

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 523 Human Trafficking

SPONSOR(S): Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee, Toledo and others

TIED BILLS: HB 525 **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 812, SB 1826

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee	16 Y, 0 N, As CS	Frost	Hall
2) Justice Appropriations Subcommittee	14 Y, 0 N	Jones	Keith
3) Judiciary Committee			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Human trafficking is modern day slavery which involves the transporting, soliciting, recruiting, harboring, providing, enticing, maintaining, or obtaining another person for the purpose of exploiting that person. Human trafficking is either a first degree felony or a life felony, and a person convicted of human trafficking must register as a sexual offender, but is not currently required to complete sex offender probation.

A human trafficking victim is authorized to petition a court for the expunction of his or her criminal history record resulting from an arrest or filing of charges for an offense committed or reported to have been committed while he or she was a victim of human trafficking, with the exception of certain offenses.

Florida provides several protections relating to the fair treatment of vulnerable victims and witnesses who are either minors or intellectually disabled which allow a judge to limit or prohibit depositions or in-person testimony of such victims or witnesses. Florida also protects communications between certain vulnerable persons, such as domestic violence or sexual assault victims, and victim advocates by specifying that such communications are privileged. Current law does not provide similar protections for a human trafficking victim.

CS/HB 523 creates a human trafficking victim advocate-victim privilege which mirrors the privilege provided for sexual assault and domestic violence victim advocates. The bill also provides special protections for a human trafficking victim who may be subject to a deposition by authorizing a court, upon motion of a human trafficking victim or his or her attorney, the state attorney, or the court's own motion, to enter any order necessary to protect a human trafficking victim from severe emotional or mental harm which may result from being deposed.

The bill authorizes a human trafficking victim to seek expunction in multiple jurisdictions at the same time for any offense committed while he or she was a victim of human trafficking and prohibits a clerk of court from charging any fees for a human trafficking victim's petition for expunction. The bill also authorizes a human trafficking victim to seek expunction for an arrest or charges filed for specified offenses, but retains current law prohibiting expunction for a conviction of such specified offense.

The bill requires a person convicted of sexually related acts of human trafficking to complete sex offender probation, and provides that the Legislature encourages state attorneys to adopt a pro-prosecution policy for acts of human trafficking.

The Revenue Estimating Conference considered the bill on March 26, 2021, and determined the bill will have an indeterminate, but likely insignificant, negative fiscal impact on the clerks of court revenues and the General Revenue Fund by requiring petitions for expunction by human trafficking victims to be processed without charge.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2021.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Human trafficking is modern day slavery which involves the transporting, soliciting, recruiting, harboring, providing, enticing, maintaining, or obtaining another person for the purpose of exploiting that person.¹ A person may not knowingly, or in reckless disregard of the facts, engage in human trafficking, attempt to engage in human trafficking, or benefit financially by receiving anything of value from participating in a venture that has subjected a person to human trafficking for commercial sexual activity, labor, or services:

- By using coercion;²
- With or of a child younger than 18;³ or
- If for commercial sexual activity, with a mentally defective⁴ or mentally incapacitated⁵ person.⁶

Commercial sexual activity means any prostitution, lewdness, or assignation offense or attempt to commit such an offense, and includes a sexually explicit performance⁷ and the production of pornography.⁸

Coercion includes:

- Using or threatening to use force against a person.
- Restraining, isolating, or confining a person without lawful authority and against his or her will, or threatening to do so.
- Using lending or other credit methods to establish a debt by a person when labor or services are pledged as a security for the debt, if the reasonably assessed value of the labor or services is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt.
- Destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, withholding, or possessing any actual or purported passport, visa, other immigration document, or government identification document.
- Causing or threatening to cause financial harm.
- Enticing or luring a person by fraud or deceit.
- Providing a Schedule I or II controlled substance⁹ to a person for the purpose of exploiting that person.¹⁰

Human trafficking is a:

- First degree felony, punishable by up to 30 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine,¹¹ if the trafficking is of an adult by coercion or a child for labor or services.
- Life felony, punishable by up to life in prison, if the trafficking is for commercial sexual activity with a child or mentally defective or incapacitated person.¹²

Additionally, transferring or transporting a victim from another state into Florida for human trafficking is a first degree felony, which is punishable by life if the transfer or transport was for sexual activity with a

¹ S. 787.06(2)(d), F.S.

