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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Department of Financial Services; amending s. 20.121, F.S.; specifying powers and duties of the Division of Public Assistance Fraud; creating s. 284.45, F.S.; defining the term "sexual harassment victim"; prohibiting an individual working for an entity covered by the State Risk Management Trust Fund from engaging in retaliatory conduct against a sexual harassment victim; prohibiting the release of personal identifying information of sexual harassment victims; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 497.101, F.S.; revising provisions relating to membership of the Board of Funeral, Cemetery, and Consumer Services; creating s. 497.1411, F.S.; providing definitions; providing for permanent disqualification of applicants for licensure under ch. 497, F.S., upon conviction of certain offenses; providing for disqualifying periods for such applicants who have been convicted of certain offenses; requiring rulemaking; providing for calculation of disqualifying periods; providing for applicants to show rehabilitation after completion of a disqualifying period; providing for the effect of a pardon or clemency; providing for exemptions from disqualification in certain circumstances; providing

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49 50 procedures for consideration of applications for such exemptions; providing an exemption from disqualifying periods for certain applicants; providing construction; amending s. 497.142, F.S.; revising provisions relating to criminal background checks for applicants under ch. 497, F.S.; amending s. 497.157, F.S.; prohibiting persons from acting as or advertising themselves as being certain persons unless they are so licensed; prohibiting persons from engaging in certain activities requiring licensure without holding required licenses; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 497.159, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to criminal penalties for persons engaging in activities requiring a license under ch. 497, F.S.; amending s. 497.459, F.S.; revising provisions relating to notice to purchasers of preneed contracts; amending s. 552.081, F.S.; revising the definition of two-component explosives for the purpose of regulation by the Division of State Fire Marshal; amending s. 553.7921, F.S.; revising requirements for repair of an existing alarm system that was previously permitted by a local enforcement agency; amending s. 633.102, F.S.; revising provisions relating to licensure for design, installation, and alteration of fire sprinklers; amending s. 633.202, F.S.; extending

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a repeal date for provisions concerning doorstep refuse and recycling collection containers in certain apartment complexes; creating s. 633.217, F.S.; prohibiting certain actions to influence a firesafety inspector into violating certain provisions; prohibiting a firesafety inspector from knowingly and willfully accepting an attempt to influence the firesafety inspector into violating certain provisions; amending s. 633.304, F.S.; specifying that training courses offered by the State Fire College must include a written and a practical element and be approved by the State Fire Marshal; amending s. 633.416, F.S.; providing that certain persons serving as volunteer firefighters may serve as a regular or permanent firefighter for a limited period subject to certain restrictions; amending s. 843.08, F.S.; prohibiting false personation of personnel or representatives of the Division of Investigative and Forensic Services; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 943.045, F.S.; providing the investigations component of the Department of Financial Services is a criminal justice agency for specified purposes; amending s. 626.2815, F.S.; revising continuing education requirements for title insurance agents; amending s. 40, ch. 2019-40, Laws of

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Florida; renaming the Florida Blockchain Task Force as the Florida Financial Technology and Blockchain Task Force; revising the duties of the task force; revising the date of a report; deleting an obsolete provision; providing effective dates.

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

- Section 1. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 20.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 20.121 Department of Financial Services.—There is created a Department of Financial Services.
- (2) DIVISIONS.—The Department of Financial Services shall consist of the following divisions and office:
- (f) The Division of Public Assistance Fraud, which shall function as a criminal justice agency for purposes of ss.

  943.045-943.08. The division shall conduct investigations

  pursuant to s. 414.411 within or outside of this state as it deems necessary. If, during an investigation, the division has reason to believe that any criminal law of this state has or may have been violated, it shall refer any records tending to show such violation to state or federal law enforcement or prosecutorial agencies and shall provide investigative assistance to those agencies as required.
  - Section 2. Section 284.45, Florida Statutes, is created to

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101	read:
102	284.45 Sexual harassment victims.—
103	(1) As used in this section, the term "sexual harassment
104	victim" means an individual employed with or being considered
105	for employment with an entity participating in the State Risk
106	Management Trust Fund, who becomes a victim of workplace sexual
107	harassment, through the course of employment, or being
108	considered for employment, with such entity.
109	(2) An individual working for an entity covered by the
110	State Risk Management Trust Fund may not engage in retaliatory
111	conduct, of any kind, against a sexual harassment victim.
112	(3)(a) A person who willfully and knowingly disseminates
113	personal identifying information of a sexual harassment victim
114	to any party other than a government entity in furtherance of
115	its official duties or pursuant to a court order commits a
116	misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
117	<u>775.082.</u>
118	(b) For purposes of this subsection, the term "personal
119	identifying information" includes the name of the victim and his
120	or her:
121	1. Home address;
122	2. Home phone number;
123	3. Cellular phone number;
124	4. E-mail address;
125	5. Social media account username or uniform resource

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## locator (URL); or

- 6. Any other information that could reasonably be used to identify, locate, or contact the alleged victim.
- Section 3. Subsections (1), (2), (3), (6), and (8) of section 497.101, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 497.101 Board of Funeral, Cemetery, and Consumer Services; membership; appointment; terms.—
- is created within the Department of Financial Services and shall consist of 10 members, 9 of whom shall be appointed by the Governor from nominations made by the Chief Financial Officer and confirmed by the Senate. The Chief Financial Officer shall nominate one to three persons for each of the nine vacancies on the board, and the Governor shall fill each vacancy on the board by appointing one of the three persons nominated by the Chief Financial Officer to fill that vacancy. If the Governor objects to each of the three nominations for a vacancy, she or he shall inform the Chief Financial Officer in writing. Upon notification of an objection by the Governor, the Chief Financial Officer shall submit one to three additional nominations for that vacancy until the vacancy is filled. One member must be the State Health Officer or her or his designee.
- (2) Two members of the board shall be funeral directors licensed under part III of this chapter who are associated with a funeral establishment. One member of the board shall be a

