

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

BILL #:	CS/CS/CS/CS/HB 11	FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:	
SPONSOR(S):	Appropriations Committee; Judiciary Committee; Education Appropriations Subcommittee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; Porter and others	115 Y's	1 N's
COMPANION BILLS:	CS/SB 230	GOVERNOR'S ACTION:	Approved

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/CS/CS/CS/HB 11 passed the House on February 24, 2016, as CS/SB 230 as amended. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate Bill and subsequently passed the bill as amended on March 10, 2016.

Elopement, which means leaving an area without supervision or caregiver permission, is prevalent among individuals with certain special needs and may expose them to dangerous situations. Individuals with Alzheimer's disease or autism are two populations at higher risk to elope.

There are a number of personal devices on the market which utilize cellular or global-positioning system technologies to aid in the search-and-rescue efforts for individuals who elope.

The bill creates three "Project Leo" pilot projects, with the first pilot project serving Alachua, Baker, Columbia, Hamilton, and Suwannee Counties, the second pilot project serving Palm Beach County, and the third pilot project serving Hillsborough County. Each pilot project must provide personal devices free of charge to participants to aid in search-and-rescue efforts in the event a participant elopes.

The first project will be developed and administered by the Center for Autism and Related Disabilities (CARD) at the University of Florida (CARD UF), the second project will be developed and administered by CARD at the Florida Atlantic University (CARD FAU), and the third project will be developed and administered by CARD at the University of South Florida (CARD USF). The bill directs CARD UF, CARD FAU, and CARD USF to select participants on a first-come, first-serve basis. Participants will be selected based on criteria developed by CARD UF, CARD FAU, or CARD USF. Each center's criteria must, at a minimum, consider the individual's risk of elopement. The number of participants shall be determined based on available funding within each center's existing resources. The respective county sheriff's offices will distribute the personal devices to the project participants.

The bill requires CARD UF, CARD FAU, and CARD USF to submit preliminary and final reports to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. The final reports must include recommendations for modifications or continued implementation of the program.

The bill provides that the act is subject to available funding within the center's existing resources and expires on June 30, 2018. The bill provides a total appropriation of \$300,000 in nonrecurring general revenue funds for the 2016-2017 fiscal year to purchase personal devices to aid search-and-rescue efforts. Of this amount, \$100,000 each is appropriated to CARD UF, CARD FAU and CARD USF.

The bill was approved by the Governor on April 6, 2016, ch. 2016-186, L.O.F., and will become effective on July 1, 2016.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h0011z1.CRJS

DATE: April 7, 2016

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Elopement of Individuals with Special Needs

Elopement, which means leaving an area without supervision or caregiver permission, is prevalent among individuals with certain special needs and may expose them to dangerous situations.¹ Wandering and elopement are concerns in particular with children and adults who have autism and seniors who have Alzheimer's disease.²

Elopement and Wandering of Individuals with Autism

There are various reasons someone with autism may wander; more often than not, he or she will wander to something of interest (especially bodies of water) or away from something that is bothersome (such as uncomfortable noise or bright lights).³ Children and adults with autism wander from all types of settings, such as educational, therapeutic, residential, camp programs, outdoor, public places, and home settings.⁴

Approximately half of the population of children who have autism have a tendency to wander or elope,⁵ and families of these children report that many have gone missing long enough to cause serious concern and have been at risk for bodily harm.⁶ Of those children who went missing, 24 percent were in danger of drowning and 65 percent were in danger of a traffic injury.⁷

Elopement and Wandering of Individuals with Alzheimer's Disease

Wandering and elopement can also be dangerous for individuals with Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia, as the individual may become disoriented, even in familiar places and may not remember his or her name or address to assist rescuers. An individual with Alzheimer's disease who wanders or elopes is most often looking for someone or something familiar or escaping a source of stress or anxiety, or may be reliving the past.⁸

Statistics indicate that in the U.S., more than 34,000 individuals with Alzheimer's disease wander out of their homes or care facilities each year.⁹ Six of 10 people with some form of dementia will wander or elope.¹⁰ Additionally, it is estimated that 11 to 24 percent of institutionalized dementia patients wander.¹¹

¹ Russell Lang, et al., *Treatment of elopement in individuals with developmental disabilities: A systematic review*, RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES 30 (2009) 670–681, http://scholar.google.com/scholar_url?url=http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Christina_Fragale/publication/23716164_Treatment_of_elopement_in_individuals_with_developmental_disabilities_a_systematic_review/links/53e3f99e0cf21cc29fc75814.pdf&hl=en&sa=X&scisig=AAGBfm33xL1MHakTS87tq_NEgw_oFixP4w&nossl=1&oi=scholar (last visited October 15, 2015).

