

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/CS/SB 1816

INTRODUCER: Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations, Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Benacquisto

SUBJECT: Protection of Vulnerable Persons

DATE: February 28, 2012 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Erickson</u>	<u>Cannon</u>	<u>CJ</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Sneed</u>	<u>Sadberry</u>	<u>BJA</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>BC</u>	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Statement of Substantial Changes |
| B. AMENDMENTS..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Technical amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Significant amendments were recommended |

I. Summary:

The major features of the bill are described as follows:

- Requires reporting of known or suspected physical or emotional abuse, abandonment, or neglect of a child by an adult person, or of sexual abuse by any person.
- Requires each report of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by an adult person, or of sexual abuse by any person, be made immediately to the Department of Children and Family Services' (DCF) central abuse hotline.
- Provides any report of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by a person other than the child's caregiver shall be taken by the central abuse hotline and forwarded to the appropriate county sheriff's office.
- Allows for reporting by web-based chat.
- Requires the DCF to update the web form used for reporting child abuse, etc., to include specified information and capabilities.
- Requires the DCF to conduct a feasibility study on using text and short message service formats to receive and process reports of child abuse, etc.
- Requires the DCF to promote public awareness of the central abuse hotline through community partner organization and public service campaigns.

- Requires the DCF to collect and analyze reports of child abuse and sexual abuse reported from or occurred on the campus of any university, college, etc.
- Changes from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony the current offense of knowing and willful failure to report known or suspected child abuse, etc., and allows for repeat offender sanctions under s. 775.084, F.S., if applicable.
- Requires the DCF to develop and implement a program of social services and other supportive and rehabilitative services to be made available to the parent or legal custodian of a child seeking assistance through reporting child abuse, etc.; ensure services are targeted to prevent or mitigate the possibility of a child being referred to the child abuse hotline as an alleged victim of child abuse, etc., or to reduce the incidents of abuse; and coordinate with community based care lead agencies involved in foster care delivery and related services, or other agencies to implement the alternative response to protective investigations program.
- Adds an additional requirement under s. 409.1671, F.S., for eligible lead community-based providers competing for an outsourcing project to have an alternative response to protective investigations program pursuant s. 39.309, F.S.
- Punishes with a \$1 million fine for each violation a university, college, etc., whose administrators knowingly and willfully, upon receiving information from faculty, staff, or other institution employees, fail to report known or suspected child abuse, etc., committed on school property or during a school event, or who knowingly prevent another person from doing so.
- Punishes with a \$1 million fine for each violation a university, college, etc., whose law enforcement agency fails to report known or suspected child abuse, etc., committed on school property or during a school event.
- Provides the \$1 million fine shall be assessed as follows:
 - A Florida College System institution subject to a fine shall be assessed by the State Board of Education.
 - A state university subject to a fine shall be assessed by the Board of Governors (BOG).
 - A nonpublic college, university, or school subject to a fine shall be assessed by the Commission for Independent Education.
- Provides the university, college, etc., has the right to challenge the determination of a violation, but if it is found actual knowledge and information was in fact received by the administrators of known or suspected child abuse and this information was not reported a presumption of a knowing and willful act will be established.
- Directs the Department of Education (DOE) to require all certified school personnel to participate in continuing education training provided by the DCF on identifying and reporting child abuse and neglect.
- Reclassifies the felony or misdemeanor degree of any violation of ch. 796, F.S., other than s. 796.03, F.S., or s. 796.035, F.S., in which a minor engages in prostitution, lewdness, assignation, sexual conduct, or other conduct as defined in or prohibited by ch. 796, F.S., but the minor is not the person charged with the violation.
- Provides criteria for a victim of sexual battery to receive relocation assistance from the Department of Legal Affairs and specifies relocation payments for a sexual battery claim will be denied if the department has previously approved or paid out a domestic violence relocation claim under s. 960.198, F.S., to the same victim regarding the same incident.
- Provides for FY 2012-13, \$1.5 million in recurring funds is appropriated from General Revenue to the Department of Legal Affairs for sexual battery victim relocation assistance.