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funeral director licensed under part III of this chapter who is associated with a funeral establishment licensed under part III of this chapter that has a valid preneed license issued pursuant to this chapter and who owns or operates a cinerator facility approved under chapter 403 and licensed under part VI of this chapter. Two members of the board shall be persons whose primary occupation is associated with a cemetery company licensed pursuant to this chapter. Two Three members of the board shall be consumers who are residents of the state, have never been licensed as funeral directors or embalmers, are not connected with a cemetery or cemetery company licensed pursuant to this chapter, and are not connected with the death care industry or the practice of embalming, funeral directing, or direct disposition. One of the two consumer members shall be at least 60 years of age, and one shall be licensed as a certified public accountant under chapter 473. One member of the board shall be a consumer who is a resident of this state; licensed as a certified public accountant under chapter 473; has never been licensed as a funeral director or embalmer; is not a principal or employee of any licensee licensed under this chapter; and does not otherwise have control, as defined in s. 497.005, over any licensee licensed under this chapter. One member of the board shall be a principal of a monument establishment licensed under this chapter as a monument builder. One member shall be the State Health Officer or her or his designee. There shall not

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be two or more board members who are principals or employees of the same company or partnership or group of companies or partnerships under common control.

- (3) Board members shall be appointed for terms of 4 years, and the State Health Officer shall serve as long as that person holds that office. The designee of the State Health Officer shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. When the terms of the initial board members expire, the Chief Financial Officer shall stagger the terms of the successor members as follows: one funeral director, one cemetery representative, the monument builder, and one consumer member shall be appointed for terms of 2 years, and the remaining members shall be appointed for terms of 4 years. All subsequent terms shall be for 4 years.
- (6) The headquarters and records of the board shall be in the Division of Funeral, Cemetery, and Consumer Services of the Department of Financial Services in the City of Tallahassee. The board may be contacted through the Division of Funeral, Cemetery, and Consumer Services of the Department of Financial Services in the City of Tallahassee. The Chief Financial Officer shall annually appoint from among the board members a chair and vice chair of the board. The board shall meet at least every 6 months, and more often as necessary. Special meetings of the board shall be convened upon the direction of the Chief Financial Officer. A quorum is necessary for the conduct of business by the board. Unless otherwise provided by law, a

majority of the board members eligible to vote shall constitute

a quorum for the purpose of conducting its business six board

members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the board's business.

- which persons may apply for membership on the board and procedures for applying for such membership. Such forms shall require disclosure of the existence and nature of all current and past employments by or contracts with, and direct or indirect affiliations or interests in, any entity or business that at any time was licensed by the board or by the former Board of Funeral and Cemetery Services or the former Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers or that is or was otherwise involved in the death care industry, as specified by department rule.
- Section 4. Section 497.1411, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 497.1411 Disqualification of applicants and licensees; penalties against licensees; rulemaking.—
  - (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Applicant" means an individual applying for licensure or relicensure under this chapter, and an officer, director, majority owner, partner, manager, or other person who manages or controls an entity applying for licensure or relicensure under this chapter.

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226	(b) "Felony of the first degree" and "capital felony"
227	include all felonies designated as such in this state, at the
228	time of the commission of the offense, as well as any offense in
229	another jurisdiction that is substantially similar to an offense
230	so designated in this state.
231	(c) "Financial services business" means any financial
232	activity regulated by the Department of Financial Services, the
233	Office of Insurance Regulation, or the Office of Financial
234	Regulation.
235	(2) An applicant who has been found guilty of or has
236	pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to any of the following
237	crimes, regardless of adjudication, is permanently barred from
238	licensure under this chapter:
239	(a) A felony of the first degree.
240	(b) A capital felony.
241	(c) A felony money laundering offense.
242	(d) A felony embezzlement.
243	(3) An applicant who has been found guilty of or has
244	pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to a crime not included in
245	subsection (2), regardless of adjudication, is subject to:
246	(a) A 10-year disqualifying period for all felonies
247	involving moral turpitude that are not specifically included in
248	the permanent bar contained in subsection (2).
249	(b) A 5-year disqualifying period for all felonies to
250	which neither the permanent bar in subsection (2) nor the 10-

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year disqualifying period in paragraph (a) applies.

- (c) A 5-year disqualifying period for all misdemeanors directly related to the financial services business.
- (4) The board shall adopt rules to administer this section. The rules must provide for additional disqualifying periods due to the commitment of multiple crimes and may include other factors reasonably related to the applicant's criminal history. The rules shall provide for mitigating and aggravating factors. However, mitigation may not result in a period of disqualification of less than 5 years and may not mitigate the disqualifying periods in paragraphs (3) (b) and (c).
- (5) For purposes of this section, a disqualifying period begins upon the applicant's final release from supervision or upon completion of the applicant's criminal sentence. The department may not issue a license to an applicant unless all related fines, court costs and fees, and court-ordered restitution have been paid.
- (6) After the disqualifying period has expired, the burden is on the applicant to demonstrate that he or she has been rehabilitated, does not pose a risk to the public, is fit and trustworthy to engage in business regulated by this chapter, and is otherwise qualified for licensure.
- (7) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3), an applicant who has been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, a crime in subsection (2) or subsection (3), and

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has subsequently been granted a pardon or the restoration of civil rights pursuant to chapter 940 and s. 8, Art. IV of the State Constitution, or such pardon or the restoration of civil rights under the laws of another jurisdiction with respect to a conviction in that jurisdiction, is not barred or disqualified from licensure under this chapter; however, such a pardon or restoration of civil rights does not require the department to award such license.