² *Autism & Wandering*, AWAARE COLLABORATION, <http://awaare.nationalautismassociation.org/autism-wandering/> (last visited October 15, 2015).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ Michelle Diament, *Autism Wandering Poses "Critical Safety Issue," Survey Suggests*, DISABILITY SCOOP, (April 21, 2011), <http://www.disabilityscoop.com/2011/04/21/autism-wandering-survey/12953/> (last visited October 15, 2015).

⁶ Connie Anderston, et al., *Occurrence and Family Impact of Elopement in Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders*, PEDIATRICS, (October 8, 2012), available at <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2012/10/02/peds.2012-0762.full.pdf+html> (last visited October 15, 2015).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Alzheimer's: Understand and control wandering*, MAYO CLINIC, <http://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-living/caregivers/in-depth/alzheimers/art-20046222> (last visited October 15, 2015).

⁹ *Wandering and Elopement Resources*, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CERTIFIED DEMENTIA PRACTITIONERS, <http://www.nccdp.org/wandering.htm> (last visited October 15, 2015).

¹⁰ *Wandering and Getting Lost*, ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION, <http://www.alz.org/care/alzheimers-dementia-wandering.asp> (last visited October 15, 2015).

¹¹ *Supra*, note 9.

Personal Devices for Individuals with Special Needs

Anti-wandering and global-positioning system (GPS)¹² tracking devices can be worn as a bracelet, attached to an individual's shoe or belt loop, or sewn into clothing. If an individual goes missing, a caregiver can utilize products and services from the monitoring company for the device to pinpoint the wearer's location. There are a number of anti-wandering and GPS tracking devices on the market which are specially designed to aid in search-and-rescue efforts for individuals with special needs who are prone to wandering. Two examples are the Protect and Locate (PAL) tracking system through Project Lifesaver and the Amber Alert GPS.

The PAL is a tracking device that is worn as a watch by the individual at risk of wandering and that has a companion portable receiver that notifies the caregiver of a wandering event. Through the use of cell ID location and GPS technologies, it provides the location of a wearer accurate to nine feet.¹³ If an individual wearing a PAL device wanders outside of a set perimeter, the caregiver's receiver will receive an alert and the caregiver will receive email and text alerts with the date and location of the wandering event.¹⁴ Additionally, a caregiver can press the "find" button on his or her receiver to have the location of the individual and the address displayed on the portable receiver. If the individual wearing the PAL watch/transmitter is lost, he or she can push the panic button on the PAL watch to have the current address shown on the caregiver's portable receiver.¹⁵ The PAL tracking system costs \$249.99 per unit and requires a monitoring/service plan of \$29.95 per month.¹⁶

The Amber Alert GPS is a small disk that can be put in an individual's purse or backpack or, with the purchase of an accessory, can be attached to the individual. The Amber Alert GPS syncs with an online tracking portal and mobile application for iPhone, Blackberry, and Android cellular phones to provide the real-time location of the wearer.¹⁷ It allows the caregiver to designate up to 20 "safe zones" and receive an alert each time a wearer leaves one of the designated safe zones.¹⁸ It also has a two-way voice feature to allow the caregiver and wearer to talk to each other through the device and an SOS button that the wearer can push in the event of an emergency to notify the caregiver and up to ten additional individuals.¹⁹ Amber Alert GPS costs \$179 per unit and requires a monitoring/service plan of \$10-42 per month.²⁰

Center for Autism and Related Disabilities

The Center for Autism and Related Disabilities (CARD) works with families, caregivers, and professionals to optimize the potential of individuals who have autism and related disabilities.²¹ CARD serves children and adults of all levels of intellectual functioning who have autism, autistic-like disabilities, pervasive developmental disorder, dual sensory impairments (deaf-blindness), or a vision or hearing loss with another disabling condition.²²

There are seven non-residential CARD centers across the state. The CARD at the University of Florida (CARD UF) serves the following 14 counties: Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Suwannee, and Union.²³ The five counties

¹² GPS is a network of computers and earth-orbiting satellites that allows an earth-bound receiver to determine its precise location. BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY (10th ed. 2014).