This bill substantially amends ss. 39.201, 39.205, 409.1671, 960.198, and 1012.98, F.S., and creates ss. 39.309 and 960.199, F.S.

II. Present Situation:

Reporting Child Abuse

A study conducted in 2008 indicated an estimated 4% to 16% of children are physically abused each year in high-income nations including the United States. Additionally, as many as 15% of children are neglected, and up to 10% of girls and 5% of boys suffer severe sexual abuse. Although it is difficult to measure, researchers believe as few as 1 in 10 of those instances of abuse are actually confirmed by social-service agencies.¹ Recent national events have centered on issues with adults failing to report known instances of ongoing child abuse.

Section 39.201, F.S., requires a person to report certain known or suspected instances of child abuse. Specifically, the law mandates a person report knowledge or suspicion of child abuse if the person knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect:

- A child is abused, abandoned, or neglected by a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare²; or
- That a child is in need of supervision and care and has no parent, legal custodian, or responsible adult relative immediately known and available to provide supervision and care.

Section 39.201(2), F.S., prescribes the method of reporting child abuse. Instances of child abuse as described by s. 39.201(1), F.S., must be made "immediately to the department's³ central abuse hotline." If a person is required by s. 39.201, F.S., to report known or suspected child abuse and fails to do so, s. 39.205(1), F.S., makes it a first degree misdemeanor⁴ if the person knowingly or willfully failed to report, or knowingly or willfully prevented another person from reporting such abuse.

Relocation Assistance for Victims of Domestic Violence

Section 960.198, F.S., authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to award monetary payment to a victim of domestic violence in order to provide relocation assistance, under certain conditions. Specifically, the law authorizes the department to award a victim of domestic violence who needs immediate assistance to escape from a domestic violence environment:

- A one-time payment not exceeding \$1,500 on any one claim; and
- A lifetime maximum of \$3,000.

¹ See Tiffany Sharples, *Most Child Abuse Goes Unreported*, Time Health, (Dec. 2, 2008), available at <http://www.time.com> (search "unreported child abuse" (last visited Jan. 19, 2012)).

² "Other person responsible for a child's welfare" includes many enumerated parties, including employees of a school or day care center. The definition exempts law enforcement officers and employees of municipal or county detention facilities acting in an official capacity, except as otherwise provided in the subsection. Section 39.01(47), F.S.

³ "Department" means the Department of Children and Family Services.

⁴ A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in county jail and a \$1,000 fine. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

Certain preconditions must be met before the department may grant an award:

- There must be proof a domestic violence offense was committed;
- The domestic violence offense must be reported to the proper authorities;
- The victim's need for assistance must be certified by a domestic violence center in Florida; and
- The center certification must assert the victim is cooperating with law enforcement officials, if applicable, and must include documentation the victim has developed a safety plan.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 39.201, F.S., relating to mandatory reports of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect; mandatory reports of death; and the central abuse hotline, to:

- Require any person who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, a child is physically or emotionally abused, abandoned, or neglected by an adult person, or sexually abused by any person, report such knowledge or suspicion to the DCF. (Current law provides, in part, any person who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, a child is abused, abandoned, or neglected by a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare shall report such knowledge or suspicion to the DCF.)
- Require each report of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by an adult person, or sexual abuse by any person be made immediately to the DCF's central abuse hotline. (Current law provides, in part, each report of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare be made immediately to the DCF's central abuse hotline.)
- Provide a report of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect may be made by web-based chat, and make conforming changes to other reporting provisions to reference web-based chat.
- Provide any report of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by a person other than the child's caregiver shall be taken by the central abuse hotline and forwarded to the appropriate county sheriff's office as provided in s. 39.201(2)(b), F.S.⁵
- Require the DCF to update the web form used for reporting child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, to:
 - Include qualifying questions in order to obtain necessary information required to assess need and a response.
 - Indicate which fields are required to submit the report.
 - Allow a reporter to save his or her report and return to it a later time.
- Require the report be made available to the counselors in its entirety as needed to update the Florida Safe Families Network or other similar systems.
- Require the DCF to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of using text and short message service formats to receive and process reports of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect to the central abuse hotline
- Require the DCF to promote public awareness of the central abuse hotline through community-based partner organizations and public service campaigns.

