



## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Provide limited government: The bill expands the duties of the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse and requires law enforcement agencies to adopt written policies and procedures to be used when investigating missing person reports.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Missing child reports

Section 937.021, F.S. relates to missing child reports and sets forth procedures to be followed by law enforcement upon the filing of such a report. The bill requires law enforcement agencies in the state to adopt written policies that specify the procedures to be used to investigate reports of missing persons. The bill provides that the policies adopted must ensure that cases involving reported missing persons, including cases involving minor children, are investigated promptly using appropriate resources. The adopted policies must include:

1. Requirements for accepting missing persons reports;
2. Procedures for initiating, maintaining, closing, or referring a missing person investigation; and
3. Standards for maintaining and clearing computer data of missing person information that is stored in the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The standards must require, at a minimum, a monthly review of each case and a determination of whether the case should be maintained in the database.

Currently, section 937.021, F.S. provides that upon the filing of a police report that a child is missing by the parent or guardian, the law enforcement agency receiving the report must immediately inform all on-duty officers of the existence of the report, communicate the report to every other law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the county, and transmit the report for inclusion in the Florida Crime Information Center.

HB 223 amends this language to apply to *credible* police reports that a child is missing. The bill also requires that this information be transmitted for inclusion within two hours to the FCIC database and requires that it also be transmitted to the NCIC database. According to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), information entered into FCIC is also entered into NCIC without any additional action on the part of the person inputting the information. This places state law in conformity with the provision of the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 that requires that law enforcement agencies transmit a missing child report to NCIC and to the state agency designated to receive the report within 2 hours of receipt.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, the bill requires that if an adult files a credible police report that an adult person is missing, the law enforcement agency must, within 2 hours after receiving the missing person information, transmit the information for entry into the FCIC and NCIC databases.

The bill also provides that a law enforcement agency may not adopt a policy requiring the removal of a missing child or missing person entry from the FCIC or NCIC databases based solely on the age of the missing person. The federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 provided that each state must ensure that no law enforcement agency establishes or maintains any policy that requires the

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<sup>1</sup> Public Law 109-248, s. 154.

removal of a missing person entry from its law enforcement system or the NCIC database solely on the age of the person.<sup>2</sup>

Currently, s. 937.021, F.S. provides that a police report that a child is missing may be filed with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the county or municipality in which the child was last seen prior to the filing of the report. The bill modifies this language to provide that if a law enforcement agency has a reasonable belief that a person is missing, a police report filed with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the country or municipality in which the person was last seen must be accepted by that agency. This is apparently intended to ensure that the law enforcement agency in the location where the person was last seen takes appropriate action and does not require the person making the report to contact the law enforcement agency where the missing person resides. The bill further provides that this language does not preclude a law enforcement agency from filing or accepting a missing person report when agency jurisdiction cannot be determined.

### DNA

The bill provides that if a person who has been reported as missing has not been located within 90 days after the missing person report is filed, the law enforcement agency that accepted the missing person report must attempt to obtain a biological specimen approved by FDLE for DNA analysis from the missing person or from appropriate family members of the missing person in addition to any documentation necessary to enable the agency to use the specimens in conducting searches of DNA databases. The bill states that this language does not prevent a law enforcement agency from attempting to obtain information or approved biological specimens for DNA analysis before the expiration of the 90-day period.

The bill requires FDLE to adopt rules establishing procedures for:

1. The submission of biological specimens approved by the department for DNA analysis in a missing person case.
2. The forwarding of approved biological specimens by law enforcement agencies for DNA analysis in a missing person case.

The bill provides that these provisions are contingent on the availability of an appropriation of federal funds for the submission and processing of approved biological specimens for DNA analysis.

### Missing Children Information Clearinghouse

Pursuant to s. 937.022, F.S., the Department of Law Enforcement maintains a Missing Children Information Clearinghouse (MCIC) which is a central repository of information regarding missing children. The section outlines the duties of the clearinghouse. The bill changes the name of this entity to the Missing Persons and Children Information Clearinghouse. The bill also expands the duties of the clearinghouse which currently only relate to missing children to apply to missing persons younger than 26 years of age and missing persons (of any age) suspected by a law enforcement agency of being endangered or the victim of criminal activity.

Currently, only a parent, guardian or legal custodian of a child may submit a missing child report to the clearinghouse subsequent to reporting such child missing to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. The bill authorizes any person having knowledge to submit a missing person report to the clearinghouse concerning a person younger than 26 years of age subsequent to reporting the person missing to the appropriate law enforcement agency and subsequent to that agency entering the person into the FCIC and MCIC database.

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<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

The bill provides that requests to the Missing Persons and Children Information Clearinghouse to accept reports of missing persons who are 26 years of age or older and who are suspected by a law enforcement agency of being endangered or the victim of criminal activity must be made by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

#### Amber Alert

In cooperation with several other state agencies, FDLE administers the Amber Alert program to aid in the recovery of missing children. The purpose of the program is to broadcast information relating to a missing or abducted child believed to be in danger to the public, through the use of radio and television broadcasts, road signs and lottery machines. The United States Department of Justice maintains criteria for the use of an Amber Alert.

The bill provides that after receiving a request to record, report, transmit, display or release information and photographs pertaining to a missing person from the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the missing person, FDLE, a state or local law enforcement agency and their personnel, any radio or television network and certain other entities are immune from civil liability for damages for complying in good faith with the request to provide information and is presumed to have acted in good faith in recording, reporting, transmitting, displaying or releasing information or photographs pertaining to the missing person. Currently, section 937.021, F.S. contains similar immunity from civil liability for actions taken in good faith relating to information regarding a missing child.

#### C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 937.021, F.S., relating to missing child reports.

Section 2. Amends s. 937.022, F.S., relating to the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse.

Section 3. Provides effective date of July 1, 2008.

## **II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

See fiscal comments.

#### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

#### C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

FDLE estimates that two government analysts are needed to handle the workload in expanding Missing Children Information Clearinghouse functions through the age of 25. The department further states that adding missing persons who are 18-25 years old will increase the case intakes by an estimated additional 2,400 incidents annually or 47% increase above the current level of case intakes. Costs in the first year are approximately \$170,000, with recurring costs of \$116,512.

	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11
2 Govt Analyst FTE Positions (Salary/Benefits)	94,816	94,816	94,816
Standard Expense Package for 2 Positions	20,176	13,400	13,400
Standard OCO for 2 Positions	2,000		
Standard HR Services for 2 Positions	796	796	796
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>117,788</b>	<b>109,012</b>	<b>109,012</b>
Programming/Maintenance	52,500	7,500	7,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$170,288</b>	<b>\$116,512</b>	<b>\$116,512</b>

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

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

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill requires FDLE to adopt rules establishing procedures for the submission of biological specimens approved by the department for DNA analysis in a missing person case and the forwarding of approved biological specimens by law enforcement agencies for DNA analysis in a missing person case.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

None submitted.

#### **IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

The Homeland Security & Public Safety Committee adopted an amendment which made the following changes to the bill as filed. The amendment:

- Clarified that the provisions of the bill relating to the collection and analysis of DNA of the missing person or family members are contingent upon an appropriation of state funds or the availability of federal funds.
- Renamed the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse as the Missing Persons and Children Clearinghouse.
- Modified the name given to certain forms and reports used by FDLE and local law enforcement agencies.