ Costs of medical and psychological treatment,
240	including physical and occupational therapy and
241	rehabilitation, at the court's discretion.
242	(2)(3) Costs of necessary transportation, temporary
243	housing, and child care, at the court's discretion.
244	(3) Cost of the investigation and prosecution,
245	attorney's fees, and other court-related costs such as victim
246	advocate fees. (4) Any pecuniary damages or loss to the
247	trafficking victim ordered pursuant to a hearing held as
248	<pre>provided in Section 15-18-67.</pre>
249	$\frac{(4)}{(5)}$ The greater of: $\frac{a}{(1)}$ the value of the human
250	trafficking victim's labor as guaranteed under the minimum
251	wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act;
252	or b. (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.

- (5) (6) Return of a trafficking victim's property, cost of damage to property, or full value of property if destroyed or damaged beyond repair.
- (6) (7) Expenses incurred by a victim and any 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.
- 268 (7) (8) Any and all other losses suffered by the
 269 <u>trafficking</u> victim as a result of any violation of this
 270 article.
 - (b) For purposes of this section, the return of the trafficking victim to his or her home country or other absence of the trafficking victim from the jurisdiction shall not prevent the trafficking victim from receiving restitution.
- (c) In addition to restitution ordered under subsection

 (a), upon petition by the district attorney and approval of

 the amounts by the court, the court shall order the defendant

 to pay restitution to the primary investigative and

 prosecutorial entities for any legitimate cost incurred in the

 course of the investigation and prosecution."



281	"§13A-6-156)

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- (a) 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 real or personal property or 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 or in association with committing human trafficking in the first degree or human trafficking in the second degree the offense.
- 291 <u>(b)</u> Any proceeds realized from any assets seized shall
 292 <u>first be used to be distributed in the following order of</u>
 293 priority:
- 294 <u>(1) To</u> pay restitution to trafficking victims—and 295 subsequently to.
- 296 (2) To pay any damages awarded to <u>trafficking</u> victims

 297 in a civil action <u>pursuant to Section 13A-6-157</u>. Any remaining

 298 assets shall go toward
- 299 <u>(3) To pay</u> the cost of the investigation and 300 prosecution and the remaining assets shall.
- 301 <u>(4) To</u> be remitted to funding the Alabama Crime Victims 302 Compensation Fund."
- 303 "\$13A-6-157
- 304 (a) An individual who is a victim of <u>any</u> human
 305 trafficking <u>offense under this article</u> may bring a civil
 306 action in the appropriate state court.
- 307 (b) Venue for any action brought under this section 308 shall be in the county in which the offense was committed or



309	in any other county into or through which the person upon whom
310	it was committed may have been victim was carried in the
311	commission of the offense. If venue is proper in more than one
312	county, venue shall be in either county.
313	(c) The court <pre>may_shall_award actualall of the</pre>
314	following to a prevailing plaintiff:
315	(1) Actual damages, compensatory.
316	(2) Compensatory damages, punitive.
317	(3) Punitive damages, of not less than three times the
318	amount of actual damages.
319	(4) Damages for noneconomic loss, including, but not
320	limited to, damages or loss due to pain, suffering,
321	inconvenience, physical impairment, physical disfigurement,
322	loss of society and companionship, and loss of consortium.
323	(5) Attorney fees, court costs, costs of investigation,
324	and costs of litigation reasonably incurred in the trial and
325	appellate courts.
326	(6) Any injunctive relief, and any or other appropriate
327	relief. A prevailing plaintiff shall also be awarded
328	attorney's fees and costs.
329	(7) Treble damages shall be awarded on proof of actual
330	damages where defendant's acts were willful and malicious.
331	(d) The court shall award a prevailing plaintiff
332	attorney's fees and costs.
333	(d) When two or more persons are liable for one or more
334	violations under this article, each person shall be liable
335	jointly and severally for all damages, attorney fees, and

336 other costs awarded under this section.



- 337 (e) Upon commencement of any action brought under this 338 section, the clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the 339 complaint or other initial pleading to the office of the 340 Attorney General and, upon entry of any injunction, judgment, 341 or decree in the action, shall mail a copy of the injunction, 342 judgment, or decree to the office of the Attorney General.
- 343 (f) This section does not preclude any other remedy 344 available to the victim under federal law or the laws of this 345 state."
- 346 "\$13A-6-158

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- (a) (1) Except as provided in subsection (c), an action for an offense defined by this article where the victim is not a minor shall be brought within five years from the date the victim was removed or escaped from the human trafficking situation.
 - (2) Any statute of limitations that would otherwise preclude prosecution for an offense involving the trafficking of a minor, or the physical or sexual abuse of a minor, shall be tolled until such time as the victim has reached the age of 19 years of age.
 - (3) The running of the statute of limitations shall be suspended where a personvictim entitled to bring a claim of an offense defined by this article could not have reasonably discovered the crime due to circumstances resulting from the human trafficking situation, such as psychological trauma, cultural and linguistic isolation, and the inability to access services.
 - (b) Any statute of limitation period imposed for the



filing of a civil action under this article will not begin to run until the plaintiff discovers both that the sex trade act occurred and that the defendant caused, was responsible for, or profited from the sex trade act.

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- (1) If the plaintiff is a minor, then the limitation period will not commence running until he or she has reached the age of majority.
- (2) If the plaintiff is under a disability at the time the cause of action accrues, so that it is impossible or impractical 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.
- 379 (3) If the plaintiff's injury is caused by two or more 380 acts that are part of a continuing series of sex trade acts by 381 the same defendant, then the limitation period will not 382 commence running until the last sex trade act in the 383 continuing series occurs.
 - (4) If the plaintiff is subject to threats, intimidation, manipulation, or fraud perpetrated by the defendant or by any person acting in the interest of the defendant, then the time when these acts occur will not be part of the time limited for the commencement of this action.
- 389 (5) If the defendant is subject to criminal prosecution
 390 for a violation of this article, the limitations period will
 391 not run until the prosecution is concluded.
 - (c) There shall be no limitation period for civil



393	actions brought under this article by the Attorney General."
394	Section 2. Section 13A-6-157.2 is added to the Code of
395	Alabama 1975, to read as follows:
396	\$13A-6-157.2
397	A final judgment or decree rendered in favor of the
398	state in any criminal prosecution under this article shall
399	preclude the defendant from denying the essential facts
400	established in that proceeding in any subsequent civil action
401	against the defendant.
402	Section 3. This act shall become effective on October
403	1, 2025.