¹³ *PAL Info*, PROJECT LIFESAVER, <http://www.projectlifesaver.org/Pal-info/> (last visited October 15, 2015).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *10 Resources And Devices For Wandering Children With Autism*, FRIENDSHIP CIRCLE BLOG, (June 1, 2011; updated 2014) <http://www.friendshipcircle.org/blog/2011/06/01/10-resources-for-wandering-children-with-autism/> (last visited October 15, 2015).

¹⁷ *Amber Alert GPS Smart Locator*, AMBER ALERT GPS, <https://www.amberalertgps.com/products> (last visited October 15, 2015).

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Supra*, note 16.

²¹ CENTER FOR AUTISM AND RELATED DISABILITIES UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, *About CARD FAQ*, <http://card.ufl.edu/about-card/faq/> (last visited October 15, 2015).

²² *Id.*

²³ s. 1004.55(1)(b), F.S.

served by CARD at the Florida Atlantic University (CARD FAU) are Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie.²⁴ The 14 counties served by CARD at the University of South Florida (CARD USF) are Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Sarasota.²⁵

Effect of the Bill

The bill creates three “Project Leo” pilot projects, with the first pilot project serving Alachua, Baker, Columbia, Hamilton, and Suwannee Counties, the second pilot project serving Palm Beach County, and the third pilot project serving Hillsborough County. Each pilot project must provide personal devices to aid in search-and-rescue efforts for persons with special needs in cases of elopement. The bill does not define the term “special needs.”

The first project will be developed and administered by CARD UF, the second project will be developed and administered by CARD FAU, and the third project will be developed and administered by CARD USF. The bill directs CARD UF, CARD FAU, and CARD USF to select participants on a first-come, first-serve basis to receive personal devices to aid in search-and-rescue efforts. Participants will be selected based on criteria developed by CARD UF, CARD FAU, or CARD USF. Each center’s criteria must, at a minimum, consider the individual’s risk of elopement. The number of participants shall be determined based on available funding within each center’s existing resources.

Participation in the project is voluntary and free of charge. Participants will be provided with a personal device to aid in search-and-rescue efforts which is attachable to clothing or otherwise wearable. The respective county sheriff’s offices will distribute these devices to the project participants. CARD UF, CARD FAU, and CARD USF will fund any cost associated with the monitoring of the devices.

The bill requires CARD UF, CARD FAU, and CARD USF to submit preliminary and final reports to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate. Both reports must include:

- The criteria used to select the participants;
- The number of participants;
- The nature of the participants’ special needs;
- The number of participants who elope;
- The amount of time taken to rescue a participant following elopement; and
- The outcome of any rescue attempts.

Additionally, the final report must include recommendations for modifications or continued implementation of the program.

The bill provides that “Project Leo” is subject to available funding within the existing resources of CARD UF, CARD FAU, and CARD USF, and that the project expires on June 30, 2018. However, the bill also appropriates \$300,000 in nonrecurring general revenue funds for the 2016-2017 fiscal year for the purchase of personal devices to aid search-and-rescue efforts, with \$100,000 of these funds appropriated to each of the three CARDS administering the projects.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on state revenues.

²⁴ s. 1004.55(1)(g), F.S.

²⁵ s. 1004.55(1)(d), F.S.

2. Expenditures:

The bill is subject to available funding within the existing resources of the CARD UF, CARD FAU, and CARD USF.

The bill also provides a total appropriation of \$300,000 in nonrecurring general revenue funds for the 2016-2017 fiscal year to purchase personal devices to aid search-and-rescue efforts. The bill provides that \$100,000 is appropriated to CARD UF, \$100,000 is appropriated to CARD FAU, and \$100,000 is appropriated to CARD USF.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government revenues.

2. Expenditures:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government expenditures.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.