

**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 Budget Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations

**BILL:** CS/SB 664

**INTRODUCER:** Judiciary Committee; and Senator Benacquisto and others

**SUBJECT:** Missing Person Investigations/Silver Alert

**DATE:** April 9, 2011                      **REVISED:** \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Erickson</u>	<u>Cannon</u>	<u>CJ</u>	<b>Fav/1 amendment</b>
2.	<u>O'Connor</u>	<u>Maclure</u>	<u>JU</u>	<b>Fav/CS</b>
3.	<u>Sadberry</u>	<u>Sadberry</u>	<u>BJA</u>	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

**Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:**

A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE.....  Statement of Substantial Changes

B. AMENDMENTS.....  Technical amendments were recommended

Amendments were recommended

Significant amendments were recommended

**I. Summary:**

The bill provides that the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), other agencies, and specified entities and persons who are responsible for complying with a request to release Silver Alert information are immune from civil liability for damages for complying in good faith with the request and are presumed to have acted in good faith in recording, reporting, transmitting, displaying, or releasing Silver Alert information pertaining to the missing person.

The bill adds specific reference to a missing adult who meets the criteria for activation of the Silver Alert Plan to the definition of “missing endangered person” and adds reference to the Silver Alert Plan to several statutory provisions relevant to reporting information on missing endangered persons.

The bill also specifies that only a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case may make a request to the Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse for the activation of a state Silver Alert involving a missing adult if circumstances regarding the disappearance have met the criteria for activation.

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 937.0201, 937.021, and 937.022.

## II. Present Situation:

### Silver Alert

Florida's Silver Alert Plan was created by Executive Order Number 08-211, effective October 8, 2008.<sup>1</sup> The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the Department of Transportation, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles' Highway Patrol, local law enforcement agencies, other agencies and entities, and the media collaborate on a standardized and coordinated response to implement the system, which is intended to aid local law enforcement in the rescue or recovery of a missing elderly person who suffers from irreversible deterioration of intellectual faculties.<sup>2</sup> The plan recognizes that the most effective response to a missing senior citizen leverages community resources for the search to augment the investigative response by the local law enforcement agency. The plan further acknowledges Silver Alerts should be activated through the investigating local law enforcement agency, which is in the best position to notify the media and disseminate the information through avenues such as neighborhood telephone alerts and other technologies the agency may have to communicate with its citizens.<sup>3</sup>

Under current law, the FDLE considers a person who meets the criteria for a state Silver Alert to be a "missing endangered adult," as defined in s. 937.021, F.S.,<sup>4</sup> though the definition does not specifically mention persons who meet Silver Alert criteria. The criteria for a Silver Alert are as follows:

- The missing person must be age 60 or older and present a clear indication that the individual has an irreversible deterioration of intellectual faculties, or under extraordinary circumstances when a person age 18 to 59 has irreversible deterioration of intellectual faculties and law enforcement has determined the individual lacks the capacity to consent, and that the use of dynamic message signs may be the only possible way to rescue the missing person;
- Local law enforcement has already activated a local or regional alert by contacting media outlets;
- The law enforcement agency's investigation has concluded that the disappearance poses a credible threat to the person's safety;
- A description of the vehicle and a tag number is available and has been verified by local law enforcement; and

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<sup>1</sup> Press Release, Governor Charlie Crist, *Governor Crist Signs Executive Order Creating 'Silver Alert'* (Oct. 8, 2008), available at <http://elderaffairs.state.fl.us/english/notices/Oct08/govsilveralert.pdf> (last visited Mar. 23, 2011).

<sup>2</sup> Florida Missing Children's Day Foundation, Inc., *Foundation History*, available at <http://www.fmcd.org/foundation-history.htm> (last visited Mar. 23, 2011).

<sup>3</sup> Except as otherwise indicated, most of the information regarding Silver Alert is from the following resources on the FDLE's website: <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/MCICSearch/SilverAlerts.asp>, <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/Content/News/October-2008/Governor-Crist-Signs-Executive-Order-Creating-Silv.aspx>, and <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/MCICSearch/Documents/SilverAlertFAQ.pdf> (last visited Mar. 23, 2011).

