

CHAPTER 2024-184

House Bill No. 7063

An act relating to anti-human trafficking; amending s. 16.618, F.S.; extending the future repeal date of the direct-support organization for the Statewide Council on Human Trafficking; amending ss. 394.875, 456.0341, and 480.043, F.S.; revising the hotline telephone number to be included on human trafficking awareness signs; amending s. 509.096, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions; revising the hotline telephone number to be included on human trafficking awareness signs; amending s. 562.13, F.S.; revising applicability of provisions governing the employment of minors by vendors licensed under the Beverage Law; amending s. 787.06, F.S.; requiring nongovernmental entities contracting with governmental entities to attest that they do not use coercion for labor or services; defining the term “governmental entity”; amending s. 787.29, F.S.; revising the hotline telephone number to be included on human trafficking awareness signs; creating s. 787.30, F.S.; defining terms; prohibiting the employment of persons younger than 21 years of age in adult entertainment establishments; providing criminal penalties; requiring adult entertainment establishments to check identification of entertainers; specifying forms of identification that may be used; prohibiting the raising of specified arguments as a defense in a prosecution for certain violations; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, Florida is ranked third nationally for reported cases of human trafficking abuses, many of which involved sex trafficking, and

WHEREAS, adult entertainment establishments are widely recognized as being a significant part of the sex trafficking network used by traffickers to coerce and facilitate men, women, and children into performing sexual acts, which places the employees of these establishments in direct and frequent contact with the victims of human trafficking, and

WHEREAS, victims of sex trafficking are frequently recruited to work as performers or employees in adult entertainment establishments, and

WHEREAS, researchers have found that sex trafficking victims are more likely to be trafficked by someone from within her or his own community, and

WHEREAS, persons younger than 21 years of age are more likely to still remain within and dependent on the community in which they were raised, and

WHEREAS, research studies have identified the average age at which a person in the United States enters the sex trade for the first time as 17 years of age, and

WHEREAS, sex trade at adult entertainment establishments is a common occurrence in Florida, thereby subjecting performers at these establishments to frequent propositions and enticements to engage in sex trade actions and sex trafficking from customers, as well as strip club employees, managers, and owners, and

WHEREAS, an understanding of history and human nature reveals that there are sex criminals of various kinds who will prey on the young and vulnerable, and

WHEREAS, restricting the employment of persons younger than 21 years of age at adult entertainment establishments furthers an important state interest of protecting those vulnerable individuals from sex trafficking, drug abuse, and other harm, and

WHEREAS, many court opinions recognize that, while expressive activities are entitled to some First Amendment protections at adult entertainment establishments, content-neutral restrictions or regulations intended to minimize the secondary harmful effects of those businesses tend to be upheld, and

WHEREAS, on November 16, 2018, the federal Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of *Jane Doe I v. Landry*, 909 F.3d 99 (5th Cir. 2018), upheld a Louisiana law that prohibited establishments licensed to serve alcohol from employing nearly nude entertainers younger than 21 years of age on the grounds that the law furthered the state's interests in curbing human trafficking and prostitution, and

WHEREAS, the federal district court in *Valadez v. Paxton*, 553 F.Supp.3d 387 (W.D. Tex. 2021), denied a motion for a preliminary injunction against the enforcement of Texas Senate Bill 315 prohibiting "all working relationships between 18-20-year-olds and sexually-oriented businesses" because the plaintiffs failed to show that the age restrictions were not rationally related to the state's interest in curbing human trafficking, and

WHEREAS, the federal district court in *DC Operating, LLC v. Paxton*, 586 F.Supp.3d 554 (W.D. Tex. 2022), denied a motion for a preliminary injunction against Texas Senate Bill 315, at least in part, because of the state's evidence of the correlation between raising the minimum employment age and reducing human trafficking, and

WHEREAS, the federal district court in *Wacko's Too, Inc., v. City of Jacksonville*, 658 F.Supp.3d 1086 (M.D. Fla. 2023), upheld age restrictions in a City of Jacksonville ordinance requiring performers at adult entertainment establishments to be at least 21 years of age based, at least in part, on evidence that there was a reasonable basis to believe that the age restrictions would further the city's interest in preventing human and sex trafficking, NOW, THEREFORE,

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

Section 1. Subsection (12) of section 16.618, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

16.618 Direct-support organization.—

(12) This section is repealed October 1, ~~2029~~ 2024, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section 394.875, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.875 Crisis stabilization units, residential treatment facilities, and residential treatment centers for children and adolescents; authorized services; license required.—

(8)

(b) Residential treatment centers for children and adolescents must conspicuously place signs on their premises to warn children and adolescents of the dangers of human trafficking and to encourage the reporting of individuals observed attempting to engage in human trafficking activity. The signs must contain the telephone number for the Florida Human Trafficking Hotline, 1-855-FLA-SAFE, ~~the National Human Trafficking Hotline~~ or such other number that the Department of Law Enforcement uses to detect and stop human trafficking. The department, in consultation with the agency, shall specify, at a minimum, the content of the signs by rule.