⁵ Section 39.201(2)(b), F.S., provides that if the report is of an instance of known or suspected child abuse by someone other than a parent, legal custodian, caregiver, or other person responsible for the child's welfare as defined in ch. 39, F.S., the report or call shall be immediately electronically transferred to the appropriate county sheriff's office by the central abuse hotline.

- Require the DCF to collect and analyze, in separate statistical reports, those reports of child abuse and sexual abuse which are reported from or occurred on the campus of any Florida College System institution, state university, or nonpublic college, university, or school, as defined in s. 1000.21, F.S., or s. 1005.02, F.S.

Section 2 amends s. 39.205, F.S., involving penalties relating to reporting of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect, to:

- Increase from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony the current child abuse reporting offense in this statute, and allow for repeat offender sanctions under s. 775.084, F.S., if applicable. This offense pertains to a person who is required to report known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect and who knowingly and willfully fails to do so, or who knowingly and willfully prevents another person from doing so.
- Punish with a \$1 million fine for each violation any Florida College System institution, state university, or nonpublic college, university, or school, as defined in s. 1000.21, F.S., or s. 1005.02, F.S., whose:
 - Administrators knowingly and willfully, upon receiving information from faculty, staff, or other institution employees, fail to report known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect committed on the property of the institution, etc., or during an event or function sponsored by the institution, etc., or who knowingly and willfully prevent another person from doing so; or
 - Law enforcement agency fails to report known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect committed on the property of the institution, etc., or during an event or function sponsored by the institution, etc.
- Provide the \$1 million fine shall be assessed as follows:
 - A Florida College System institution subject to a fine shall be assessed by the State Board of Education.
 - A state university subject to a fine shall be assessed by the Board of Governors.
 - A nonpublic college, university, or school subject to a fine shall be assessed by the Commission for Independent Education.
- Provide any Florida College System institution, etc., shall have the right to challenge the determination the institution acted knowingly and willfully in an administrative hearing pursuant to s. 120.57, F.S., but if it is found actual knowledge and information of known or suspected child abuse was in fact received by the institution's administrators and was not reported, a presumption of a knowing and willful act will be established.

Section 3 creates s. 39.309, F.S., which requires the DCF, in order to implement an alternative response to the protective investigations program, to do all of the following:

- Develop and implement a program of social services and other supportive and rehabilitative services to be made available to the parent or legal custodian of a child seeking assistance pursuant to s. 39.201(2)(a), F.S., and require the social services and other supportive and rehabilitative services promote the child's physical, mental, and emotional health; provide a safe, stable living environment; promote family autonomy; and strengthen family life, whenever possible.
- Ensure such services are targeted to prevent or mitigate the possibility of a child being referred to the hotline as an alleged victim of abuse, neglect, or abandonment, or to reduce the incidents of abuse.

- Coordinate with community-based care lead agencies pursuant to s. 409.1671, F.S., or other agencies.

Section 4 amends s. 409.1671, F.S., relating to foster care and related services and outsourcing. Currently this statute defines the term “eligible lead community-based provider” to mean a single agency with which the DCF shall contract for the provision of child protective services in a community is no smaller than a county. The Secretary of the DCF may authorize more than one eligible lead community-based provider within a single county when to do so will result in more effective delivery of foster care and related services. To compete for an outsourcing project, such agency must meet certain criteria. The bill adds an additional criterion: the agency must have an alternative response to the protective investigations program pursuant to s. 39.309, F.S. (See discussion of Section 3 of the bill.)

