A bill to be entitled
An act relating to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; amending s. 493.6108, F.S.; revising conditions relating to the examination of fingerprint records for private investigative, security, and repossession service licenses; amending s. 493.6113, F.S.; providing conditions for renewal of certain firearm licenses; amending s. 493.6115, F.S.; authorizing certain firearms licensees to carry specified handguns; amending s. 493.6305, F.S.; providing conditions under which certain licensees are authorized to carry concealed firearms; amending s. 501.016, F.S.; providing for consumer claims against certain bonds posted by health studios; repealing ss. 501.057, 501.0571, 501.0573, 501.0575, 501.0577, 501.0579, and 501.0581, F.S., relating to the Commercial Weight-Loss Practices Act; repealing s. 501.0583, F.S., relating to selling or giving weightloss pills to persons under age 18; repealing s. 501.143, F.S., relating to the Dance Studio Act; amending s. 501.059, F.S.; prohibiting telephone solicitation of certain donors; amending s. 501.603, F.S.; defining the term "novelty payment"; amending s. 501.611, F.S.; providing for consumer claims against certain bonds posted by commercial telephone sellers; amending s. 501.616, F.S.; prohibiting commercial
telephone sellers from accepting specified payments; amending s. 501.913, F.S.; providing for expiration of antifreeze registration certificates; amending s. 525.16, F.S.; revising administrative fine provisions for gasoline and oil proprietors; creating s. 526.015, F.S.; prohibiting the sale and distribution of certain lubricating oil; amending s. 526.50, F.S.; deleting the definition of the term "permit year"; amending s. 526.51, F.S.; revising provisions for issuance and renewal of permits to sell brake fluid; amending s. 539.001, F.S.; revising administrative fine and civil penalty provisions for pawnbroking licensees; providing requirements for certain weight descriptions; providing for consumer claims against certain bonds posted by pawnbrokers; amending s. 559.929, F.S.; providing for consumer claims against certain bonds posted by sellers of travel; amending s. 570.07, F.S.; directing the Division of Licensing to provide certain service for administrative complaints served on licensees and to publish and post notice under certain conditions; amending s. 943.059, F.S.; requiring the subject of a sealed criminal history record to provide such information when applying for a concealed weapon or concealed firearm permit; providing applicability; amending ss. 205.1969 and 501.015, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 493.6108, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
493.6108 Investigation of applicants by Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.-
(1) Except as otherwise provided, the department must investigate an applicant for a license under this chapter before it may issue the license. The investigation must include:
(a)1. An examination of fingerprint records and police records. If a criminal history record check of an applicant under this chapter is performed by means of fingerprint identification, the time limitations prescribed by s. $120.60(1)$ shall be tolled during the time the applicant's fingerprints are under review by the Department of Law Enforcement or the United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
2. If a legible set of fingerprints, as determined by the Department of Law Enforcement or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, cannot be obtained after two attempts, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may determine the applicant's eligibility based upon a criminal history record check under the applicant's name conducted by the Department of Law Enforcement if the fingerprints are taken by a law enforcement agency or the department and the applicant submits a

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written statement signed by the fingerprint technician or a
licensed physician stating that there is a physical condition that precludes obtaining a legible set of fingerprints or that the fingexprints taken are the best that can be obtained.

Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 493.6113, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
493.6113 Renewal application for licensure.-
(3) Each licensee is responsible for renewing his or her license on or before its expiration by filing with the department an application for renewal accompanied by payment of the prescribed license fee.
(b) Each Class "G" licensee shall additionally submit proof that he or she has received during each year of the license period a minimum of 4 hours of firearms recertification training taught by a Class "K" licensee and has complied with such other health and training requirements which the department shall adopt by rule. Proof of completion of firearms recertification training shall be submitted to the department upon completion of the training. If the licensee fails to complete documentation of completion of the required 4 hours of annual training during is not submitted by the end of the first year of the 2-year term of the license, the individual's license shall be automatically suspended until proof of the required training is submitted to the department. The licensee must complete the minimum number of hours of range and classroom training required at the time of initial licensure and submit