- (8) (a) The Board of Funeral, Cemetery, and Consumer

  Services may grant an exemption from disqualification to any
  person disqualified from licensure under subsection (3) if:
- 1. The applicant has paid in full any fee, fine, fund, lien, civil judgment, restitution, or cost of prosecution imposed by the court as part of the judgment and sentence for any disqualifying offense; and
- 2. At least 5 years have elapsed since the applicant completed or has been lawfully released from confinement, supervision, or nonmonetary condition imposed by the court for a disqualifying offense.
- (b) For the board to grant an exemption under this subsection, the applicant must clearly and convincingly demonstrate that he or she would not pose a risk to persons or property if licensed under this chapter, evidence of which must include, but need not be limited to, facts and circumstances surrounding the disqualifying offense, the time that has elapsed

since the offense, the nature of the offense and harm caused to the victim, the applicant's history before and after the offense, and any other evidence or circumstances indicating that the applicant will not present a danger if licensed or certified.

- (c) The board has discretion whether to grant or deny an exemption under this subsection. The board's decision is subject to chapter 120.
- do not apply to the renewal of a license or to a new application for licensure if the applicant has an active license as of July 1, 2020, and the applicable criminal history was considered by the board as part of the approval of the active license.
- (10) This section does not affect any criminal history disclosure requirements of chapter 497.
- Section 5. Subsections (9) and (10) of section 497.142, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 497.142 Licensing; fingerprinting and criminal background checks.—
- (9) If any applicant under this chapter has been, within the 10 years preceding the application under this chapter, convicted or found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any crime in any jurisdiction, the application shall not be deemed complete until such time as the applicant provides such certified true copies

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of the court records evidencing the conviction, finding, or plea, <u>as required in this section or</u> as the licensing authority may by rule require.

- (10) (a) When applying for any license under this chapter, every applicant must disclose the applicant's criminal records in accordance with this subsection. When applying for renewal of any license under this chapter, every licensee must disclose only those criminal offenses required to be disclosed under this subsection since the most recent renewal of her or his license or, if the license has not been renewed, since the licensee's initial application.
- (b) The criminal record required to be disclosed shall be any crime listed in paragraph (c) for which the person or entity required to make disclosure has been convicted or to which that person or entity entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere. Disclosure is required regardless of whether adjudication is entered or withheld by the court.
  - (c) Crimes to be disclosed are:

1. Any felony or misdemeanor, no matter when committed, that was directly or indirectly related to or involving any aspect of the practice or business of funeral directing, embalming, direct disposition, cremation, funeral or cemetery preneed sales, funeral establishment operations, cemetery operations, or cemetery monument or marker sales or installation.

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2.	Any misdemeanor, no matter when committed, that was
directly	or indirectly related to the financial services
business	as defined in s. 497.1411 Any other felony not already
disclosed	d under subparagraph 1. that was committed within the 20
years imm	mediately preceding the application under this chapter.

- 3. Any other misdemeanor not already disclosed under <a href="subparagraph 2">subparagraph 2</a>. subparagraph 1. that was committed within the 5 years immediately preceding the application under this chapter.
- Section 6. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 497.157, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (4) through (7), respectively, new subsections (2), (3) and (8) are added to that section, and present subsection (3) is amended, to read:
- 497.157 Unlicensed practice; remedies concerning violations by unlicensed persons.—
- (2) A person may not be, act as, or advertise or hold himself or herself out to be a funeral director, embalmer, or direct disposer, unless he or she is currently licensed by the department.
- (3) A person may not be, act as, or advertise or hold himself or herself out to be a preneed sales agent unless he or she is currently licensed by the department and appointed by a preneed main licensee for which they are executing preneed contracts.
- (5) Where the department determines that an emergency exists regarding any violation of this chapter by any unlicensed

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person or entity, the department may issue and serve an immediate final order upon such unlicensed person or entity, in accordance with s. 120.569(2)(n). Such an immediate final order may impose such prohibitions and requirements as are reasonably necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, and shall be effective when served.

- (a) For the purpose of enforcing such an immediate final order, the department may file an emergency or other proceeding in the circuit courts of the state seeking enforcement of the immediate final order by injunctive or other order of the court. The court shall issue its injunction or other order enforcing the immediate final order pending administrative resolution of the matter under subsection (4) (2), unless the court determines that such action would work a manifest injustice under the circumstances. Venue for judicial actions under this paragraph shall be, at the election of the department, in the courts of Leon County, or in a county where the respondent resides or has a place of business.
- (b) After serving an immediate final order to cease and desist upon any person or entity, the department shall within 10 days issue and serve upon the same person or entity an administrative complaint as set forth in subsection (4)(2), except that, absent order of a court to the contrary, the immediate final order shall be effective throughout the pendency of proceedings under subsection (4)(2).

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401	(8) Any person who is not licensed under this chapter and
402	who engages in activity requiring licensure under this chapter
403	commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in
404	<u>s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.</u>
405	Section 7. Subsection (6) of section 497.159, Florida
406	Statutes, is amended to read:
407	497.159 Crimes.—
408	(6) Any person who is not licensed under this chapter who
409	engages in activity requiring licensure under this chapter,
410	commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as
411	<del>provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.</del>
412	Section 8. Subsection (7) of section 497.459, Florida
413	Statutes, is amended to read:
414	497.459 Cancellation of, or default on, preneed contracts;
415	required notice
416	(7) NOTICE TO PURCHASER OR LEGALLY AUTHORIZED PERSON.—
417	(a) To ensure the performance of unfulfilled preneed
418	contracts, upon the occurrence of the earliest of <u>either</u> <del>any</del> of
419	the following events, a preneed licensee shall provide to the
420	purchaser or to the beneficiary's legally authorized person
421	written notice of the preneed licensee's intent to distribute
422	funds as described in this subsection in accordance with the
423	terms of the preneed contract, if any such terms exist
424	obligation of the preneed licensee remains to be fulfilled under
125	the centract.