Section 3. Subsection (3) of section 456.0341, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.0341 Requirements for instruction on human trafficking.—The requirements of this section apply to each person licensed or certified under chapter 457; chapter 458; chapter 459; chapter 460; chapter 461; chapter 463; chapter 465; chapter 466; part II, part III, part V, or part X of chapter 468; chapter 480; or chapter 486.

(3) By January 1, ~~2025~~ 2021, the licensees or certificateholders shall post in their place of work in a conspicuous place accessible to employees a sign at least 11 inches by 15 inches in size, printed in a clearly legible font and in at least a 32-point type, which substantially states in English and Spanish:

“If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in an activity and cannot leave, whether it is prostitution, housework, farm work, factory work, retail work, restaurant work, or any other activity, call the Florida Human Trafficking Hotline, 1-855-FLA-SAFE, ~~the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 888-373-7888 or text INFO or HELP to 233-733~~ to access help and services. Victims of slavery and human trafficking are protected under United States and Florida law.”

Section 4. Subsection (13) of section 480.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

480.043 Massage establishments; requisites; licensure; inspection; human trafficking awareness training and policies.—

(13) By January 1, 2025 ~~2021~~, a massage establishment shall implement a procedure for reporting suspected human trafficking to the Florida Human Trafficking Hotline, 1-855-FLA-SAFE, ~~the National Human Trafficking Hotline~~ or to a local law enforcement agency and shall post in a conspicuous place in the establishment which is accessible to employees a sign with the relevant provisions of the reporting procedure.

Section 5. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 509.096, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

509.096 Human trafficking awareness training and policies for employees of public lodging establishments; enforcement.—

(1) A public lodging establishment shall:

(a) Provide annual training regarding human trafficking awareness to employees of the establishment who perform housekeeping duties in the rental units or who work at the front desk or reception area where guests ordinarily check in or check out. Such training must also be provided for new employees within 60 days after they begin their employment in those roles, ~~or by January 1, 2021, whichever occurs later~~. Each employee must submit to the hiring establishment a signed and dated acknowledgment of having received the training, which the establishment must provide to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation upon request. The establishment may keep such acknowledgment electronically.

(b) ~~By January 1, 2021~~, Implement a procedure for the reporting of suspected human trafficking to the National Human Trafficking Hotline or to a local law enforcement agency.

(c) By January 1, 2025 ~~2021~~, post in a conspicuous location in the establishment which is accessible to employees a human trafficking public awareness sign at least 11 inches by 15 inches in size, printed in an easily legible font and in at least 32-point type, which states in English and Spanish and any other language predominantly spoken in that area which the department deems appropriate substantially the following:

“If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in an activity and cannot leave, whether it is prostitution, housework, farm work, factory work, retail work, restaurant work, or any other activity, call the Florida Human Trafficking Hotline, 1-855-FLA-SAFE, ~~the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 888-373-7888~~ or text ~~INFO or HELP to 233-733~~ to access help and services. Victims of slavery and human trafficking are protected under United States and Florida law.”

(3) ~~For a violation committed on or after July 1, 2023,~~ The division shall impose an administrative fine of \$2,000 per day on a public lodging establishment that is not in compliance with this section and remit the fines to the direct-support organization established under s. 16.618, unless the division receives adequate written documentation from the public lodging establishment which provides assurance that each deficiency will be corrected within 45 days after the division provided the public lodging establishment with notice of its violation. For a second or subsequent violation of this subsection ~~committed on or after July 1, 2023,~~ the division may not provide a correction period to a public lodging establishment and must impose the applicable administrative fines.

Section 6. Section 562.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

562.13 Employment of minors or certain other persons by certain vendors prohibited; exceptions.—

(1) Unless otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any vendor licensed under the Beverage Law to employ any person under 18 years of age.

(2) This section shall not apply to:

(a) Professional entertainers 17 years of age who are not in school.

(b) Minors employed in the entertainment industry, as defined by s. 450.012(5), who have either been granted a waiver under s. 450.095 or employed under the terms of s. 450.132 or under rules adopted pursuant to either of these sections.

(c) Persons under the age of 18 years who are employed in drugstores, grocery stores, department stores, florists, specialty gift shops, or automobile service stations which have obtained licenses to sell beer or beer and wine, when such sales are made for consumption off the premises.

(d) Persons 17 years of age or over or any person furnishing evidence that he or she is a senior high school student with written permission of the principal of said senior high school or that he or she is a senior high school graduate, or any high school graduate, employed by a bona fide food service establishment where alcoholic beverages are sold, provided such persons do not participate in the sale, preparation, or service of the beverages and that their duties are of such nature as to provide them with training and knowledge as might lead to further advancement in food service establishments.