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proof of completion of such training to the department before the license may be reinstated. If the licensee fails to complete documentation of completion of the required 4 hours of annual training during is not submitted by the end of the second year of the 2-year term of the license, the licensee must complete license shall not be renewed unless the renewal applicant eompletes the minimum number of hours of range and classroom training required at the time of initial licensure and submit proof of completion of such training to the department before the license may be renewed. The department may waive the firearms training requirement if:

1. The applicant provides proof that he or she is currently certified as a law enforcement officer or correctional officer under the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission and has completed law enforcement firearms requalification training annually during the previous 2 years of the licensure period;
2. The applicant provides proof that he or she is currently certified as a federal law enforcement officer and has received law enforcement firearms training administered by a federal law enforcement agency annually during the previous 2 years of the licensure period; or
3. The applicant submits a valid firearm certificate among those specified in s. 493.6105(6)(a) and provides proof of having completed requalification training during the previous 2 years of the licensure period.

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Section 3. Subsection (6) of section 493.6115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
493.6115 Weapons and firearms.-
(6) In addition to any other firearm approved by the department, a licensee who has been issued a Class "G" license may carry a . 38 caliber revolver; or a . 380 caliber or 9 millimeter semiautomatic pistol; or a . 357 caliber revolver with .38 caliber ammunition only; or a . 40 caliber handgun; or a . 45 ACP handgun while performing duties authorized under this chapter. A licensee may not carry more than two firearms upon her or his person when performing her or his duties. A licensee may only carry a firearm of the specific type and caliber with which she or he is qualified pursuant to the firearms training referenced in subsection (8) or s. 493.6113(3) (b).

Section 4. Subsection (4) is added to section 493.6305, Florida Statutes, to read:
493.6305 Uniforms, required wear; exceptions.-
(4) Class "D" licensees who are also Class "G" licensees and who are performing bodyguard or executive protection services may carry their authorized firearm concealed while in nonuniform as needed in the conduct of such services.

Section 5. Subsections (3) through (10) of section 501.016, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) through (12), respectively, subsections (1) and (2) are amended, and new subsections (3) and (4) are added to that section, to read:

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501.016 Health studios; security requirements.-Each health studio that sells contracts for health studio services shall meet the following requirements:
(1) Each health studio shall maintain for each separate business location a bond issued by a surety company admitted to do business in this state. The principal sum of the bond shall be $\$ 25,000$, and the bond, when required, shall be obtained before a business tax receipt may be issued under chapter 205. Upon issuance of a business tax receipt, the licensing authority shall immediately notify the department of such issuance in a manner established by the department by rule. The bond shall be in favor of the department state for the benefit of a person injured as a result of a violation of ss. 501.012-501.019. Liability for injuries as a result of a violation of ss. 501.012-501.019 may be determined in an administrative proceeding of the department or through a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction. However, claims against the bond or certificate of deposit may only be paid by order of the department in an administrative proceeding in amounts not to exceed the determined liability for the injuries. The aggregate liability of the surety to all persons for all breaches of the conditions of the bonds provided herein shall in no event exceed the amount of the bond. The original surety bond required by this section shall be filed with the department on a form adopted by rule of the department.
(2) In lieu of maintaining the bond required in subsection Page 7 of 36

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(1), the health studio may furnish to the department on a form adopted by rule of the department:
(a) An irrevocable letter of credit from a any foreign or domestic bank in the amount of $\$ 25,000$; or
(b) A guaranty agreement that is secured by a certificate of deposit in the amount of $\$ 25,000$.

The original letter of credit or certificate of deposit submitted in lieu of the bond shall be filed with the department. The department shall decide whether the security furnished in lieu of bond by the health studio is in compliance with the requirements of this section.
(3) A consumer may file a claim against the bond or other form of security specified in subsection (1). The claim shall be filed with the department on a form adopted by rule of the department within 120 days after an alleged injury has occurred or is discovered to have occurred or judgment has been obtained by a court of competent jurisdiction. The proceedings shall be held pursuant to chapter 120. For proceedings held pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57, the department shall act only as a nominal party.
(4) Any indebtedness determined by final order of the department shall be paid by the health studio to the department within 30 days after the order is entered for disbursement to the consumer. If the health studio fails to make payment within 30 days, the department shall make a demand for payment upon the