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1. Fifty years after the date of execution of the preneed contract by the purchaser; or  $\overline{\cdot}$ 

- 2. The beneficiary of the preneed contract attains the age of 105 years of age or older.
- 3. The social security number of the beneficiary of the preneed contract, as shown on the contract, is contained within the United States Social Security Administration Death Master File.
- (b) A preneed licensee shall conduct the analysis of its preneed contracts at least every 3 years, which period shall commence upon the first analysis conducted pursuant to this section. The first analysis by a preneed licensee shall occur by July 1 2021.
- (c) (b) 1. The notice in paragraph (a) must be provided by certified mail, registered mail, or permitted delivery service, return receipt requested, to the last known mailing address of the purchaser or the beneficiary's legally authorized person, whichever is applicable, as provided to the preneed licensee. If the notice is returned as undeliverable within 30 calendar days after the preneed licensee sent the notice, the preneed licensee trustee shall perform a diligent search and inquiry to obtain a different address for the purchaser or the beneficiary's legally authorized person, whichever is applicable. For purposes of this subparagraph, any address known and used by the purchaser or the beneficiary's legally authorized person, whichever is

applicable, for sending regular mailings or other communications from the purchaser or the beneficiary's legally authorized person, whichever is applicable, to the preneed licensee or any address produced through a current address service or searchable database shall be included with other addresses produced from the diligent search and inquiry, if any. If the <a href="mailto:preneed">preneed</a>
<a href="mailto:licensee's trustee's">licensee's</a> diligent search and inquiry produces an address different from the notice address, the <a href="preneed licensee">preneed licensee</a> trustee shall mail a copy of the notice by certified mail, registered mail, or permitted delivery service, return receipt requested, to any and all addresses produced as a result of the diligent search and inquiry.

- 2. If the purchaser or the beneficiary's legally authorized person, whichever is applicable, fails to respond to such notice within 3 years 120 days after delivery of the last mailed notice under subparagraph 1., the funds held in trust shall, within 60 days of the end of the 3-year period described in this subsection and in accordance with any applicable provisions of chapter 717, be distributed as follows:
- a. The principle deposited into trust shall be remitted to the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund.
- b. Any additional funds in trust shall be remitted to the preneed licensee.

Upon the occurrence of the distribution from trust, the preneed

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licensee is absolved of all liability associated with the preneed contract for which funds were distributed, including any obligation to refund any monies paid by a purchaser of a preneed contract. The names of the purchaser and beneficiary of any preneed contract for which funds were distributed shall be provided to the Division of Unclaimed Property at the time such funds are remitted to the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund must be distributed in accordance with the terms of the preneed contract, the trust agreement, and any applicable provisions of chapter 717.

notice required under this subsection retains all rights to fulfillment or cancellation of the preneed contract during the time between the issuance of the notice and the distribution described in subparagraph (c)2. Legally authorized persons, in the priority set forth in this chapter, of the purchaser or beneficiary may obtain fulfillment or cancellation of the preneed contract. Such fulfillment may include identifying a new beneficiary on the preneed contract. A preneed licensee shall provide fulfillment or cancellation of the preneed contract upon the attestation of any one legally authorized person that he or she is not aware of an objection to the requested action by any person in his or her priority class or a higher priority class. In the event that the legally authorized person chooses to identify a new beneficiary on the preneed contract, such preneed

contract shall be considered to be effective as of the date of the identification of the new beneficiary This subsection does not affect a purchaser's rights to cancel the preneed contract and receive a refund or a preneed licensee's obligations to refund established by this chapter.

- (e) (d) The licensing authority shall have authority to adopt rules for the review and approval of notice forms used by preneed licensees to provide notice under this subsection.
- Section 9. Subsection (13) of section 552.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 552.081 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:
- (13) "Two-component explosives" means any two inert components which, when mixed, become capable of detonation by any detonator a No. 6 blasting cap, and shall be classified as a Class "A" explosive when so mixed.
- Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 553.7921, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (3), subsection (1) of that section is amended, and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:
- 553.7921 Fire alarm permit application to local enforcement agency.—
- (1) A contractor must file a Uniform Fire Alarm Permit Application as provided in subsection (3) (2) with the local enforcement agency and must receive the fire alarm permit before:

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(a) installing or replacing a fire alarm if the local enforcement agency requires a plan review for the installation or replacement; or

- (b) Repairing an existing alarm system that was previously permitted by the local enforcement agency if the local enforcement agency requires a fire alarm permit for the repair.
- permit to repair an existing alarm system that was previously permitted by the local enforcement agency, a contractor may begin work after filing a Uniform Fire Alarm Permit Application as provided in subsection (3). A fire alarm repaired pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered compliant until the required permit has been issued and the local enforcement agency has approved the repair.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 633.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 633.102 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
- (3) (a) "Contractor I" means a contractor whose business includes the execution of contracts requiring the ability to lay out, fabricate, install, inspect, alter, repair, and service all types of fire protection systems, excluding preengineered systems.
- (b) "Contractor II" means a contractor whose business is limited to the execution of contracts requiring the ability to lay out, fabricate, install, inspect, alter, repair, and service

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water sprinkler systems, water spray systems, foam-water sprinkler systems, foam-water spray systems, standpipes, combination standpipes and sprinkler risers, all piping that is an integral part of the system beginning at the point of service as defined in this section, sprinkler tank heaters, air lines, thermal systems used in connection with sprinklers, and tanks and pumps connected thereto, excluding preengineered systems.