Section 5 creates s. 796.036, F.S., which reclassifies as follows the felony or misdemeanor degree of any violation of ch. 796, F.S., other than s. 796.03, F.S., or s. 796.035, F.S., in which a minor engages in prostitution, lewdness, assignation,⁶ sexual conduct, or other conduct as defined in or prohibited by ch. 796, F.S., but the minor is not the person charged with the violation:

- A second degree misdemeanor is reclassified to a first degree misdemeanor.
- A first degree misdemeanor is reclassified to a third degree felony.
- A third degree felony is reclassified to a second degree felony.
- A second degree felony is reclassified to a first degree felony.
- A first degree felony is reclassified to a life felony.

Section 6 amends s. 960.198, F.S., relating to relocation assistance for victims of domestic violence. Under this statute, the Department of Legal Affairs is authorized to award a one-time payment of up to \$1,500 on any one claim and a lifetime maximum of \$3,000 to a victim of domestic violence who needs immediate assistance to escape from a domestic violence environment, if specific criteria are met.⁷ The bill specifies relocation payments for a domestic violence claim shall be denied if the Department of Legal Affairs has previously approved or paid out a sexual battery relocation claim under s. 960.199, F.S., to the same victim regarding the same incident. (See discussion of Section 7 of the bill.)

Section 7 creates s. 960.199, F.S., which authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to award a one-time payment of up to \$1,500 on any one claim and a lifetime maximum of \$3,000 to a victim of sexual battery as defined in s. 794.011, F.S., who needs relocation assistance. In order for an award to be granted to a victim for relocation assistance, all of the following criteria must be met:

- There must be proof a sexual battery offense was committed.
- The sexual battery offense must be reported to the proper authorities.

⁶ “Assignation” is the making of any appointment or engagement for prostitution or lewdness, or any act in furtherance of such appointment or engagement. Section 796.07(1)(c), F.S.

⁷ As with domestic violence, there must be proof that a sexual violence offense was committed and the sexual violence offense must be reported to proper authorities. Further, consistent with the current requirement that the domestic violence victim’s need for assistance be certified by a certified domestic violence shelter in this state, the sexual violence offense victim’s need for assistance must be certified by a certified rape crisis center in this state.

- The victim's need for assistance must be certified by a certified rape crisis center in this state.
- The center certification must assert the victim is cooperating with law enforcement officials, if applicable, and must include documentation the victim has developed a safety plan.
- The act of sexual battery must be committed in the victim's place of residence or in a location would lead the victim to reasonably fear for his or her continued safety in the place of residence.

Relocation payments for a sexual battery claim shall be denied if the Department of Legal Affairs has previously approved or paid out a domestic violence relocation claim under s. 960.198, F.S., to the same victim regarding the same incident.

Section 8 provides the sum of \$1.5 million in recurring funds, for the 2012-2013 state fiscal year, is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Department of Legal Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, for the relocation of victims of sexual battery as provided in s. 960.199, F.S., as created by this act.

Section 9 amends s. 1012.98, F.S., the School Community Professional Development Act, to provide the DOE shall require all certified school personnel to participate in continuing education training programs provided by the DCF relating to the identifying and reporting of child abuse and neglect.

Section 10 provides the act shall take effect October 1, 2012.

Other Potential Implications:

The DOE and BOG have expressed concerns the \$1 million fine could affect operations of a postsecondary educational institution.⁸ The BOG comments "the heightened penalty classification is incongruent with a governmental entity's sovereign immunity under section 768.28(9)(a), F.S., which provides the "state or its subdivisions shall not be liable in tort for the acts or omissions of an officer, employee, or agent committed while acting outside the course and scope of her or his employment or committed in bad faith or with malicious purpose or in a manner exhibiting wanton or willful disregard of human rights, safety or property."⁹

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

⁸ *Id.*, Analysis of CS/SB 1816, Board of Governors, dated January 25, 2011 (on file with the Budget Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations). The Board of Governors' analysis is further cited as "BOG Analysis."

