1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to consumer protection; 3 creating ss. 501.165 and 501.166, F.S.; 4 prohibiting the use of deception to obtain 5 certain personal information for commercial 6 solicitation purposes; prohibiting the sale or 7 other transfer to a third party of personal customer information that is protected from 8 9 disclosure; providing exceptions; providing applicability; providing that transferring such 10 protected information in violation of this 11 section is an unfair or deceptive act or 12 practice or unfair method of competition; 13 14 providing penalties; amending s. 501.2075, 15 F.S.; providing an exception to a civil penalty; creating s. 501.2076, F.S.; 16 17 prohibiting falsely representing oneself as being affiliated with a law enforcement or 18 19 firefighting agency or public utility; providing a penalty; providing that a violation 20 21 of s. 817.568, F.S., is an unfair or deceptive 22 act or practice or unfair method of competition 23 in violation of part II of ch. 501, F.S.; providing penalties; amending ss. 501.203 and 24 25 501.204, F.S.; changing obsolete dates; 26 providing severability; amending s. 501.207, 27 F.S., relating to remedies of the enforcing 28 authority under the Florida Deceptive and 29 Unfair Trade Practices Act; providing that the 30 court may order actions brought under that act 31

on behalf of an enterprise; providing an 1 2 effective date. 3 4 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 5 6 Section 1. Section 501.165, Florida Statutes, is 7 created to read: 8 501.165 Obtaining personal information for commercial 9 solicitation .-- Any person who intentionally uses deceptive practices or means to obtain another person's address, 10 telephone number, or social security number and uses it to 11 12 engage in commercial solicitation, or provides it to another person for purposes of commercial solicitation, commits an 13 14 unfair or deceptive act or practice or unfair method of 15 competition in violation of part II of this chapter, and is 16 subject to the penalties and remedies provided for such 17 violation, in addition to remedies otherwise available for 18 such conduct. 19 Section 2. Section 501.166, Florida Statutes, is 20 created to read: 21 501.166 Sale or transfer of personal customer 22 information.--23 (1) A person or an entity may not sell or otherwise 24 transfer to a third party personal customer information that is protected from disclosure by law, contract, or a published 25 26 privacy policy unless the purchaser or transferee agrees to 27 abide by the contract or by the seller's or transferor's then-existing privacy policy, if applicable. 28 29 (2) The prohibition set forth in subsection (1) 30 applies to any customer who resides in this state at the time 31

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the personal customer information is sold, transferred, or otherwise obtained.

(3) A person who violates or fails to comply with subsection (1) commits an unfair or deceptive act or practice or unfair method of competition in violation of part II of this chapter and is subject to the penalties and remedies provided for such a violation, in addition to remedies otherwise available by law for such conduct.

Section 3. Section 501.2075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

501.2075 Civil penalty.--Except as provided in s. 501.2076 or s. 501.2077, any person, firm, corporation, association, or entity, or any agent or employee of the foregoing, who is willfully using, or has willfully used, a method, act, or practice declared unlawful under s. 501.204, or who is willfully violating any of the rules of the department adopted under this part, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each such violation. Willful violations occur when the person knew or should have known that his or her conduct was unfair or deceptive or prohibited by rule. This civil penalty may be recovered in any action brought under this part by the enforcing authority; or the enforcing authority may terminate any investigation or action upon agreement by the person, firm, corporation, association, or entity, or the agent or employee of the foregoing, to pay a stipulated civil penalty. The department or the court may waive any such civil penalty if the person, firm, corporation, association, or entity, or the agent or employee of the foregoing, has previously made full restitution or reimbursement or has paid actual damages to the consumers or governmental entities who have been injured by

the unlawful act or practice or rule violation. If civil penalties are assessed in any litigation, the enforcing authority is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs. A civil penalty so collected shall accrue to the state and shall be deposited as received into the General Revenue Fund unallocated.

Section 4. Section 501.2076, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

501.2076 Misrepresentations; law enforcement, firefighters, or public utilities.—Any person who engages in a deceptive and unfair trade practice with the intent to deceive another person into believing that he or she is affiliated with a law enforcement agency, firefighting agency, or public utility is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$15,000 for each violation.

Section 5. A person who violates or fails to comply with any provision of section 817.568, Florida Statutes, commits an unfair or deceptive act or practice or unfair method of competition in violation of part II of chapter 501, Florida Statutes, and is subject to the penalties and remedies provided for such violation, in addition to remedies otherwise available for such conduct.

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 501.203, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

501.203 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

- (3) "Violation of this part" means any violation of this act or the rules adopted under this act and may be based upon any of the following as of July 1, 2004 2001:
- (a) Any rules promulgated pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 41 et seq.;

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forth and interpreted by the Federal Trade Commission or the federal courts; (c) Any law, statute, rule, regulation, or ordinance

(b) The standards of unfairness and deception set

which proscribes unfair methods of competition, or unfair, deceptive, or unconscionable acts or practices.

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 501.204, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

501.204 Unlawful acts and practices.--

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that, in construing subsection (1), due consideration and great weight shall be given to the interpretations of the Federal Trade Commission and the federal courts relating to s. 5(a)(1) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. s. 45(a)(1) as of July 1, 2004 2001.

Section 8. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable.

Section 9. Subsection (3) of section 501.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

501.207 Remedies of enforcing authority.--

(3) Upon motion of the enforcing authority or any interested party in any action brought under subsection (1), the court may make appropriate orders, including, but not limited to, appointment of a master or receiver or sequestration or freezing of assets, to reimburse consumers or governmental entities found to have been damaged; to carry out a transaction in accordance with the reasonable expectations

of consumers or governmental entities; to strike or limit the application of clauses of contracts to avoid an unconscionable result; to bring actions in the name of and on behalf of the defendant enterprise; to order any defendant to divest herself or himself of any interest in any enterprise, including real estate; to impose reasonable restrictions upon the future activities of any defendant to impede her or him from engaging in or establishing the same type of endeavor; to order the dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise; or to grant legal, equitable, or other appropriate relief. The court may assess the expenses of a master or receiver against a person who has violated, is violating, or is otherwise likely to violate this part. Any injunctive order, whether temporary or permanent, issued by the court shall be effective throughout the state unless otherwise provided in the order.

Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004.

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