- (c) "Contractor III" means a contractor whose business is limited to the execution of contracts requiring the ability to fabricate, install, inspect, alter, repair, and service carbon dioxide systems, foam extinguishing systems, dry chemical systems, and Halon and other chemical systems, excluding preengineered systems.
- (d) "Contractor IV" means a contractor whose business is limited to the execution of contracts requiring the ability to lay out, fabricate, install, inspect, alter, repair, and service automatic fire sprinkler systems for detached one-family dwellings, detached two-family dwellings, and mobile homes, excluding preengineered systems and excluding single-family homes in cluster units, such as apartments, condominiums, and assisted living facilities or any building that is connected to other dwellings. A Contractor IV is limited to the scope of practice specified in NFPA 13D.
- (e) "Contractor V" means a contractor whose business is limited to the execution of contracts requiring the ability to

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fabricate, install, inspect, alter, repair, and service the underground piping for a fire protection system using water as the extinguishing agent beginning at the point of service as defined in this act and ending no more than 1 foot above the finished floor.

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The definitions in this subsection may not be construed to include engineers or architects and do not limit or prohibit a licensed fire protection engineer or architect with fire protection design experience from designing any type of fire protection system. A distinction is made between system design concepts prepared by the design professional and system layout as defined in this section and typically prepared by the contractor. However, a person certified as a Contractor I or  $\tau$ Contractor II, or Contractor IV under this chapter may design new fire protection systems of 49 or fewer sprinklers; , and may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation, addition, or deletion of not more than 49 or fewer sprinklers, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system; or may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation or deletion of 249 or fewer sprinklers, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system, if there is no change of occupancy, as defined in the Florida Building Code, of the affected areas and there is

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no change in the water demand as defined in National Fire

Protection Association publication NFPA No. 13 "Standard for the

Installation of Sprinkler Systems," and if the occupancy hazard
classification as defined in NFPA No. 13 is reduced or remains
the same as a result of the alteration. A person certified as a

Contractor I, Contractor II, or Contractor IV may design or
alter a fire protection system, the scope of which complies with

NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in

One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, as adopted
by the State Fire Marshal, notwithstanding the number of fire
sprinklers. Contractor-developed plans may not be required by
any local permitting authority to be sealed by a registered
professional engineer.

Section 12. Paragraph (e) of subsection (20) of section 633.202, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraphs (a) through (d) of that subsection are republished, to read:

633.202 Florida Fire Prevention Code. -

- (20) (a) In apartment occupancies with enclosed corridors served by interior or exterior exit stairs, doorstep refuse and recycling collection containers, which stand upright on their own and do not leak liquids when standing upright, must be allowed in exit access corridors when all of the following conditions exist:
- 1. The maximum doorstep refuse and recycling collection container size does not exceed 13 gallons.

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2. Waste, which is in a doorstep refuse and recycling collection container, is not placed in the exit access corridors for single periods exceeding 5 hours.

- 3. Doorstep refuse and recycling collection containers do not occupy the exit access corridors for single periods exceeding 12 hours.
- 4. Doorstep refuse and recycling collection containers do not reduce the means of egress width below that required under NFPA Life Safety Code 101:31, as adopted under the Florida Fire Prevention Code.
- 5. Management staff have written policies and procedures in place and enforce them to ensure compliance with this paragraph, and, upon request, provide a copy of such policies and procedures to the authority having jurisdiction.
- (b) In apartment occupancies with open-air corridors or balconies served by exterior exit stairs, doorstep refuse and recycling collection containers, which stand upright on their own and do not leak liquids when standing upright, must be allowed in exit access corridors when all of the following conditions exist:
- 1. The maximum doorstep refuse and recycling collection container size does not exceed 27 gallons.
- 2. Waste, which is in a doorstep refuse and recycling collection container, is not placed in the exit access corridors for single periods exceeding 5 hours.

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3. Doorstep refuse and recycling collection containers do not reduce the means of egress width below that required under NFPA Life Safety Code 101:31, as adopted under the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

- 4. Management staff have written policies and procedures in place and enforce them to ensure compliance with this paragraph, and, upon request, provide a copy of such policies and procedures to the authority having jurisdiction.
- (c) The authority having jurisdiction may approve alternative containers and storage arrangements that are demonstrated to provide an equivalent level of safety to that provided under paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (d) The authority having jurisdiction shall allow apartment occupancies a phase-in period until December 31, 2020, to comply with this subsection.
- (e) This subsection is repealed on July 1, 2024 2021.

  Section 13. Section 633.217, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 633.217 Influencing a firesafety inspector; prohibited acts.—
  - (1) A person may not influence a firesafety inspector by:
- (a) Threatening, coercing, tricking, or attempting to threaten, coerce, or trick, the firesafety inspector into violating any provision of the Florida Fire Prevention Code, any rule adopted by the State Fire Marshal, or any provision of this

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- (b) Offering any compensation to the firesafety inspector to induce a violation of the Florida Fire Prevention Code, any rule adopted by the State Fire Marshal, or any provision of this chapter.
- (2) A firesafety inspector may not knowingly and willfully accept an attempt by a person to influence the firesafety inspector into violating any provision of the Florida Fire Prevention Code, any rule adopted by the State Fire Marshal, or any provision of this chapter.