² S. 787.06(3)(b), F.S.

³ S. 787.06(3)(g), F.S.

⁴ Mentally defective means a mental disease or defect which renders a person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct. S. 794.011(1)(a), F.S.

⁵ Mentally incapacitated means temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling a person's own conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic, or intoxicating substance administered without his or her consent or due to any other act committed upon that person without his or her consent. S. 794.011(1)(b), F.S.

⁶ S. 787.06(3)(g), F.S.

⁷ A sexually explicit performance is an act or show, whether public or private, that is live, photographed, recorded, or videotaped and intended to arouse or satisfy sexual desires or appeal to the prurient interest. S. 787.06(2)(i), F.S.

⁸ S. 787.06(2)(b), F.S.

⁹ S. 893.03, F.S.

¹⁰ S. 787.06(2)(a), F.S.

¹¹ Ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

¹² S. 787.06(3)(g), F.S.

child.¹³ A person convicted of human trafficking for commercial sexual activity must register as a sexual offender.¹⁴

Sexual Offender Probation

Under S. 948.30, F.S., when a person is convicted of specified sexually-based offenses, a court must impose certain conditions as part of any term of supervision, such as a mandatory curfew, participation in sex offender treatment, prohibiting any contact with the victim, or restricting his or her use of the Internet.¹⁵ While a person convicted of human trafficking must comply with the same registration requirements as a sexual offender, current law does not require such an offender to comply with sexual offender probation requirements.

Human Trafficking Victim Expunction

In 2013, the Legislature created a process authorizing a victim of human trafficking to petition a court for the expunction of a criminal history record resulting from his or her arrest or filing of charges for an offense committed or reported to have been committed while he or she was a victim of human trafficking. For purposes of human trafficking victim expunction, “victim of human trafficking” means a person subjected to coercion¹⁶ for the purpose of being used in human trafficking, a child under 18 years of age subjected to human trafficking, or an individual subjected to human trafficking as defined by federal law.

To be eligible for expunction, the criminal offense must be related to a human trafficking scheme of which the person was a victim or the offense must have been committed at the direction of an operator of the scheme,¹⁷ and must not be one of the following offenses:

- Arson;
- Sexual battery;
- Robbery;
- Kidnapping;
- Aggravated child abuse;
- Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult;
- Aggravated assault with a deadly weapon;
- Murder;
- Manslaughter;
- Aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult;
- Aggravated manslaughter of a child;
- Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb;
- Armed burglary;
- Aggravated battery; or
- Aggravated stalking.

The court with original jurisdiction over the crime the human trafficking victim seeks to expunge is the court designated to hear the victim’s petition.¹⁸ A petition must be initiated by the petitioner with due

¹³ S. 787.06(3)(f), F.S.

¹⁴ S. 943.0435, F.S.

¹⁵ S. 948.30(1)(b), F.S. The specified offenses include sexual battery (ch. 794, F.S.), lewd or lascivious offenses (s. 800.04, F.S.), promoting sexual performance by a child (s. 827.071, F.S.), traveling to meet a minor for the purpose of engaging in illegal sexual activity (s. 874.0135, F.S.) and selling or buying minors for child pornography (s. 847.0145, F.S.).

¹⁶ As defined in s. 787.06, F.S.

¹⁷ S. 943.0583, F.S.