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surety which includes an institution issuing a letter of credit or depository on a certificate of deposit. Upon failure of a surety to comply with a demand for payment pursuant to a final order, the department may file an action in circuit court to recover payment, not to exceed the amount of the bond or other form of security, pursuant to s. 120.69. If the department prevails in such action, the department may recover court costs and reasonable attorney fees to be fixed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

Section 6. Sections 501.057, 501.0571, 501.0573, 501.0575, 501.0577, 501.0579, 501.0581, 501.0583, and 501.143, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

Section 7. Subsection (5) of section 501.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
501.059 Telephone solicitation.-
(5) A telephone solicitor or other person may not initiate an outbound telephone call to a consumer or donor or potential donor who has previously communicated to the telephone solicitor or other person that he or she does not wish to receive an outbound telephone call:
(a) Made by or on behalf of the seller whose goods or services are being offered; or
(b) Made on behalf of a charitable organization for which a charitable contribution is being solicited.

Section 8. Subsections (8) through (11) of section 501.603, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (9)

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through (12), respectively, and a new subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:
501.603 Definitions.-As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
(8) "Novelty payment" means a payment method that does not provide systematic monitoring to detect and deter fraud, including, but not limited to, a remotely created check, a remotely created payment order, a cash-to-cash transfer, or a cash reload mechanism. As used in this subsection, the term:
(a) "Remotely created check" means a check that is not created by the paying bank and that is not purported to be signed by the person on whose account the check is drawn.
(b) "Remotely created payment order" means a payment instruction or order drawn on a person's account that is initiated or created by the payee and that is not purported to be signed by the person on whose account the order is drawn, and which is cleared through a check-clearing system.
(c) "Cash-to-cash transfer" means the electronic transfer of the value of cash received from one person to another person in a different location which is sent by a money transfer provider and received in the form of cash. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "money transfer provider" means a person or financial institution that provides cash-to-cash money transfers for a person in the normal course of its business, whether or not the person holds an account with such person or financial institution.

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(d) "Cash reload mechanism" means a mechanism that converts cash into an electronic form that a person can use to add money to a general-use prepaid card or an online account with a payment intermediary. For purposes of this paragraph, a cash reload mechanism is purchased by a person on a prepaid basis, enables access to the funds via an authorization code or other security measure, and is not itself a general-use prepaid card.

Section 9. Section 501.611, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
501.611 Security.-
(1) An application filed pursuant to s. 501.605 must be accompanied by:
(a) A bond executed by a corporate surety approved by the department and licensed to do business in this state;
(b) An irrevocable letter of credit issued for the benefit of the applicant by a bank whose deposits are insured by an agency of the Federal Government; or
(c) A certificate of deposit in a financial institution insured by an agency of the Federal Government, which may be withdrawn only on the order of the department, except that the interest may accrue to the applicant.
(2) The amount of the bond, letter of credit, or certificate of deposit must be a minimum of $\$ 50,000$, and the bond, letter of credit, or certificate of deposit shall be in favor of the department for the use and benefit of a purchaser

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who is injured by the fraud, misrepresentation, breach of contract, financial failure, or violation of this part by the applicant must be conditioned upon compliance by the applicant with the provisions of this part. The department may, at its discretion, establish a bond of a greater amount to ensure the general welfare of the public and the interests of the telemarketing industry.
(3) The bond shall be posted with the department on a form adopted by rule of the department and shall remain in force throughout the period of licensure with the department.
(4) The department or a $\underset{\text { a }}{ }$ governmental agency, on behalf of an $\underline{\text { an }}$ injured purchaser or $\underline{a}$ purchaser herself or himself who is injured by the bankxuptey of the applicant or hex or his breach of any agreement entered into in her or his eqpacity as a licensee, may bring and maintain an action to recover against the bond, letter of credit, or certificate of deposit.
(5) A consumer may file a claim against the bond or other form of security specified in subsection (2). The claim shall be filed with the department on a form adopted by rule of the department within 120 days after an alleged injury has occurred or is discovered to have occurred or judgment has been obtained by a court of competent jurisdiction. The proceedings shall be held pursuant to chapter 120. For proceedings held pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57 , the department shall act only as a nominal party.