Section 14. Paragraphs (d), (g), and (h) of subsection (4) of section 633.304, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

633.304 Fire suppression equipment; license to install or maintain.—

(4)

- (d) A license of any class may not be issued or renewed by the division and a license of any class does not remain operative unless:
- 1. The applicant has submitted to the State Fire Marshal evidence of registration as a Florida corporation or evidence of compliance with s. 865.09.
- 2. The State Fire Marshal or his or her designee has by inspection determined that the applicant possesses the equipment required for the class of license sought. The State Fire Marshal shall give an applicant a reasonable opportunity to correct any

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deficiencies discovered by inspection. To obtain such inspection, an applicant with facilities located outside this state must:

- a. Provide a notarized statement from a professional engineer licensed by the applicant's state of domicile certifying that the applicant possesses the equipment required for the class of license sought and that all such equipment is operable; or
- b. Allow the State Fire Marshal or her or his designee to inspect the facility. All costs associated with the State Fire Marshal's inspection must be paid by the applicant. The State Fire Marshal, in accordance with s. 120.54, may adopt rules to establish standards for the calculation and establishment of the amount of costs associated with any inspection conducted by the State Fire Marshal under this section. Such rules must include procedures for invoicing and receiving funds in advance of the inspection.
- 3. The applicant has submitted to the State Fire Marshal proof of insurance providing coverage for comprehensive general liability for bodily injury and property damage, products liability, completed operations, and contractual liability. The State Fire Marshal shall adopt rules providing for the amounts of such coverage, but such amounts may not be less than \$300,000 for Class A or Class D licenses, \$200,000 for Class B licenses, and \$100,000 for Class C licenses; and the total coverage for

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any class of license held in conjunction with a Class D license may not be less than \$300,000. The State Fire Marshal may, at any time after the issuance of a license or its renewal, require upon demand, and in no event more than 30 days after notice of such demand, the licensee to provide proof of insurance, on the insurer's form, containing confirmation of insurance coverage as required by this chapter. Failure, for any length of time, to provide proof of insurance coverage as required must result in the immediate suspension of the license until proof of proper insurance is provided to the State Fire Marshal. An insurer that provides such coverage shall notify the State Fire Marshal of any change in coverage or of any termination, cancellation, or nonrenewal of any coverage.

4. The applicant applies to the State Fire Marshal, provides proof of experience, and successfully completes a prescribed training course that includes both written and practical training offered at by the State Fire College and or an equivalent course approved by the State Fire Marshal as applicable to the class of license being sought. This subparagraph does not apply to any holder of or applicant for a permit under paragraph (g) or to a business organization or a governmental entity seeking initial licensure or renewal of an existing license solely for the purpose of inspecting, servicing, repairing, marking, recharging, and maintaining fire extinguishers used and located on the premises of and owned by

751 such organization or entity.

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- 5. The applicant has a current retestor identification number that is appropriate for the license for which the applicant is applying and that is listed with the United States Department of Transportation.
- The applicant has passed, with a grade of at least 70 percent, a written examination testing his or her knowledge of the rules and statutes governing the activities authorized by the license and demonstrating his or her knowledge and ability to perform those tasks in a competent, lawful, and safe manner. Such examination must be developed and administered by the State Fire Marshal, or his or her designee in accordance with policies and procedures of the State Fire Marshal. An applicant shall pay a nonrefundable examination fee of \$50 for each examination or reexamination scheduled. A reexamination may not be scheduled sooner than 30 days after any administration of an examination to an applicant. An applicant may not be permitted to take an examination for any level of license more than a total of four times during 1 year, regardless of the number of applications submitted. As a prerequisite to licensure of the applicant, he or she:
  - a. Must be at least 18 years of age.
- b. Must have 4 years of proven experience as a fire equipment permittee at a level equal to or greater than the level of license applied for or have a combination of education

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and experience determined to be equivalent thereto by the State Fire Marshal. Having held a permit at the appropriate level for the required period constitutes the required experience.

c. Must not have been convicted of a felony or a crime punishable by imprisonment of 1 year or more under the law of the United States or of any state thereof or under the law of any other country. "Convicted" means a finding of guilt or the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere in any federal or state court or a court in any other country, without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court having jurisdiction of the case. If an applicant has been convicted of any such felony, the applicant is excluded from licensure for a period of 4 years after expiration of sentence or final release by the Florida Commission on Offender Review unless the applicant, before the expiration of the 4-year period, has received a full pardon or has had her or his civil rights restored.

This subparagraph does not apply to any holder of or applicant for a permit under paragraph (g) or to a business organization or a governmental entity seeking initial licensure or renewal of an existing license solely for the purpose of inspecting, servicing, repairing, marking, recharging, hydrotesting, and maintaining fire extinguishers used and located on the premises of and owned by such organization or entity.

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(g) A permit of any class may not be issued or renewed to a person by the division, and a permit of any class does not remain operative, unless the person has:

- 1. Submitted a nonrefundable examination fee in the amount of \$50.
- 2. Successfully completed a training course that includes both written and practical training offered at by the State Fire College and or an equivalent course approved by the State Fire Marshal as applicable to the class of license being sought.
- 3. Passed, with a grade of at least 70 percent, a written examination testing his or her knowledge of the rules and statutes governing the activities authorized by the permit and demonstrating his or her knowledge and ability to perform those tasks in a competent, lawful, and safe manner. Such examination must be developed and administered by the State Fire Marshal in accordance with the policies and procedures of the State Fire Marshal. An examination fee must be paid for each examination scheduled. A reexamination may not be scheduled sooner than 30 days after any administration of an examination to an applicant. An applicant may not be permitted to take an examination for any level of permit more than four times during 1 year, regardless of the number of applications submitted. As a prerequisite to taking the permit examination, the applicant must be at least 16 years of age.
  - (h) An applicant for a license or permit under this

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section who fails the examination may take it three more times during the 1-year period after he or she originally filed an application for the examination. If the applicant fails the examination within 1 year after the application date and he or she seeks to retake the examination, he or she must file a new application, pay the application and examination fees, and successfully complete a prescribed training course that includes both written and practical training offered at by the State Fire College and or an equivalent course approved by the State Fire Marshal as applicable to the class of license being sought. The applicant may not submit a new application within 6 months after the date of his or her fourth reexamination. An applicant who passes the examination but does not meet the remaining qualifications prescribed by law and rule within 1 year after the application date must file a new application, pay the application and examination fee, successfully complete a prescribed training course that includes both written and practical training offered at approved by the State Fire College and or an equivalent course approved by the State Fire Marshal as applicable to the class of license being sought, and pass the written examination. Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 633.416, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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633.416 Firefighter employment and volunteer firefighter