¹⁸ S. 943.0583(2), F.S.

diligence after he or she is no longer a victim of human trafficking or has sought human trafficking services.¹⁹ The petition must be accompanied by the following:

- A sworn statement attesting that the petitioner is eligible for an expunction to the best of his or her knowledge and does not have other petitions to expunge or seal pending before any court; and
- Official documentation of the petitioner's status as a human trafficking victim, if any exists.²⁰

When a criminal history record is ordered to be expunged, the record must be physically destroyed by any criminal justice agency possessing such record, except that any criminal history record in the custody of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) must be retained.²¹ A human trafficking victim may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge any expunged record unless he or she is applying for a job with a criminal justice agency or is a defendant in a subsequent criminal prosecution.²²

Florida's clerks of court are authorized by statute to charge numerous service charges for performing specified duties, including \$42 for sealing any court file or expungement of any record.²³

Current law also provides a public record exemption²⁴ for criminal intelligence²⁵ and criminal investigative information²⁶ including:²⁷

- Any information that reveals the identity of a person under the age of 18 who is the victim of human trafficking for labor or services;²⁸
- Any information that may reveal the identity of a person who is the victim of human trafficking for commercial sexual activity;²⁹ and
- A photograph, videotape, or image of any part of the body of a victim of human trafficking involving commercial sexual activity.³⁰

Vulnerable Victims and Witnesses

Florida currently provides several protections relating to the fair treatment of vulnerable victims and witnesses who are either underage or intellectually disabled, but does not currently provide similar protections for other vulnerable victims or witnesses.

Section 92.55, F.S., authorizes the court, or any party, parent, guardian, attorney, guardian ad litem,³¹ or other appointed advocate, to motion for any order to protect the following persons from severe emotional or mental harm due to the presence of the defendant, if the victim or witness is required to testify in open court:³²

- A victim or witness under the age of 18;
- A person with an intellectual disability; or
- A victim or witness who was under the age of 18 at the time he or she was a victim of or witness to a sexual offense.

¹⁹ S. 943.0583(4), F.S.

²⁰ S. 943.0583(6), F.S.

²¹ S. 943.045(16), F.S.

²² S. 943.0583(8)(b), F.S.

²³ S. 28.24(25), F.S. From such fee the clerk remits \$4.50 to the General Revenue Fund.

²⁴ S. 119.071(2)(h), F.S.

²⁵ The term "criminal intelligence information" means information with respect to an identifiable person or group of persons collected by a criminal justice agency in an effort to anticipate, prevent, or monitor possible criminal activity. S. 119.011(3)(a), F.S.

²⁶ The term "criminal investigative information" means information with respect to an identifiable person or group of persons compiled by a criminal justice agency in the course of conducting a criminal investigation of a specific act or omission, including, but not limited to, information derived from laboratory tests, reports of investigators or informants, or any type of surveillance. S. 119.011(3)(b), F.S.

²⁷ Ch. 2015-146 Laws of Fla.

²⁸ See s. 787.06(3)(a), F.S.

²⁹ See s. 787.06(3)(b), (d), (f), and (g), F.S.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ S. 39.820(1), F.S.

³² S. 92.55(2), F.S.

For purposes of the protections provided under s. 92.55, F.S., “sexual offense” means any offense which qualifies a person as a sexual predator³³ or a sexual offender³⁴ which includes subjecting a person to specified types of human trafficking, including:

- Using coercion for commercial sexual activity of an adult;
- Using coercion for commercial sexual activity of an adult who is an unauthorized alien;
- For commercial sexual activity by the transferring or transporting a minor from outside this state to within the state; or
- For commercial sexual activity in which any minor or any person who is mentally defective or mentally incapacitated is involved.³⁵

When a victim or witness meets specified criteria, the court may enter an order:

- Limiting the number of times protected individuals may be interviewed;
- Prohibiting depositions of a victim or witness;
- Requiring the submission of questions before examination of a victim or witness;
- Setting the place and conditions for interviewing a victim or witness or for conducting any other proceeding; or
- Allowing or prohibiting any person’s attendance at any proceeding.

The court may also order any other conditions it finds just and appropriate including the use of a therapy animal³⁶ or facility dog,³⁷ in any proceeding involving a sexual offense or child abuse, abandonment, or neglect.

