1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to victims of reform school abuse; 3 providing a short title; defining the term "victim of 4 Florida reform school abuse"; requiring a person 5 seeking certification under this act to apply to the 6 Department of State by a certain date; prohibiting the 7 estate of a decedent or the personal representative of 8 a decedent from submitting an application on behalf of 9 the decedent; requiring that the application include 10 certain information and documentation; requiring the 11 department to examine the application, notify the 12 applicant of any errors or omissions, and request any additional information within a certain timeframe; 13 14 providing that the applicant has 15 calendar days 15 after such notification to complete the application; 16 requiring the department to review and process a 17 completed application within a certain timeframe; prohibiting the department from denying an application 18 19 for specified reasons and under certain circumstances; requiring the department to notify the applicant of 20 21 its determination within a certain timeframe; 22 requiring the department to certify an applicant as a victim of Florida reform school abuse if the 23 24 department determines his application meets the 25 requirements of this act; requiring the department to

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submit a list of all certified victims to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; providing exceptions from specified requirements for crime victim compensation eligibility for applications by victims of Florida reform school abuse; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, the Florida State Reform School, also known as the "Florida Industrial School for Boys," the "Florida School for Boys," the "Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys," and the "Dozier School," was opened by the state in 1900 in Marianna to house children who had committed minor criminal offenses, such as incorrigibility, truancy, and smoking, as well as more serious offenses, such as theft and murder, and

WHEREAS, throughout the Dozier School's history, reports of abuse, suspicious deaths, and threats of closure plagued the school, and

WHEREAS, many former students of the Dozier School have sworn under oath that they were beaten at a facility located on the school grounds known as the "White House," and

WHEREAS, a psychologist employed at the Dozier School testified under oath at a 1958 United States Senate Judiciary Committee hearing that boys at the school were beaten by an administrator, that the blows were severe and dealt with great force with a full arm swing over the head and down, that a

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leather strap approximately 10 inches long was used, and that the beatings were "brutality," and

WHEREAS, a former Dozier School employee stated in interviews with law enforcement that, in 1962, several employees of the school were removed from the facility based upon allegations that they made sexual advances toward boys at the facility, and

WHEREAS, a forensic investigation funded by the Legislature and conducted from 2013 to 2016 by the University of South Florida found incomplete records regarding deaths and 45 burials that occurred at the Dozier School between 1900 and 1960 and found that families were often notified of the death after the child was buried or were denied access to their child's remains at the time of burial, and

WHEREAS, the excavations conducted as part of the forensic investigation revealed more burials than reported in official records, and

WHEREAS, in 1955, the state opened a new reform school in Okeechobee called the Florida School for Boys at Okeechobee, referred to in this act as the "Okeechobee School," to address overcrowding at the Dozier School, and staff members of the Dozier School were transferred to the Okeechobee School, where similar disciplinary practices were implemented, and

WHEREAS, many former students of the Okeechobee School have sworn under oath that they were beaten at a facility on school

grounds known as the "Adjustment Unit," and

WHEREAS, more than 500 former students of the Dozier School and the Okeechobee School have come forward with reports of physical, mental, and sexual abuse by school staff during the 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s and the resulting trauma that has endured throughout their lives, and

WHEREAS, this is a unique and shameful chapter in the history of the state during which children placed into custody of state employees were subjected to physical, mental, and sexual abuse rather than the guidance and compassion that children in state custody should receive, and

WHEREAS, during the 2017 legislative session, the Legislature unanimously issued a formal apology to the victims of abuse with the passage of CS/SR 1440 and CS/HR 1335, expressing regret for the treatment of boys who were sent to the Dozier School and the Okeechobee School; acknowledging that the treatment was cruel, unjust, and a violation of human decency; and expressing its commitment to ensure that children who have been placed in the state's care will be protected from abuse and violations of human decency, NOW, THEREFORE,

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. (1) This act may be known and cited as the "Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys and Okeechobee School Abuse

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Victim Certification Act."

- (2) As used in this act, the term "victim of Florida reform school abuse" means a living person who was confined at the Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys or the Okeechobee School at any time between 1940 and 1975 and who was subjected to mental, physical, or sexual abuse perpetrated by school personnel during the period of confinement.
- (3) (a) A person seeking to be certified as a victim of Florida reform school abuse must submit an application to the Department of State no later than September 1, 2020. The estate of a decedent or the personal representative of a decedent may not submit an application on behalf of the decedent.
 - (b) The application must include:
- 1. An affidavit stating that the applicant was confined at the Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys or the Okeechobee School, the beginning and ending dates of the confinement, and that the applicant was subjected to mental, physical, or sexual abuse perpetrated by school personnel during the period of confinement;
- 2. Documentation from the State Archives of Florida, the Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys, or the Okeechobee School which shows that the applicant was confined at the school or schools for any length of time between 1940 and 1975; and
- 3. Positive proof of identification, including a current form of photographic identification.

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application, the Department of State shall examine the application and notify the applicant of any errors or omissions or request any additional information relevant to the review of the application. The applicant has 15 calendar days after receiving such notification to complete the application by correcting any errors or omissions or submitting any additional information requested by the department. The department shall review and process each completed application within 90 calendar days after receipt of the application.

- (d) The Department of State may not deny an application due to the applicant's failure to correct an error or omission or failure to submit any additional information requested by the department if the department failed to timely notify the applicant of such error or omission or timely request additional information as provided in paragraph (c).
- (e) The Department of State shall notify the applicant of its determination within 5 business days after reviewing and processing the application. If the department determines that an application meets the requirements of this section, the department must certify the applicant as a victim of Florida reform school abuse.
- (f) No later than December 31, 2020, the Department of
 State must review and process all applications that were
 submitted by September 1, 2020, and must submit a list of all

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certified victims of Florida reform school abuse to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 2. (1) Notwithstanding s. 960.03(3), Florida

Statutes, for purposes of a claim under chapter 960, Florida

Statutes, by a victim of Florida reform school abuse, as defined in s. 1 of this act, or an intervenor, as defined in s. 960.03, Florida Statutes, the term "crime" means a felony or misdemeanor offense committed by an adult or a juvenile which results in a mental or physical injury or death. A mental injury must be verified by a psychologist licensed under chapter 490, by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has completed an accredited residency in psychiatry, or by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 who has obtained certification as an expert witness pursuant to s. 458.3175, Florida Statutes.

- (2) Notwithstanding s. 960.065(2)(c) and (3), Florida

 Statutes, for purposes of a claim under chapter 960, Florida

 Statutes, by a "victim of Florida reform school abuse," as

 defined in s. 1 of this act, is eligible to file a claim under chapter 960, Florida Statutes.
- (3) Notwithstanding s. 960.07, Florida Statutes, for purposes of a claim under chapter 960, Florida Statutes, by a "victim of Florida reform school abuse," as defined in s. 1 of this act, the victim or intervenor may file a claim relating to

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such abuse within 1 year after the effective date of this act.
 Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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