⁹ BOG analysis.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The DOE notes the bill could substantially impact nonpublic colleges, universities, and schools subject to fines for reporting violations.¹⁰

C. Government Sector Impact:

Department of Children and Families

The bill requires the DCF to accept reports of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect through the Florida Abuse Hotline and forward the information to the appropriate sheriff’s office. The bill also requires the department to enable the hotline to accept reports through web-based chat. Additionally, the department must update the web-based reporting form to enable the appropriate information to be collected from the hotline. DCF is also required to partner with community-based organizations and public service campaigns to promote public awareness of the Florida Abuse Hotline.

The department projects an additional 40,000 calls will be received through the hotline. Based on the hotline staffing mode currently used by the DCF to determine required staffing levels, additional hotline counselors will be needed to respond to the increased call volume. The forecasting and scheduling software used by the DCF considers historical call patterns in the 24/7 environment to project the number of staff needed to have a 99 percent answer rate within 60 seconds. The DCF has determined a need for 42 additional hotline counselors and 5 FTE hotline supervisor positions to maintain the required hotline response level.

42 FTE counselors (salaries and benefits, expenses)	\$1,864,427
5 FTE supervisors (salaries and benefits, expenses)	\$ 295,089
Workstation, software licenses, drug testing and background screening for 47 employees (\$3,000 per employee)	\$ 141,000

¹⁰ DOE Analysis.

The department has included web chat functionality in the requirement matrix for the Hotline Redesign which was funded last year. Therefore, it does not anticipate it will incur additional costs as a result of this requirement.

The department will need \$90,000 in non-recurring general revenue funding to hire a consultant to conduct a feasibility study on the potential use of text messaging as a means of reporting allegations of abuse and neglect to the hotline.

There is also a need for \$50,000 in non-recurring general revenue funding for the DCF to obtain the course materials and support to develop the training curriculum and \$4,500 in recurring general revenue to maintain and support this effort after the first year.

In summary, a total of 47 FTE and \$2,440,516 in general revenue funding (\$2,164,016 recurring, \$281,000 nonrecurring) is needed for DCF. However, the bill does not authorize additional positions or funding for the department.

Florida Educational Institutions

The bill creates reporting violations for which a university, college, etc., is subject to a \$1 million fine. A \$1 million fine has the potential to significantly impact an educational institution's operations. The bill does not currently specify where collected fines are to be deposited. Funds collected and not designated to be deposited into a specific trust fund are deposited into General Revenue unallocated.

Department of Legal Affairs (Office of Attorney General)

The bill authorizes the Department of Legal Affairs to award a one-time payment of up to \$1,500 on any one claim and a lifetime maximum of \$3,000 to a victim of sexual battery as defined in s. 794.011, F.S., who needs relocation assistance, if specific criteria are met. Unlike current relocation expenses for domestic violence victim, which are funded from the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund, the bill provides a recurring appropriation in the sum of \$1.5 million from the General Revenue Fund to the department for the relocation expenses of victims of sexual battery.

Department of Corrections

The bill reclassifies the degree of felony and misdemeanor violations in ch. 796, F.S. The Criminal Justice Impact Conference (CJIC), which provides the final, official estimate of the prison bed impact, if any, of legislation met on January 30, 2012, and determined the bill will have an insignificant prison bed impact due to the low number of offenses in which a minor engages in prostitution, lewdness, assignation, sexual conduct or other conduct prohibited by chapter 796, F.S.