Video Testimony

Sections 92.53 and 92.54, F.S., authorize a court to enter a protective order after a motion and hearing in camera if the court finds that a victim or witness under 18 years of age or who has an intellectual disability is substantially likely to suffer at least moderate emotional or mental harm due to the presence of the defendant if required to testify in open court.

The court may order the testimony of such a victim or witness be videotaped and used in lieu of testimony in open court. However, the defendant and his or her counsel must be allowed to be present at any videotaping, but the court may order the defendant to view the testimony from outside the presence of the protected individual.³⁸ Alternatively, the court may require that the protected individual’s testimony be taken outside the courtroom and shown in the courtroom by means of closed circuit television.³⁹ Only specified parties are allowed in the room where the testimony is recorded. A court may require a defendant to view the testimony from the courtroom, but must permit the defendant to observe and hear the person’s testimony.⁴⁰

Privileged Communications

Section 90.5035, F.S., provides that communications between a sexual assault counselor or trained volunteer and a victim are confidential when not intended to be disclosed to a third party, other than persons:

- Present with the victim to assist in the consultation, examination, or interview;
- Necessary for the transmission of the communication; or
- Whom disclosure is reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the victim is consulting with the counselor or trained volunteer.

³³ S. 775.21(4)(a)1., F.S.

³⁴ S. 943.0435(1)(h)1., F.S.

³⁵ S. 787.06(3)(b),(d),(f), or (g), F.S.

³⁶ “Therapy animal” means an animal that has been trained, evaluated, and certified as a therapy animal pursuant to industry standards by an organization that certifies animals as appropriate to provide animal therapy. S. 92.55(5)(b)2., F.S.

³⁷ “Facility dog” means a dog that has been trained, evaluated, and certified as a facility dog pursuant to industry standards and provides unobtrusive emotional support to children and adults in facility settings. S. 92.55(5)(b)1., F.S.

³⁸ S. 92.53(4), F.S.

³⁹ S. 92.54, F.S.

⁴⁰ S. 92.53(4), F.S.

- “Sexual assault counselor” means any employee of a rape crisis center (center) whose primary purpose is to render advice, counseling, or assistance to sexual assault or sexual battery victims.
- “Trained volunteer” means a person who volunteers at a center, has completed 30 hours of training in assisting sexual violence victims/related topics, is supervised by center staff, and is included on a list of volunteers maintained by the center.
- “Victim” means a person who consults a sexual assault counselor or a trained volunteer for advice, counseling, or assistance concerning a mental, physical, or emotional condition caused by an alleged, attempted, or completed sexual assault or sexual battery.

A victim may refuse to disclose and prevent another person from disclosing a confidential communication made to a sexual assault counselor or trained volunteer or any record related to such communication, and such communication or record may only be disclosed with the victim’s prior written consent. The privilege includes any advice given by the sexual assault counselor or trained volunteer in the course of that relationship, and the privilege may be claimed by the: Victim or his or her attorney; Victim’s guardian or conservator; Personal representative of a deceased victim; Sexual assault counselor or trained volunteer, but only on behalf of the victim, and the authority to do so is presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.^{41, 42}

Effect of Proposed Changes

Human Trafficking Victim Advocate-Victim Privilege

CS/HB 523 creates a human trafficking victim advocate-victim privilege by mirroring the privilege provided for sexual assault counselors and domestic violence victim advocates. The bill provides that communication between a human trafficking victim advocate or trained volunteer and a human trafficking victim is confidential when such communication is not intended to be disclosed to a third party, other than a person:

- Present during the communication for the purpose of furthering the interest of the human trafficking victim;
- Necessary for the transmission of the communication; or
- To whom disclosure of the communication is reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose of the human trafficking victim’s communication.