<sup>4</sup> Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Senate Bill 664 Analysis* (Mar. 4, 2011) (on file with the Senate Committee on Judiciary).

- The local law enforcement agency has entered the missing person into the Florida Crime Information Center and issued a statewide “Be On the Look Out” (BOLO) to other law enforcement/911 centers.

Only a law enforcement agency may activate a Silver Alert. Local law enforcement will take a report of a missing person, issue a Silver Alert if the criteria are met, and notify the FDLE if the person is driving a vehicle. The local law enforcement agency determines how long a Silver Alert remains activated.

Dynamic message signs are activated regionally or statewide when criteria are met. If road signs are used, they remain activated for a maximum of 6 hours, unless the missing elderly person is rescued or the Department of Transportation is otherwise instructed. To maintain integrity of the system and not dilute its effectiveness, the road signs will be used primarily for persons with irreversible deterioration of intellectual faculties 60 years and older. However, road signs may be used in rare instances when that is the only viable method to locate a missing person under the age of 60 who otherwise meets criteria.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is not used for Silver Alerts. The EAS is restricted to child abductions, and is not used for any other cases involving missing children. However, just like with Missing Child Alerts, television and radio stations are notified and the information can be broadcasted to the viewing or listening public. The local law enforcement agency is responsible for contacting local and regional media outlets. Media outlets have the option of whether or not to broadcast Silver Alert information.

According to the FDLE, since the program’s inception, the department has issued 283 Silver Alerts with 42 direct recoveries as a result of the alerts.<sup>5</sup>

### **Missing Person Investigations/Chapter 937, F.S.**

Chapter 937, F.S., covers missing person investigations. Terminology relevant to the chapter is defined in s. 937.0201, F.S. Section 937.021, F.S., addresses a number of matters relating to missing persons investigations such as requirements for written policies, filing and acceptance of reports, civil immunity from damages for good faith compliance with alert requests, etc. Section 937.022, F.S., creates a Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse and specifies its organization and duties, who may submit information, and type of information submitted. Other sections of the chapter deal with birth records, student records, fingerprints, and dental records of missing children.<sup>6</sup>

Section 937.0201(4), F.S., defines a “missing endangered person” as a missing child,<sup>7</sup> a missing adult<sup>8</sup> younger than 26 years of age, or a missing adult 26 years of age or older who is suspected

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<sup>5</sup> E-mail from FDLE staff to staff of the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice, dated March 2, 2011.

<sup>6</sup> Respectively, ss. 937.024, 936.025, 937.028, and 937.071, F.S.

<sup>7</sup> A “missing child” is a person younger than 18 years of age whose temporary or permanent residence is in, or is believed to be in, this state, whose location has not been determined, and who has been reported as missing to a law enforcement agency. Section 937.021(3), F.S.

by a law enforcement agency of being endangered or the victim of criminal activity. The term has relevance to a “missing endangered person report,” which is a report prepared on a form prescribed by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) by rule for use by the public and law enforcement agencies in reporting information to the Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse about a missing endangered person.<sup>9</sup> The definition of “missing endangered person” does not specifically mention a person who meets the criteria for activation of the Silver Alert Plan.

Section 937.021(5)(a), F.S., provides that, upon receiving a request to record, report, transmit, display, or release Amber Alert or Missing Child Alert information from a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the missing child, the FDLE as the state Amber Alert coordinator, any state or local law enforcement agency, and the personnel of these agencies; any media outlet; any dealer of communications services; or any agency, employee, individual, or entity is immune from civil liability for damages for complying in good faith with the request. There is a presumption of good faith in recording, reporting, transmitting, displaying, or releasing Amber Alert or Missing Child Alert information.

Section 937.021(5)(b), F.S., contains an immunity provision that is almost identical to s. 937.021(5)(a), F.S., but pertains to complying with a request to provide information on a missing adult. Compliance with a request to release Silver Alert information is not specifically mentioned in any immunity provision.