The bill changes from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony the current offense of knowing and willful failure to report known or suspected child abuse, etc., and allows for repeat offender sanctions under s. 775.084, F.S., if applicable. This penalty provision was not part of the original bill reviewed by the CJIC, and therefore, no impact

estimate is available. However, it is noted the third degree felony is unranked, and therefore, would default to a Level 1 under s. 921.0023, F.S., which means this offense alone would not score sufficient sentence points to require a prison sentence.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The bill references “school, as defined in s. 1000.21 or s. 1005.02.” According to the DOE, these sections do not define “school.”¹¹

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/CS by Criminal and Civil Justice Appropriations on February 28, 2012:

- Requires reporting of known or suspected physical or emotional abuse, abandonment, or neglect of a child by an adult person, or of sexual abuse by any person.
- Requires each report of known or suspected child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by an adult person, or of sexual abuse by any person, be made immediately to the Department of Children and Family Services’ (DCF) central abuse hotline.
- Allows for reporting by web-based chat.
- Requires the DCF to update the web form used for reporting child abuse, etc., to include specified information and capabilities.
- Requires the DCF to conduct a feasibility study on using text and short message service formats to receive and process reports of child abuse, etc.
- Requires the DCF to promote public awareness of the central abuse hotline through community partner organization and public service campaigns.
- Requires the DCF to collect and analyze reports of child abuse and sexual abuse reported from or occurred on the campus of any university, college, etc.
- Changes from a first degree misdemeanor to a third degree felony the current offense of knowing and willful failure to report known or suspected child abuse, etc., and allows for repeat offender sanctions under s. 775.084, F.S., if applicable.
- Requires the DCF to develop and implement a program of social services and other supportive and rehabilitative services to be made available to the parent or legal custodian of a child seeking assistance through reporting child abuse, etc.; ensure services are targeted to prevent or mitigate the possibility of a child being referred to the child abuse hotline as an alleged victim of child abuse, etc., or to reduce the incidents of abuse; and coordinate with community based care lead agencies involved in foster care delivery and related services, or other agencies to implement the alternative response to protective investigations program.

¹¹ *Id.*

- Adds an additional requirement under s. 409.1671, F.S., for eligible lead community-based providers competing for an outsourcing project to have an alternative response to protective investigations program pursuant to s. 39.309, F.S.
- Punishes with a \$1 million fine for each violation a university, college, etc., whose administrators knowingly and willfully, upon receiving information from faculty, staff, or other institution employees, fail to report known or suspected child abuse, etc., committed on school property or during a school event, or who knowingly prevent another person from doing so.
- Punishes with a \$1 million fine for each violation a university, college, etc., whose law enforcement agency fails to report known or suspected child abuse, etc., committed on school property or during a school event.
- Provides the \$1 million fine shall be assessed as follows:
 - A Florida College System institution subject to a fine shall be assessed by the State Board of Education.
 - A state university subject to a fine shall be assessed by the Board of Governors.
 - A nonpublic college, university, or school subject to a fine shall be assessed by the Commission for Independent Education.
- Provides the university, college, etc., has the right to challenge the determination of a violation, but if it is found actual knowledge and information was in fact received by the administrators of known or suspected child abuse and this information was not reported a presumption of a knowing and willful act will be established.
- Directs the Department of Education (DOE) to require all certified school personnel to participate in continuing education training provided by the DCF on identifying and reporting child abuse and neglect.
- Provides criteria for a victim of sexual battery to receive relocation assistance from the Department of Legal Affairs and specifies relocation payments for a sexual battery claim will be denied if the department has previously approved or paid out a domestic violence relocation claim under s. 960.198, F.S., to the same victim regarding the same incident.
- Provides for FY 2012-13, \$1.5 million in recurring funds is appropriated from General Revenue to the Department of Legal Affairs for sexual battery victim relocation assistance.

CS by Criminal Justice on January 31, 2012:

- Removes from the bill provisions in the original bill amended ss. 90.404, 772.102, 787.06, 796.035, 796.07, 895.02, 921.0022, and 932.701, F.S., and repealed ss. 787.05 and 796.045, F.S.
- Provides any report of child abuse, abandonment, or neglect by a person other than the child's caregiver as defined in s. 39.01(10), F.S., shall be taken by the Florida Abuse Hotline and forwarded to the appropriate county sheriff's office as provided in s. 39.201(2)(b), F.S.

B. Amendments:

None.

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