The bill provides the following definitions relating to the human trafficking victim advocate-victim privilege:

- “Anti-human trafficking organization” means a registered agency that offers assistance to victims of human trafficking.
- "Human trafficking victim advocate" means an employee of an anti-human trafficking organization whose primary purpose is to provide advice, counseling, or services to human trafficking victims and who has completed 24 hours of human trafficking training delivered by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), the Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs and Victim Services, and the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute, and within 3 years after completing such initial training, completes an 8-hour Human Trafficking Update course.
- "Trained volunteer" means a person who volunteers with an anti-human trafficking organization and who has completed 24 hours of human trafficking training delivered by the OAG, the Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs and Victim Services, and the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute, and within 3 years after completing such initial training, completes an 8-hour Human Trafficking Update course.
- "Human trafficking victim" means a person who consults a human trafficking victim advocate or trained volunteer seeking advice, counseling, or services related to an experience of human trafficking exploitation.

⁴¹ S. 92.55, F.S.

⁴² S. 90.5036, F.S. provides a similar domestic violence advocate-victim privilege.

Under the bill, a human trafficking victim is authorized to refuse to disclose, and to prevent any other person from disclosing, a record created or confidential communication made during his or her communication with a human trafficking victim advocate or trained volunteer for the purpose of receiving advice, counseling, or other assistance. Such record or communication may be disclosed only with the human trafficking victim's prior written consent. The human trafficking victim advocate-privilege may be claimed by the:

- Human trafficking victim or the human trafficking victim's attorney on his or her behalf.
- Guardian or conservator of the human trafficking victim.
- Personal representative of a deceased human trafficking victim.
- Human trafficking victim advocate or trained volunteer, but only on behalf of the human trafficking victim.

Depositions in Human Trafficking Cases

The bill provides special protections to a human trafficking victim who may be subject to a deposition, including:

- Authorizing a court, upon motion of a human trafficking victim or his or her attorney, the state attorney, or the court's own motion, to enter any order necessary to protect a human trafficking victim from severe emotional or mental harm which may result from being deposed, with consideration of the following factors:
 - The victim's age;
 - The victim's age at the time he or she was a victim of human trafficking;
 - The nature of the human trafficking offense;
 - Whether the information sought is otherwise reasonably available, including whether the victim gave prior recorded statements;
 - Whether the probative value of the victim's deposition testimony outweighs the potential detriment to the victim; and
 - Any other factor the court deems relevant.
- Specifying that a court may enter any order necessary to protect the rights of the victim and the defendant, including orders:
 - Prohibiting depositions of the victim;
 - Requiring submission of questions before the victim's deposition;
 - Setting the place and conditions for deposing the victim;
 - Requiring that the deposition specifically include, exclude, or be limited to inquiry into certain matters; or
 - Ordering the tape or transcript of a victim's deposition to be sealed until further order of the court.

Human Trafficking Victim Expunction

The bill clarifies that a human trafficking victim is authorized to seek expunction in multiple judicial circuits for any number of offenses committed while he or she was a victim of human trafficking and prohibits the clerk of court from charging any fees for a human trafficking victim's petition for expunction. The bill expands current human trafficking victim expunction eligibility by allowing a victim to seek expunction for an arrest or filed charges for the following offenses:

- Arson;
- Sexual battery;
- Robbery;
- Kidnapping;
- Aggravated child abuse;
- Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult;
- Aggravated assault with a deadly weapon;
- Murder;
- Manslaughter;
- Aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult;
- Aggravated manslaughter of a child;

- Unlawful throwing, placing, or discharging of a destructive device or bomb;
- Armed burglary;
- Aggravated battery; or
- Aggravated stalking.

A human trafficking victim is still prohibited from seeking expunction for any such offense if he or she was found guilty of, or plead guilty or no contest to, the offense.

Human Trafficking Offender Probation

The bill requires a person to comply with the requirements of sexual offender probation if he or she is convicted, after the effective date of the bill, of subjecting a person to human trafficking:

- Using coercion for commercial sexual activity of an adult;
- Using coercion for commercial sexual activity of an adult who is an unauthorized alien;
- For commercial sexual activity by the transferring or transporting a minor from outside this state to within the state; or
- For commercial sexual activity in which any minor or any person who is mentally defective or mentally incapacitated is involved.