Section 937.021(5)(c), F.S., provides that the presumption of good faith in releasing information for an Amber Alert, Missing Child Alert, or missing adult, is not overcome if there is a technical or clerical mistake made by any agency, employee, individual, or entity acting at the request of the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. The presumption also remains intact if the information is incomplete or incorrect because the information received from the local law enforcement agency was incomplete or incorrect. Silver Alert information is not specifically referenced in paragraph (5)(c).

Section 937.021(5)(d), F.S., provides that there is no duty on the part of the agency, employee, individual, or entity to record, report, transmit, display, or release the Amber Alert, Missing Child Alert, or missing adult information received from local law enforcement. The decision to record, report, transmit, display, or release information is discretionary with the entity receiving the information. Silver Alert information is not specifically referenced in paragraph (5)(d).

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

The bill amends the definition of “missing endangered person” in s. 937.0201, F.S., to specifically include within this definition a missing adult who meets the criteria for activation of a Silver Alert.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> A “missing adult” is a person 18 years of age or older whose temporary or permanent residence is in, or is believed to be in, this state, whose location has not been determined, and who has been reported as missing to a law enforcement agency. Section 937.021(2), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 937.021(5), F.S.

<sup>10</sup> The FDLE states that, “[w]hile the Department considers those who meet the criteria for activation of a Silver Alert covered under provisions for missing endangered adults as defined in [s. 937.0201(4)(c), F.S.], there is no objection to

The bill amends s. 937.021, F.S., to do the following:

- Provide that, upon receiving a request to record, report, transmit, display, or release Silver Alert information from the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the missing adult, the FDLE as the state Silver Alert coordinator, any state or local law enforcement agency, and the personnel of these agencies; any radio or television network, broadcaster, or other media representative; any dealer of communications services as defined in s. 202.11, F.S.; or any agency, employee, individual, or entity is immune from civil liability for damages for complying in good faith with the request and is presumed to have acted in good faith in recording, reporting, transmitting, displaying, or releasing Silver Alert information pertaining to the missing adult;
- Provide that the presumption of good faith is not overcome if a technical or clerical error is made by any agency, employee, individual, or entity acting at the request of the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, or if the Silver Alert information is incomplete or incorrect because the information received from the local law enforcement agency was incomplete or incorrect; and
- Provide that no provision of law creates a duty of the agency, employee, individual, or entity to record, report, transmit, display, or release the Silver Alert information received from the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. The decision to record, report, transmit, display, or release information is discretionary with the agency, employee, individual, or entity receiving the information.

The bill also amends s. 937.022, F.S., to provide that only the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case may make a request to the Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse for the activation of a state Silver Alert involving a missing adult if circumstances regarding the disappearance have met the criteria for activation.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2011.

#### **IV. Constitutional Issues:**

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

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specific inclusion of these persons as an identified subset as proposed in SB 664. The Department has been named state Silver Alert coordinator (lines 66-67) and while appropriate, it should be noted that if federal legislation is passed that defines a Silver Alert coordinator, there may be additional responsibilities that the clearinghouse would have to take on to fulfill this role.” Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Senate Bill 664 Analysis* (Mar. 4, 2011) (on file with the Senate Committee on Judiciary).

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

Since there is already an existing Silver Alert program, it appears unlikely that the bill would have any additional impact on private entities involved in the alert, such as television and radio stations broadcasting the alert.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

According to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), “[t]he proposed legislation would have little impact on the Department as statewide Silver Alerts have been issued since 2008,” and will not impact state agencies for the same reason.<sup>11</sup>

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**  
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)**CS by Judiciary on March 28, 2011:**

The committee substitute provides that only a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the case may make a request to the Missing Endangered Persons Information Clearinghouse for activation of Silver Alert if criteria for activation are met.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

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

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<sup>11</sup> Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Senate Bill 664 Analysis* (Mar. 4, 2011) (on file with the Senate Committee on Judiciary).