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

service; saving clause.-

(1) A fire service provider may not employ an individual to:

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- Extinguish fires for the protection of life or property or to supervise individuals who perform such services unless the individual holds a current and valid Firefighter Certificate of Compliance. However, a person who is currently serving as a volunteer firefighter and holds a volunteer firefighter certificate of completion with a fire service provider, who is then employed as a regular or permanent firefighter, by such fire service provider, may function, for a period of 1 year under the direct supervision of an individual holding a valid firefighter certificate of compliance, in the same capacity in which he or she acted as a volunteer firefighter, provided that he or she has completed all training required by the volunteer organization. Under no circumstance can this period extend beyond 1 year either collectively or consecutively from the start of employment to obtain a Firefighter Certificate of Compliance; or
- (b) Serve as the administrative and command head of a fire service provider for a period in excess of 1 year unless the individual holds a current and valid Firefighter Certificate of Compliance or Special Certificate of Compliance.

Section 16. Section 843.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

843.08 False personation.—A person who falsely assumes or

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pretends to be a firefighter, a sheriff, an officer of the Florida Highway Patrol, an officer of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, an officer of the Department of Environmental Protection, a fire or arson investigator of the Department of Financial Services, an officer of the Department of Financial Services, or any personnel or representative of the Division of Investigative and Forensic Services, an officer of the Department of Corrections, a correctional probation officer, a deputy sheriff, a state attorney or an assistant state attorney, a statewide prosecutor or an assistant statewide prosecutor, a state attorney investigator, a coroner, a police officer, a lottery special agent or lottery investigator, a beverage enforcement agent, a school quardian as described in s. 30.15(1)(k), a security officer licensed under chapter 493, any member of the Florida Commission on Offender Review or any administrative aide or supervisor employed by the commission, any personnel or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement, or a federal law enforcement officer as defined in s. 901.1505, and takes upon himself or herself to act as such, or to require any other person to aid or assist him or her in a matter pertaining to the duty of any such officer, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. However, a person who falsely personates any such officer during the course of the commission of a felony commits a felony of the second degree,

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punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

If the commission of the felony results in the death or personal injury of another human being, the person commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 17. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (11) of section 943.045, Florida Statutes, to read:

943.045 Definitions; ss. 943.045-943.08.—The following words and phrases as used in ss. 943.045-943.08 shall have the following meanings:

(11) "Criminal justice agency" means:

(f) The investigations component of the Department of Financial Services, which investigates the crimes of fraud and official misconduct in all public assistance given to residents of the state or provided to others by the state.

Section 18. Effective January 1, 2021, subsection (3) of section 626.2815, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.2815 Continuing education requirements.-

(3) Each licensee except a title insurance agent must complete a 4-hour 5-hour update course every 2 years which is specific to the license held by the licensee. The course must be developed and offered by providers and approved by the department. The content of the course must address all lines of insurance for which examination and licensure are required and include the following subject areas: insurance law updates,

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ethics for insurance professionals, disciplinary trends and case studies, industry trends, premium discounts, determining suitability of products and services, and other similar insurance-related topics the department determines are relevant to legally and ethically carrying out the responsibilities of the license granted. A licensee who holds multiple insurance licenses must complete an update course that is specific to at least one of the licenses held. Except as otherwise specified, any remaining required hours of continuing education are elective and may consist of any continuing education course approved by the department under this section.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (i), and (j), each licensee must also complete  $\underline{20}$   $\underline{19}$  hours of elective continuing education courses every 2 years.
- (b) A licensee who has been licensed for 6 or more years must also complete a minimum of  $\underline{16}$   $\underline{15}$  hours of elective continuing education every 2 years.
- (c) A licensee who has been licensed for 25 years or more and is a CLU or a CPCU or has a Bachelor of Science degree in risk management or insurance with evidence of 18 or more semester hours in insurance-related courses must also complete a minimum of 5 hours of elective continuing education courses every 2 years.
- (d) An individual who holds a license as a customer representative and who is not a licensed life or health agent

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must also complete a minimum of  $\underline{6}$   $\underline{5}$  hours of continuing education courses every 2 years.

- (e) An individual subject to chapter 648 must complete the  $\frac{4-\text{hour}}{5-\text{hour}}$  update course and a minimum of  $\frac{10}{9}$  hours of elective continuing education courses every 2 years.
- (f) Elective continuing education courses for public adjusters must be specifically designed for public adjusters and approved by the department. Notwithstanding this subsection, public adjusters for workers' compensation insurance or health insurance are not required to take continuing education courses pursuant to this section.
- (g) Excess hours accumulated during any 2-year compliance period may be carried forward to the next compliance period.
- (h) An individual teaching an approved course of instruction or lecturing at any approved seminar and attending the entire course or seminar qualifies for the same number of classroom hours as would be granted to a person taking and successfully completing such course or seminar. Credit is limited to the number of hours actually taught unless a person attends the entire course or seminar. An individual who is an official of or employed by a governmental entity in this state and serves as a professor, instructor, or in another position or office, the duties and responsibilities of which are determined by the department to require monitoring and review of insurance laws or insurance regulations and practices, is exempt from this

976 section.

- (i) For compliance periods beginning on or after October 1, 2014, any person who holds a license as a title insurance agent must complete a minimum of 10 hours of continuing education credit every 2 years in title insurance and escrow management specific to this state and approved by the department, which shall include at least 3 hours of continuing education on the subject matter of ethics, rules, or compliance with state and federal regulations relating specifically to title insurance and closing services.
- (j) For a licensee who is an active participant in an association, 2 hours of elective continuing education credit per calendar year may be approved by the department, if properly reported by the association.
- Section 19. Section 40 of chapter 2019-140, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
  - Section 40. (1) The Legislature finds that:
- (a) Blockchain technology and distributed ledger technology allow the secure recording of transactions through cryptographic algorithms and distributed record sharing, and such technology has reached a point where the opportunities for efficiency, cost savings, and cybersecurity deserve study.
- (b) Blockchain technology is a promising way to facilitate more efficient government service delivery models and economies of scale, including facilitating safe paperless transactions and

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recordkeeping that are nearly impervious to cyberattacks and data destruction.