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(6) Any indebtedness determined by final order of the department shall be paid by the commercial telephone seller to the department within 30 days after the order is entered for disbursement to the consumer. If the commercial telephone seller fails to make payment within 30 days, the department shall make a demand for payment upon the surety which includes an institution issuing a letter of credit or depository on a certificate of deposit. Upon failure of a surety to comply with a demand for payment pursuant to a final order, the department may file an action in circuit court to recover payment, not to exceed the amount of the bond or other form of security, pursuant to s. 120.69. If the department prevails, the department may recover court costs and reasonable attorney fees to be fixed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 501.616, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
501.616 Unlawful acts and practices.-
(1) $\underline{A}$ It shall be unlawful for any commercial telephone seller or salesperson may not directly or indirectly accept a novelty payment, as defined in s. 501.603(8) or by rule of the department, as payment for goods or services offered or sold through telemarketing to require that payment be by credit card authorization or otherwise to announce a preference for that method of payment.

Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 501.913, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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501.913 Registration.-
(1) Each brand of antifreeze to be distributed in this state shall be registered with the department before distribution. The person whose name appears on the label, the manufacturer, or the packager shall make application annually to the department on forms provided by the department no later than July 1 of each year. The registration certificate shall expire 12 months after the date of issue. The registrant assumes, by application to register the brand, full responsibility for the registration, quality, and quantity of the product sold, offered, or exposed for sale in this state. If a registered brand is not in production for distribution in this state and to ensure any remaining product that is still available for sale in the state is properly registered, the registrant must submit a notarized affidavit on company letterhead to the department certifying that:
(a) The stated brand is no longer in production;
(b) The stated brand will not be distributed in this state; and
(c) All existing product of the stated brand will be removed by the registrant from the state within 30 days after expiration of the registration or the registrant will reregister the brand for two subsequent registration periods.

If production resumes, the brand must be reregistered before it is distributed in this state.

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Section 12. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 525.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
525.16 Administrative fine; penalties; prosecution of cases by state attorney.-
(1)
(b) If, 3 years after the date day of issuance of the last stop-sale order for a violation under this chapter, a no new violation has not occurred at the same location during the proprietorship of the same person, all previous fines shall be disregarded when administering a fine for the next violation.

Section 13. Section 526.015, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
526.015 Lubricating oil standards and labeling requirements.-
(1) It is unlawful to sell or distribute, or offer for sale or distribution, a lubricating oil that fails to meet the standards or labeling requirements adopted by rule of the department.
(2) A product that fails to meet the standards or labeling requirements adopted by rule of the department shall be placed under a stop-sale order by the department and the lot of the product shall be identified and tagged by the department to prohibit sale of the product. A product that has been placed under a stop-sale order may not be sold or distributed or offered for sale or distribution.
(3) The department shall issue a release order if the

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product is made to conform to standards and labeling requirements adopted by rule of the department or removed from the premises in a manner approved by the department.

Section 14. Subsection (6) of section 526.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
526.50 Definition of terms.-As used in this part:
(6) "Permit year" means a period of 12 months commencing July 1 and ending on the next suceeeding June 30 .

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 526.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
526.51 Registration; renewal and fees; departmental expenses; cancellation or refusal to issue or renew.-
(1) (a) Application for registration of each brand of brake fluid shall be made on forms supplied by the department. The applicant shall give his or her name and address and the brand name of the brake fluid, state that he or she owns the brand name and has complete control over the product sold thereunder in this state, and provide the name and address of the resident agent in this state. If the applicant does not own the brand name but wishes to register the product with the department, a notarized affidavit that gives the applicant full authorization to register the brand name and that is signed by the owner of the brand name must accompany the application for registration. The affidavit must include all affected brand names, the owner's company or corporate name and address, the applicant's company or corporate name and address, and a statement from the owner