(e) Persons under the age of 18 years employed as bellhops, elevator operators, and others in hotels when such employees are engaged in work apart from the portion of the hotel property where alcoholic beverages are offered for sale for consumption on the premises.

(f) Persons under the age of 18 years employed in bowling alleys in which alcoholic beverages are sold or consumed, so long as such minors do not participate in the sale, preparation, or service of such beverages.

(g) Persons under the age of 18 years employed by a bona fide dinner theater as defined in this paragraph, as long as their employment is limited to the services of an actor, actress, or musician. For the purposes of this paragraph, a dinner theater means a theater presenting consecutive productions playing no less than 3 weeks each in conjunction with dinner service on a regular basis. In addition, both events must occur in the same room, and the only advertised price of admission must include both the cost of the meal and the attendance at the performance.

(h) Persons under the age of 18 years who are employed in places of business licensed under s. 565.02(6), provided such persons do not participate in the sale, preparation, or service of alcoholic beverages.

However, a minor who qualifies for one of the exceptions in this subsection to whom this subsection otherwise applies may not be employed as or perform if the employment, whether as a professional entertainer or otherwise if such employment, involves nudity, as defined in s. 847.001, on the part of the minor and such nudity is intended as a form of adult entertainment, or be employed by an adult entertainment establishment, as defined in s. 847.001.

(3)(a) It is unlawful for any vendor licensed under the beverage law to employ as a manager or person in charge or as a bartender any person:

1. Who has been convicted within the last past 5 years of any offense against the beverage laws of this state, the United States, or any other state.
2. Who has been convicted within the last past 5 years in this state or any other state or the United States of soliciting for prostitution, pandering, letting premises for prostitution, keeping a disorderly place, or any felony violation of chapter 893 or the controlled substances act of any other state or the Federal Government.
3. Who has, in the last past 5 years, been convicted of any felony in this state, any other state, or the United States.

The term “conviction” shall include an adjudication of guilt on a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or forfeiture of a bond when such person is charged with a crime.

(b) This subsection shall not apply to any vendor licensed under the provisions of s. 563.02(1)(a) or s. 564.02(1)(a).

Section 7. Subsection (13) is added to section 787.06, Florida Statutes, to read:

787.06 Human trafficking.—

(13) When a contract is executed, renewed, or extended between a nongovernmental entity and a governmental entity, the nongovernmental entity must provide the governmental entity with an affidavit signed by an officer or a representative of the nongovernmental entity under penalty of perjury attesting that the nongovernmental entity does not use coercion for labor or services as defined in this section. For purposes of this subsection, the term “governmental entity” has the same meaning as in s. 287.138(1).

Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 787.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

787.29 Human trafficking public awareness signs.—

(4) The required public awareness sign must be at least 8.5 inches by 11 inches in size, must be printed in at least a 16-point type, and must state substantially the following in English and Spanish:

“If you or someone you know is being forced to engage in an activity and cannot leave—whether it is prostitution, housework, farm work, factory work, retail work, restaurant work, or any other activity—call the Florida Human Trafficking Hotline, 1-855-FLA-SAFE, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1-888-373-7888 or text INFO or HELP to 233-733 to access help and services. Victims of slavery and human trafficking are protected under United States and Florida law.”

Section 9. Section 787.30, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

787.30 Employing persons under the age of 21 years in adult entertainment establishments prohibited.—

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

(a) “Adult entertainment establishment” has the same meaning as in s. 847.001.

(b) “Nude” means the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area, or buttock with less than a fully opaque covering; or the showing of the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any portion thereof below the top of the nipple; or the depiction of covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state. A mother’s breastfeeding of her baby does not under any circumstance constitute nudity, regardless of whether the nipple is covered during or incidental to feeding.

(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), an owner, a manager, an employee, or a contractor of an adult entertainment establishment who knowingly employs, contracts with, contracts with another person to employ, or otherwise permits a person younger than 21 years of age to perform or work in an adult entertainment establishment commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(b) An owner, a manager, an employee, or a contractor of an adult entertainment establishment who knowingly employs, contracts with, contracts with another person to employ, or otherwise permits a person younger than 21 years of age to perform or work while nude in an adult entertainment establishment commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(3) An owner, a manager, an employee, or a contractor of an adult entertainment establishment who permits a person to perform as an entertainer or work in any capacity for the establishment shall carefully check the person's driver license or identification card issued by this state or another state of the United States, a passport, or a United States Uniformed Services identification card presented by the person and act in good faith and in reliance upon the representation and appearance of the person in the belief that the person is 21 years of age or older.

(4) For purposes of this section, a person's ignorance of another person's age or a person's misrepresentation of his or her age may not be raised as a defense in a prosecution for a violation of this section.

Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

Approved by the Governor May 13, 2024.

Filed in Office Secretary of State May 13, 2024.