CHAMBER ACTION

The State Administration Appropriations Committee recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to commercial and consumer collection practices; amending s. 559.543, F.S.; providing a definition; amending s. 559.544, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring registration as a commercial collection agency; specifying nonapplication of certain registration requirements to certain persons or entities; amending s. 559.545, F.S.; revising requirements and procedures for application for registration as a commercial collection agency; authorizing the Financial Services Commission to adopt rules; providing for fees; providing for amendments to and changes in registrations; authorizing the Office of Financial Regulation to deny registrations under certain circumstances; amending s. 559.546, F.S.; providing requirements and procedures for issuance of a corporate surety bond; creating ss. 559.5471, 559.5473, 559.5474, 559.5475, 559.5476, 559.5477, and 559.5479, F.S.; specifying powers and duties of the Office of Financial Page 1 of 60

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Regulation; providing procedures; providing for disposition of fees; authorizing the office to adopt rules; authorizing the office to issue subpoenas; providing requirements, procedures, and limitations; authorizing the office to assess certain investigation costs and expenses; authorizing the office to bring certain actions for injunctions to restrain certain violations; providing requirements and procedures; authorizing the office to issue certain cease and desist orders and take certain corrective actions for certain violations; authorizing the office to seek orders of restitution of certain funds; providing for admissibility of certain documents and materials of the office as evidence; requiring registrants to maintain certain records; providing requirements and procedures for maintaining such records; authorizing the office to adopt rules; authorizing the office to revoke or suspend registrations for certain activities by a registrant; providing requirements and procedures for termination of a registration; authorizing the office to impose administrative fines; providing requirements and limitations; providing guidelines for imposing administrative remedies or penalties; providing administrative quidelines for administrative penalties and remedies; amending s. 559.55, F.S.; revising definitions; providing additional definitions; amending s. 559.552, F.S.; revising provisions specifying the relationship of state and federal laws; providing construction; amending Page 2 of 60

s. 559.553, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring
registration as a consumer collection agency; specifying
nonapplication of certain registration requirements to
certain persons or entities; providing a definition;
amending s. 559.555, F.S.; revising requirements and
procedures for application for registration as a consumer
collection agency; authorizing the Financial Services
Commission to adopt rules; providing for fees; providing
for amendments to and changes in registrations;
authorizing the Office of Financial Regulation to deny
registrations under certain circumstances; creating s.
559.556, F.S.; providing requirements and procedures for
issuance of a corporate surety bond; amending s. 559.72,
F.S.; specifying prohibited activities in collecting
consumer debts; providing requirements for debt collectors
communicating with certain persons; providing prohibitions
and limitations; providing notification requirements;
prohibiting false, deceptive or misleading representations
by a debt collector; prohibiting unfair or unconscionable
means of collecting debts; requiring debt collectors to
provide certain notice to consumers in connection with
collecting a debt; specifying required information;
providing procedures and requirements for disputing a
debt; providing procedures and requirements for payments
on multiple debts; providing requirements for debt
collectors bringing legal actions on a debt; prohibiting
designing, compiling, and furnishing certain misleading
forms; providing for liability for certain violations;

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amending s. 559.725, F.S.; revising provisions providing requirements and procedures for consumer complaints; creating ss. 559.726, 559.7262, 559.7263, 559.7264, and 559.7265, F.S.; specifying powers and duties of the Office of Financial Regulation; providing procedures; providing for disposition of fees; authorizing the office to adopt rules; authorizing the office to issue subpoenas; providing requirements, procedures, and limitations; authorizing the office to assess certain investigation costs and expenses; authorizing the office to bring certain actions for injunctions to restrain certain violations; providing requirements and procedures; authorizing the office to issue certain cease and desist orders and take certain corrective actions for certain violations; authorizing the office to seek orders of restitution of certain funds; providing for admissibility of certain documents and materials of the office as evidence; requiring registrants to maintain certain records; providing requirements and procedures for maintaining such records; authorizing the office to adopt rules; amending s. 559.730, F.S.; authorizing the office to revoke or suspend registrations for certain activities by a registrant; providing requirements and procedures for termination of a registration; authorizing the office to impose administrative fines; providing requirements and limitations; creating s. 559.735, F.S.; providing guidelines for imposing administrative remedies or penalties; amending s. 559.77, F.S.; specifying Page 4 of 60

108	application of certain provisions of law; providing for
109	priority of application; amending s. 559.785, F.S.;
110	increasing criminal penalties for certain activities;
111	specifying a criminal penalty for certain activities;
112	authorizing the office to refer certain evidence to
113	certain agencies for certain purposes; creating s.
114	559.786, F.S.; requiring the office to submit an annual
115	report; specifying contents; repealing ss. 559.547 and
116	559.563, F.S., relating to void registrations; repealing
117	s. 559.565, F.S., relating to enforcement actions against
118	out-of-state consumer debt collectors; providing an
119	appropriation; providing an effective date.
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121	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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123	Section 1. Subsection (7) is added to section 559.543,
124	Florida Statutes, to read:
125	559.543 DefinitionsAs used in this part:
126	(7) "Debtor" or "consumer" means any natural person
127	obligated or allegedly obligated to pay any debt.
128	Section 2. Section 559.544, Florida Statutes, is amended
129	to read:
130	559.544 Registration required; Exemptions
131	(1) No person shall engage in business in this state as a
132	commercial collection agency, as defined in this part, or
133	continue to do business in this state as a commercial collection

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agency, without first registering in accordance with this part

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

and thereafter maintaining such registration.