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authorizing the applicant to register the product with the department. The owner of the brand name shall maintain complete control over each product sold under that brand name in this state. All first-time applications for a brand and formula combination must be accompanied by a certified report from an independent testing laboratory, setting forth the analysis of the brake fluid which shows its quality to be not less than the specifications established by the department for brake fluids. A sample of not less than 24 fluid ounces of brake fluid shall be submitted, in a container or containers, with labels representing exactly how the containers of brake fluid will be labeled when sold, and the sample and container shall be analyzed and inspected by the department in order that compliance with the department's specifications and labeling requirements may be verified. Upon approval of the application, the department shall register the brand name of the brake fluid and issue to the applicant a permit authorizing the registrant to sell the brake fluid in this state during the permit year specified in the permit. The registration certificate shall expire 12 months after the date of issue.
(b) Each applicant shall pay a fee of $\$ 100$ with each application. A permit may be renewed by application to the department, accompanied by a renewal fee of $\$ 50$ on or before the expiration last day of the previously issued permit year immediately preceding the permit year for which application is made for renewal of registration. To reregister a previously

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registered brand and formula combination, an applicant must submit a completed application and all materials as required in this section to the department before the expiration first day of the previously issued permit far. A brand and formula combination for which a completed application and all materials required in this section are not received before the expiration first day of the previously issued permit yeax may not be registered with the department until a completed application and all materials required in this section have been received and approved. If the brand and formula combination was previously registered with the department and a fee, application, or materials required in this section are received after the expiration first day of the previously issued permit year, a penalty of $\$ 25$ accrues, which shall be added to the fee. Renewals shall be accepted only on brake fluids that have no change in formula, composition, or brand name. Any change in formula, composition, or brand name of a bry brake fluid constitutes a new product that must be registered in accordance with this part.
(c) In order to ensure that any remaining product still available for sale in this state is properly registered, if a registered brand and formula combination is no longer in production for distribution in this state, the registrant must submit a notarized affidavit on company letterhead to the department certifying that:

1. The stated brand and formula combination is no longer

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in production;
2. The stated brand and formula combination will not be distributed in this state; and
3. All existing product of the stated brand and formula combination will be removed by the registrant from the state within 30 days after the expiration of the registration or that the registrant will reregister the brand and formula combination for two subsequent years registration periods.

If production resumes, the brand and formula combination must be reregistered before it is again distributed in this state.

Section 16. Subsections (16) through (21) of section 539.001, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (17) through (22), respectively, paragraph (a) of subsection (4), paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (7), and paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of that section are amended, and a new subsection (16) is added to that section, to read:
539.001 The Florida Pawnbroking Act.-
(4) ELIGIBILITY FOR LICENSE.-
(a) To be eligible for a pawnbroker's license, an applicant must:

1. Be of good moral character;
2. Have a net worth of at least $\$ 50,000$ or file with the agency a bond issued by a surety company qualified to do business in this state in the amount of $\$ 10,000$ for each license. In lieu of the bond required in this section, the

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applicant may establish a certificate of deposit or an irrevocable letter of credit in a Florida banking institution in the amount of the bond. The original bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be filed with the agency on a form adopted by rule of the agency, and the agency shall be the beneficiary to said document. The bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be in favor of the agency for the use and benefit of a $a$ consumer who is injured by the fraud, misrepresentation, breach of contract, financial failure, or violation of any provision of this section by the pawnbroker. Such liability may be enforced eithex by proceeding in an administrative action or by filing a judicial suit at law in a court of competent jurisdiction. However, in such court suit, the bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit posted with the agency shall not be amenable or subject to a any judgment or other legal process issuing out of or from such court in connection with such lawsuit, but such bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be amenable to and enforceable only by and through administrative proceedings before the agency. It is the intent of the Legislature that such bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be applicable and liable only for the payment of claims duly adjudicated by order of the agency. The bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be payable on a pro rata basis as determined by the agency, but the aggregate amount may not exceed the amount of the bond, certificate of deposit, or

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letter of credit;
3. Not have been convicted of, or found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or not have been incarcerated within the last 10 years as a result of having previously been convicted of, or found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony within the last 10 years and not be acting as a beneficial owner for someone who has been convicted of, or found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a felony within the last 10 years; and
4. Not have been convicted of, or found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or not have been incarcerated within the last 10 years as a result of having previously been convicted of, or found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime that involves theft, larceny, dealing in stolen property, receiving stolen property, burglary, embezzlement, obtaining property by false pretenses, possession of altered property, or any other fraudulent or dishonest dealing within the last 10 years, and not be acting as a beneficial owner for someone who has been convicted, of, or found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or has been incarcerated within the last 10 years as a result of having previously been convicted of, or found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime that involves theft, larceny, dealing in stolen property, receiving stolen property, burglary,