- (c) Blockchain technology can reduce the prevalence of disparate government computer systems, databases, and custom-built software interfaces; reduce costs associated with maintenance and implementation; streamline information sharing; and allow more areas of the state to electronically participate in government services.
- (d) Nations, other states, and municipalities across the world are studying and implementing governmental reforms that bolster trust and reduce bureaucracy through verifiable open source blockchain technology in a variety of areas, including, but not limited to, medical and health records, land records, banking, tax and fee payments, smart contracts, professional accrediting, and property auctions.
- (e) It is in the public interest to establish a Florida Financial Technology and Blockchain Task Force comprised of government and industry representatives to study the ways in which state, county, and municipal governments can benefit from a transition to a blockchain-based system for recordkeeping, security, and service delivery and to develop and submit recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature concerning the potential for implementation of blockchain-based systems that promote government efficiencies, better services for citizens, economic development, and safer cyber-secure

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1026 interaction between government and the public.

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- The Florida Financial Technology and Blockchain Task Force, a task force as defined in s. 20.03, Florida Statutes, is established within the Department of Financial Services to explore and develop a master plan for fostering the expansion of financial technology and the blockchain industry in the state, to recommend policies and state investments to help make this state a leader in financial and blockchain technologies technology, and to issue a report to the Governor and the Legislature. The task force shall study if and how state, county, and municipal governments can benefit from a transition to a blockchain-based system for recordkeeping, data security, financial transactions, and service delivery and identify ways to improve government interaction with businesses and the public. The task force shall also consider financial technology innovations related to money transmitters and payment instrument sellers, as those terms are defined in s. 560.103, Florida Statutes, including mediums of exchange that are in electronic or digital form, and identify new products and services that could lead to business growth in the state.
  - (a) The master plan shall:
- 1. Identify the economic growth and development opportunities presented by <u>financial and</u> blockchain <u>technologies</u> technology.
  - 2. Assess the existing blockchain industry in the state.

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3. Identify innovative and successful blockchain applications currently used by industry and other governments to determine viability for state applications.

- 4. Review workforce needs and academic programs required to build blockchain technology expertise across all relevant industries.
- 5. Make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature that will promote innovation and economic growth by reducing barriers to and expediting the expansion of the state's financial technology and blockchain industries industry.
- (b) The task force shall consist of 13 members. Membership shall be as follows:
- 1. Three agency heads or executive directors of cabinet agencies, or their designees, appointed by the Governor.
- 2. Four members of the public or private sector with knowledge and experience in blockchain technology, appointed by the Governor.
- 3. Three members from the public or private sector with knowledge and experience in blockchain technology, appointed by the Chief Financial Officer.
- 4. One member from the private sector with knowledge and experience in blockchain technology, appointed by the President of the Senate.
- 5. One member from the private sector with knowledge and experience in blockchain technology, appointed by the Speaker of

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1076 the House of Representatives.

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- 6. One certified public accountant licensed pursuant to chapter 473 with knowledge and experience in blockchain technology, appointed by the Governor.
- Members of the task force shall reflect the ethnic diversity of the state.
  - (c) Within 90 days after the effective date of this act, a majority of the members of the task force must be appointed and the task force shall hold its first meeting. The task force shall elect one of its members to serve as chair. Members of the task force shall serve for the duration of the existence of the task force. Any vacancy that occurs shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Task force members shall serve without compensation, and are not entitled to reimbursement for per diem or travel expenses.
  - (d) The task force shall study blockchain technology, including, but not limited to, the following:
  - 1. Opportunities and risks associated with using blockchain and distributed ledger technology for state and local governments.
  - 2. Different types of blockchains, both public and private, and different consensus algorithms.
- 3. Projects and cases currently under development in other states and local governments, and how these cases could be

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1101 applied in this state.

- 4. Ways the Legislature can modify general law to support secure paperless recordkeeping, increase cybersecurity, improve interactions with citizens, and encourage blockchain innovation for businesses in the state.
- 5. Identifying potential economic incentives for companies investing in blockchain technologies in collaboration with the state.
- 6. Recommending projects for potential blockchain solutions, including, but not limited to, use cases for state agencies that would improve services for citizens or businesses.
- 7. Identifying the technical skills necessary to develop blockchain technology and ensuring that instruction in such skills is available at secondary and postsecondary educational institutions in this state.
- (3) The task force shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and present its findings to the appropriate legislative committees in each house of the Legislature by January 31, 2021 within 180 days after the initial meeting of the task force. The report must include:
- (a) A general description of the costs and benefits of state and local government agencies using blockchain technology.
- (b) Recommendations concerning the feasibility of implementing blockchain technology in the state and the best

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1126 approach to finance the cost of implementation.

- (c) Recommendations for specific implementations to be developed by relevant state agencies.
- (d) Any draft legislation the task force deems appropriate to implement such blockchain technologies.
- (e) Identification of one pilot project that may be implemented in the state.
- (f) Any other information deemed relevant by the task force.
- (4) The task force is entitled to the assistance and services of any state agency, board, bureau, or commission as necessary and available for the purposes of this section.
- (5) The Department of Financial Services shall provide support staff for the task force and any relevant studies, data, and materials in its possession to assist the task force in the performance of its duties.
- (6) The task force shall terminate upon submission of the report and the presentation of findings.
- (7) This section shall take effect upon this act becoming a law.

Section 20. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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