Pro-Prosecution Policy

The bill provides that the Legislature encourages state attorneys adopt a pro-prosecution policy for acts of human trafficking.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2021.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Creating s. 90.5037, F.S., relating to human trafficking victim advocate-victim privilege.

Section 2: Creating s. 92.555, F.S., relating to depositions involving a human trafficking victim; special protections.

Section 3: Amending s. 787.06, F.S., relating to human trafficking.

Section 4: Amending s. 943.0583, F.S., relating to human trafficking victim expunction.

Section 5: Amending s. 948.30, F.S., relating to additional terms and conditions of probation or community control for certain sex offenses.

Section 6: Providing an effective date of July 1, 2021.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments.

2. Expenditures:

The bill may have a negative fiscal impact on the Department of Corrections, by requiring a person convicted of human trafficking to complete sex offender probation, which may require a more intensive form of supervision than required under current law.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

See Fiscal Comments.

2. Expenditures:

To the extent clerks of court will have to process human trafficking victim expungement petitions without charge, the bill will likely have an insignificant negative impact on clerks.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill will have a positive fiscal impact on victims of human trafficking seeking expungement in accordance with s. 943.0583, F.S., who will no longer be charged a filing fee, service charge, copy fee, or any other charge for a human trafficking expunction petition.

The bill requires a person defined as a human trafficking victim advocate or a trained volunteer under the newly created s. 90.5037, F.S., to complete human trafficking training delivered by the OAG, the Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs and Victim Services, and the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute. According to the OAG, the cost to attend the 24-hour course will be \$299 per person, and the cost to attend the 8-hour update course will be \$160 per person.⁴³

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The Revenue Estimating Conference considered the bill on March 26, 2021, and determined the bill will have an indeterminate, but likely insignificant, negative fiscal impact on the clerks of court revenues and the General Revenue Fund by requiring petitions for expunction by human trafficking victims be processed without charge.⁴⁴

According to FDLE, since 2018, 63 individuals have received human trafficking victim expungements in Florida.⁴⁵ While it cannot be known how many individuals will submit human trafficking victim expunction petitions under the changes made by this bill, due to the low volume of these anticipated expungement petitions, the bill is likely to have an insignificant negative fiscal impact on state and local government.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority the counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

Not applicable.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 16, 2021, the Criminal Justice and Public Safety Subcommittee adopted one amendment and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment:

⁴³ Email from Daniel Olson, Director of Government Relations, Office of the Attorney General, FW: CS/HB 523 (Mar. 18, 2021).

⁴⁴ The Office of Economic and Demographic Research, Revenue Estimating Conference – CS/HB 523 (Mar. 26, 2021).

⁴⁵ Email from Ron Draa, Chief of Staff, FDLE, RE: CS/HB 523 (Mar. 22, 2021).

- Authorized a court to provide human trafficking victims with similar protections as those provided to minor victims of sexual assault or intellectually disabled victims by entering any order necessary to protect:
 - A human trafficking victim from severe emotional or mental harm which may result from being deposed, with consideration of certain factors.
 - The rights of the victim and the defendant, including orders:
 - Prohibiting depositions of the victim;
 - Requiring submission of questions before the victim's deposition;
 - Setting the place and conditions for deposing the victim;
 - Requiring that the deposition specifically include, exclude, or be limited to inquiry into certain matters; or
 - Ordering the tape or transcript of a victim's deposition to be sealed until further order of the court.
- Removed authorization for expunction of a human trafficking victim's driving record, as there is not currently a corresponding process for expunging such records with DHSMV;
- Encouraged state attorneys to adopt a pro-prosecution policy for human trafficking offenses;
- Removed a court's authority to grant a defendant charged with human trafficking an extension after a victim's demand for speedy trial as current law provides for such an extension; and
- Made other technical, clarifying, and conforming changes.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as passed by the Criminal Justice and Public Safety Subcommittee.