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embezzlement, obtaining property by false pretenses, possession of altered property, or any other fraudulent or dishonest dealing within the last 10 years.
(7) ORDERS IMPOSING PENALTIES.-
(b) Upon a finding as set forth in paragraph (a), the agency may enter an order doing one or more of the following:

1. Issuing a notice of noncompliance pursuant to s. 120.695.
2. Imposing an administrative fine not to exceed $\$ 5,000$ or the maximum fine amount in the Class II category pursuant to s. 570.971, whichever is greater, for each act which constitutes a violation of this section or a rule or an order.
3. Directing that the pawnbroker cease and desist specified activities.
4. Refusing to license or revoking or suspending a license.
5. Placing the licensee on probation for a period of time, subject to such conditions as the agency may specify.
(d)1. When the agency, if a violation of this section occurs, has reasonable cause to believe that a person is operating in violation of this section, the agency may bring a civil action in the appropriate court for temporary or permanent injunctive relief and may seek other appropriate civil relief, including a civil penalty not to exceed $\$ 5,000$ or the maximum fine amount in the Class II category pursuant to s. 570.971, whichever is greater, for each violation, restitution and

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damages for injured customers, court costs, and reasonable attorney torney's fees.
2. The agency may terminate an investigation or action upon agreement by the offender to pay a stipulated civil penalty, to make restitution or pay damages to customers, or to satisfy any other relief authorized under this subsection herein and requested by the agency.
(8) PAWNBROKER TRANSACTION FORM.-
(b) The front of the pawnbroker transaction form must include:

1. The name and address of the pawnshop.
2. A complete and accurate description of the pledged goods or purchased goods, including the following information, if applicable:
a. Brand name.
b. Model number.
c. Manufacturer's serial number.
d. Size.
e. Color, as apparent to the untrained eye.
f. Precious metal type, weight, and content, if known. Weight must be obtained from a device that has been approved by the agency and that complies with ss. 531.39 and 531.40 and other applicable provisions of chapter 531.
g. Gemstone description, including the number of stones.
h. In the case of firearms, the type of action, caliber or gauge, number of barrels, barrel length, and finish.

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i. Any other unique identifying marks, numbers, names, or letters.

Notwithstanding sub-subparagraphs a.-i., in the case of multiple items of a similar nature delivered together in one transaction which do not bear serial or model numbers and which do not include precious metal or gemstones, such as musical or video recordings, books, and hand tools, the description of the items is adequate if it contains the quantity of items and a description of the type of items delivered.
3. The name, address, home telephone number, place of employment, date of birth, physical description, and right thumbprint of the pledgor or seller.
4. The date and time of the transaction.
5. The type of identification accepted from the pledgor or seller, including the issuing agency and the identification number.
6. In the case of a pawn:
a. The amount of money advanced, which must be designated as the amount financed;
b. The maturity date of the pawn, which must be 30 days after the date of the pawn;
c. The default date of the pawn and the amount due on the default date;
d. The total pawn service charge payable on the maturity date, which must be designated as the finance charge;

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e. The amount financed plus the finance charge that must be paid to redeem the pledged goods on the maturity date, which must be designated as the total of payments;
f. The annual percentage rate, computed according to the regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve Board under the federal Truth in Lending Act; and
g. The front or back of the pawnbroker transaction form must include a statement that:
(I) Any personal property pledged to a pawnbroker within this state which is not redeemed within 30 days following the maturity date of the pawn, if the 30 th day is not a business day, then the following business day, is automatically forfeited to the pawnbroker, and absolute right, title, and interest in and to the property vests in and is deemed conveyed to the pawnbroker by operation of law, and no further notice is necessary;
(II) The pledgor is not obligated to redeem the pledged goods; and
(III) If the pawnbroker transaction form is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the pledgor must immediately advise the issuing pawnbroker in writing by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or in person evidenced by a signed receipt.
(IV) A pawn may be extended upon mutual agreement of the parties.
7. In the case of a purchase, the amount of money paid for Page 25 of 36

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the goods or the monetary value assigned to the goods in connection with the transaction.
8. A statement that the pledgor or seller of the item represents and warrants that it is not stolen, that it has no liens or encumbrances against it, and that the pledgor or seller is the rightful owner of the goods and has the right to enter into the transaction.

