

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations Committee

BILL: SB 324

INTRODUCER: Senator Crist

SUBJECT: Public Libraries/Internet Safety

DATE: April 20, 2009 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>McKay</u>	<u>Wilson</u>	<u>GO</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Clodfelter</u>	<u>Cannon</u>	<u>CJ</u>	Favorable
3.	<u>Belcher</u>	<u>Noble</u>	<u>TA</u>	Favorable
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

The bill encourages all public libraries to adopt an Internet safety education program that has been endorsed by a United States government-sanctioned law enforcement agency or other reputable organization. The purpose of the Internet safety education program is to promote the use of prudent online department and broaden awareness of online predators.

While the bill only encourages the libraries to adopt the program, the bill requires annual reporting by libraries on the number of users who complete the education. The bill also requires the Division of Library and Information Services to adopt rules that reward libraries in the program grant application process which have had 1 percent or more of their annual number of users complete the program. Beginning in the 2011-2012 fiscal year, 10 percent of the total points available in the library services and technology grant application evaluation process must be awarded to libraries that meet the 1 percent target.

The Department of State will incur minor costs within their current budget to handle provisions of the bill.

This bill amends section 257.12 of the Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

The Florida Department of State, Division of Library and Information Services is delegated responsibilities related to public libraries in the state. Section 257.031, F.S., provides for the appointment of the State Librarian. Duties of the State Librarian include serving as the director of the division and being responsible for performing functions assigned to it. One of the duties of

the division is to establish reasonable operating procedures under which libraries will be eligible to receive state monies. Section 257.192, F.S., provides that the division is authorized to accept and administer appropriations for library program grants and to make such grants in accordance with the Florida long-range plan for library services.

Public libraries are not, at this time, required to provide a program of Internet safety education.

Under provisions of the federal Children's Internet and Protection Act (CIPA),¹ all public libraries that receive federal funds, either in the form of Library Services and Construction Act grant funds administered by the Division of Library and Information Services or in the form of financial support for Internet access and internal connections services from the Universal Service Fund (USF) must certify that they are enforcing a policy of Internet safety. That includes measures to block or filter Internet access for both minors and adults to certain visual depictions.

CIPA also requires libraries to provide a technology protection measure which blocks or filters Internet access and protects against access by adults and minors to visual depictions that are obscene, child pornography, or — with respect to use of computers with Internet access by minors — harmful to minors. It may be disabled for adults engaged in bona fide research or other lawful purposes. According to the Florida Department of State, approximately 83 percent of public libraries in the state employ Internet filters and 100 percent of the public libraries have an Internet safety policy.

The Florida Department of Legal Affairs has a Child Predator CyberCrime Unit which was established in 2005 to combat the threat of cybercrimes against children in our state. This unit works to expand programs to further safeguard children from predators and includes law enforcement investigators and prosecutors whose primary mission is to target child predators, child pornography, and Internet-based sexual exploitation of children. In less than two years, the unit has facilitated the arrests of more than 50 individuals who created, possessed or distributed child pornography, or who sexually solicited children online and traveled to meet them.

Through the Child Predator CyberCrime Unit, the Attorney General cooperates with federal and state prosecutors, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the NetSmartz Workshop, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), other Attorneys General, and all Florida law enforcement agencies. The Attorney General's Office is also prioritizing education and community outreach efforts to protect Florida's children, including a pilot program launched in Duval County to target teens and parents of young children with an educational direct mail campaign and a cybersafety program that is being presented to all middle and high school students in the state.

In July 2007, the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation held hearings to review steps that Congress could take to protect children from online predators. As reported by the American Library Association Newsletter, one witness at the hearing, David Finkelhor, director of the University of New Hampshire's Crimes Against Children Research Center, provided the committee with the following statistics on internet predation:

¹ Pub. L. 106-554.

- Teenagers, not young children, are the predominant victims of online sex crimes.
- Some 80 percent of predators are “quite explicit about their sexual intentions” and do not resort to “posing online as other children in order to set up an abduction and an assault.”
- The offenders spend weeks in explicit online conversations “that play on the teen’s desires for romance, adventure, sexual information, and understanding.”
- Half the victims are described by police as “being in love with or feeling close friendship with the offender.”

The Center for Democracy and Technology reports on its website that Internet Safety Education “. . . represents the brightest hope for protecting kids online.”²

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill encourages all public libraries to adopt an Internet safety education program, including the implementation of a computer-based educational program, which has been endorsed by a United States government-sanctioned law enforcement agency or other reputable organization, and is designed for children and adults. The program must be interactive and age-appropriate.

The purpose of the Internet safety education program is to promote the use of prudent online deportment and broaden awareness of online predators.

Each library is required to annually report to the division the annual number of users who complete the education program.

The division is required to adopt rules for the program grant application process to reward libraries that have had 1 percent or more of their annual number of users complete the education program adopted by the library. The number of users is based on the total number of registered borrowers from the preceding year. Users who complete the educational program as a result of collaboration between the library and other entities are to be included in the library’s annual report and the total number of program completers. The rules must allocate 10 percent of the total points that are available in the library services and technology grant application evaluation process to public libraries that are in compliance with the section, beginning with the grant application cycle for the 2011-2012 fiscal year.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

² Available as of March 5, 2009, at <http://blog.cdt.org/2007/08/13/internet-safety-education-may-be-catching-on-in-congress/>

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

While the bill only encourages the libraries to adopt the program, the annual reporting requirement will have associated costs such as recording data, compiling statistics, and preparation of the report.

Costs for an Internet safety program that meets the requirements of the bill are unknown. A free program is available from at least one reputable public safety advocacy organization, and commercial programs are also available. The commercial programs require registration to obtain pricing information. Costs may be incurred for training librarians to teach the program, as well as costs for training users in the program.

The Department of State will incur some minimal costs associated with rulemaking, updating grants criteria, and reviewing annual reports by libraries on the number of users who have completed the Internet safety program. These minor costs will be absorbed within the department's current budget.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

There appear to be a number of entities that provide internet safety education programs.

It is not clear how libraries will be able to determine the number of program participants who have completed the program as a result of strategic partnerships or collaboration between the library and other entities.

VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