A Any person who knowingly gives false verification of ownership or gives a false or altered identification and who receives money from a pawnbroker for goods sold or pledged commits:
a. If the value of the money received is less than $\$ 300$, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 , s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
b. If the value of the money received is $\$ 300$ or more, a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
(16) CLAIMS AGAINST SECURITIES FILED WITH AGENCY.-
(a) A consumer may file a claim against the bond or other form of security specified in subsection (4). The claim shall be filed with the agency on a form adopted by rule of the agency within 120 days after an alleged injury has occurred or is discovered to have occurred or judgment has been obtained by a court of competent jurisdiction. The proceedings shall be held pursuant to chapter 120. For proceedings held pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57, the agency shall act only as a nominal party.

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(b) Indebtedness determined by final order of the agency shall be paid by the pawnbroker to the agency within 30 days after the order is entered for disbursement to the consumer. If the pawnbroker fails to make payment within 30 days, the agency shall make a demand for payment upon the surety which includes an institution issuing a letter of credit or depository on a certificate of deposit. Upon failure of a surety to comply with a demand for payment pursuant to a final order, the agency may file an action in circuit court to recover payment, not to exceed the amount of the bond or other form of security, pursuant to s. 120.69. If the agency prevails in such action, the agency may recover court costs and reasonable attorney fees to be fixed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

Section 17. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 559.929, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) and (6), respectively, subsections (2) and (3) are amended, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
559.929 Security requirements.-
(2) The bond shall be filed with the department on a form adopted by rule of the department and shall be in favor of the department for the use and benefit of a any traveler who is injured by the fraud, misrepresentation, breach of contract, financial failure, or violation of any provision of this part by the seller of travel. Such liability may be enforced eithex by proceeding in an administrative action as specified in subsection (3) or by filing a judicial suit at law in a court of Page 27 of 36

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competent jurisdiction. However, in such court suit the bond posted with the department shall not be amenable or subject to $\underline{a}$ any judgment or other legal process issuing out of or from such court in connection with such lawsuit, but such bond shall be amenable to and enforceable only by and through administrative proceedings before the department. It is the intent of the Legislature that such bond shall be applicable and liable only for the payment of claims duly adjudicated by order of the department. The bond shall be open to successive claims, but the aggregate amount may not exceed the amount of the bond. In addition to the foregoing, a bond provided by a registrant or applicant for registration which certifies its business activities under s. 559.9285(1)(b) or (c) shall be in favor of the department, with payment in the following order of priority:
(a) All expenses for prosecuting the registrant or applicant in an administrative or civil action under this part, including fees for attorneys and other professionals, court costs or other costs of the proceedings, and all other expenses incidental to the action.
(b) All costs and expenses of investigation before priox to the commencement of an administrative or civil action under this part.
(c) An Any unpaid administrative fine imposed by final order or an any unpaid civil penalty imposed by final judgment under this part.
(d) Damages or compensation for a $\quad$ traveler injured as Page 28 of 36

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provided in this subsection.
(3) A A fraveler may file a claim against the bond specified in subsection (2). The claim shall be filed with the department on a form adopted by rule of wich shall be made in writing to the department within 120 days after an alleged injury has occurred or is discovered to have occurred or judgment has been obtained by a court of competent jurisdiction. The proceedings shall be held pursuant to chapter 120 . For the proceedings shall held pursuant to in worden ss. 120.569 and 120.57 , the agency shall act only as a nominal party.
(4) Indebtedness determined by final order of the department shall be paid by the seller of travel to the department within 30 days after the order is entered for disbursement to the consumer. If the seller of travel fails to make payment within 30 days, the agency shall make a demand for payment upon the surety which includes an institution issuing a letter of credit or depository on a certificate of deposit. Upon failure of a surety to comply with a demand for payment pursuant to a final order, the department may file an action in circuit court to recover payment, not to exceed the amount of the bond or other form of security, pursuant to s. 120.69. If the department prevails, the department may recover court costs and reasonable attorney fees to be fixed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

Section 18. Subsection (43) is added to section 570.07, Page 29 of 36

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Florida Statutes, to read:
570.07 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; functions, powers, and duties.-The department shall have and exercise the following functions, powers, and duties:
(43) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when an administrative complaint is served on a licensee of the Division of Licensing pursuant to s. 790.06, the division shall provide service by regular mail to the licensee's last known address of record, by certified mail to the last known address of record, and, if possible, by e-mail.
(b) If service under paragraph (a) does not provide the division with proof of service and the division has an address in another state or a foreign territory or country on file for the individual, the division shall call, if available, the last known telephone number of record, shall publish notice in a newspaper of general circulation in Leon County, and shall cause a short, plain notice to the license to be posted on the homepage of the department's website.

Section 19. Subsection (4) of section 943.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
943.059 Court-ordered sealing of criminal history records.-The courts of this state shall continue to have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, sealing, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions,

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responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to seal the criminal history record of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to seal a criminal history record until the person seeking to seal a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for sealing pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may not be sealed, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the sealing of a criminal history record pertaining to

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more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the sealing of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not seal any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the order to seal does not articulate the intention of the court to seal records pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the sealing of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to sealing, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the sealing of any criminal history record, and any request for sealing a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.
(4) EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD SEALING.-A criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered sealed by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this section is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. $24(a)$, Art. I of the State Constitution and is available only to the person who is the subject of the record, to the subject's attorney, to criminal justice agencies for their respective criminal justice purposes, which include conducting a criminal history background check for approval of firearms purchases or Page 32 of 36

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transfers as authorized by state or federal law, to judges in the state courts system for the purpose of assisting them in their case-related decisionmaking responsibilities, as set forth in s. 943.053(5), or to those entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., 6., and 8., and 8. for their respective licensing, access authorization, and employment purposes.
(a) The subject of a criminal history record sealed under this section or under other provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge the arrests covered by the sealed record, except when the subject of the record:

1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice agency;
2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;
3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under this section, s. 943.0583, or s. 943.0585;
4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;
5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract with the Department of Children and Families, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Education, the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Health, the Department of Elderly Affairs, or the Department of Juvenile Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the Page 33 of 36

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disabled, or the elderly;
6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department
 laboratory school, a $\underset{y}{ }$ parochial school, or a local governmental entity that licenses child care facilities; or
7. Is attempting to purchase a firearm from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer and is subject to a criminal history check under state or federal law; or
8. Is seeking to be licensed by the Bureau of License Issuance of the Division of Licensing within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm. This subparagraph applies only in the determination of an applicant's eligibility under s. 790.06.
(b) Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (a), a person who has been granted a sealing under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 may not be held under any provision of law of this state to commit perjury or to be otherwise liable for giving a false statement by reason of such person's failure to recite or acknowledge a sealed criminal history record.
(c) Information relating to the existence of a sealed criminal record provided in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution,

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except that the department shall disclose the sealed criminal history record to the entities set forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., 6., and 8., and 8. for their respective licensing, access authorization, and employment purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4., subparagraph (a)5., subparagraph (a)6., or subparagraph (a)8. subparagraph (a)8. to disclose information relating to the existence of a sealed criminal history record of a person seeking employment, access authorization, or licensure with such entity or contractor, except to the person to whom the criminal history record relates or to persons having direct responsibility for employment, access authorization, or licensure decisions. Any person who violates the provisions of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 20. Section 205.1969, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
205.1969 Health studios; consumer protection. - A county or municipality may not issue or renew a business tax receipt for the operation of a health studio pursuant to ss. 501.012-501.019 or ballroom dance studio pursuant to s. 501.143, unless such business exhibits a current license, registration, or letter of exemption from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Section 21. Subsection (6) of section 501.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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501.015 Health studios; registration requirements and fees.-Each health studio shall:
(6) Be considered a new health studio and shall be subject to the requirements of s. 501.016 each time the health studio changes ownership or, in the case of corporate ownership, each time the stock ownership is changed so as to effectively put the health studio under new management or control, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 501.016(8) 501.016(6). A change of ownership does not occur within the meaning of this subsection if:
(a) Substantially the same stockholders form a new corporate entity;
(b) In the opinion of the department, the change does not effectively place the health studio under new management and control; and
(c) The health studio has a satisfactory complaint history with the department.

Section 22. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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