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(2) Each commercial collection agency doing business in this state shall register with the office and annually renew such registration, providing the registration fee, information, and surety bond required by this part.

- (3) No registration shall be valid for any commercial collection agency transacting business at any place other than that designated in the registration unless the office is first notified in advance of any change of location. A registration under this part is not transferable or assignable. Any commercial collection agency desiring to change its registered name, location, or agent for service of process at any time other than renewal of registration shall notify the office of such change prior to the change.
- (4) The office shall not accept any registration for any commercial collection agency as validly made and filed with the office under this section unless the registration information furnished to the office by the registrant is complete pursuant to s. 559.545 and facially demonstrates that such registrant is qualified to engage in business as a commercial collection agency, including specifically that neither the registrant nor any principal of the registrant has engaged in any unlawful collection practices, dishonest dealings, acts of moral turpitude, or other criminal acts that reflect an inability to engage in the commercial collection agency business. The office shall inform any person whose registration is rejected by the office of the fact of and basis for such rejection. A prospective registrant shall be entitled to be registered when her or his or its registration information is complete on its

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face, the applicable registration fee has been paid, and the required evidence of current bond is furnished to the office.

- (5) The registration requirements of s. 559.545 do This section shall not apply to:
- (1)(a) A member of The Florida Bar, unless the such person is primarily engaged in the collection of commercial claims.

 "Primarily engaged in the collection of commercial claims" means that more than one-half of the person's income of such person arises from the business of soliciting commercial claims for collection or collecting commercial claims.
- (2)(b) A financial institution authorized to do business in this state or and any wholly owned subsidiary or an and affiliate thereof.
 - (3)(c) A licensed real estate broker.
- $\underline{\text{(4)}}$ A title insurance company authorized to do business in this state.
- (5)(e) A <u>licensed consumer</u> collection agency <u>that</u> which is not primarily engaged in the collection of commercial claims.

 "Not primarily engaged in the collection of commercial claims" means that less than one-half of the collection revenue of <u>the</u> such agency arises from the collection of commercial claims.
- $\underline{(6)(f)}$ A consumer finance company \underline{or} and any wholly owned subsidiary \underline{or} and affiliate thereof.
 - (7)(g) A person licensed pursuant to chapter 520.
- 188 (8)(h) A credit grantor.

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- (9) (189) (19) An out-of-state collector as defined in this part.
- 190 $\underline{(10)}(j)$ An FDIC-insured institution or subsidiary or 191 affiliate thereof.

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192	Section 3. Section 559.545, Florida Statutes, is amended
193	to read:
194	(Substantial rewording of section. See
195	s. 559.545, Florida Statutes, for current text.)
196	559.545 Registration of commercial collection agencies;
197	procedure
198	(1) A person may not engage in business in this state as a
199	commercial collection agency, as defined in this part, or
200	continue to do business in this state as a commercial collection
201	agency, unless the person is registered with the office
202	according to this part and thereafter maintains the
203	registration.
204	(2) A registration is not valid for any commercial
205	collection agency transacting business at any place other than
206	the place designated in the registration unless the office is
207	first notified in advance of any change of location.
208	(3) Any person who applies for registration as a
209	commercial collection agency in compliance with this part shall
210	do so on forms adopted by the commission and furnished by the
211	office. The commission may establish by rule procedures for
212	depositing fees and filing documents by electronic means
213	provided such procedures provide the office with the information
214	required by this section. The commission or office may require
215	each applicant for a commercial collection agency registration
216	to provide:
217	(a) A nonrefundable application fee in the amount of \$650.
218	All amounts collected shall be deposited to the credit of the

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Regulatory Trust Fund of the office.

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(b) The name of the applicant, any other names under which the applicant conducts business, and the address of the applicant's principal place of business and each office in this state.

- (c) The applicant's form and place of organization and, if the applicant is a corporation, a copy of the articles of incorporation and amendments to such articles, if a partnership, a copy of the partnership agreement or, if limited liability company, a copy of the articles of organization.
- (d) Documents demonstrating that the bonding requirements specified in s. 559.546 have been satisfied.
- (e) Information and documentation necessary to make a determination of the applicant's eligibility for registration.
- (4) The applicant shall also provide information as the office may require about any partner, officer, or director of the applicant, any person having the same or substantially similar status or performing substantially similar functions, or any person directly or indirectly controlling the applicant. For purposes of this section, the term "directly or indirectly controlling the applicant" means possessing the power to direct or to cause the direction of the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of stock or securities, by contract, or otherwise. Any individual or company that directly or indirectly has the right to vote 25 percent or more of the voting stock or securities of a company or is entitled to 25 percent or more of its profits is presumed to control that company. The office may require information about any such applicant or person, including:

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248 (a) His or her full name, current address, current telephone number, date of birth, or social security number or 249 the federal identification number of any corporate owner. 250

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- (b) His or her previous 10 year educational or employment history.
- (c) Any adverse decision, finding, injunction, suspension, prohibition, revocation, denial, or judgment by any court of competent jurisdiction or an administrative order by an administrative law judge, or by any state or federal agency or any business, professional, or occupational association involving a violation of any law, rule, or regulation relating to any business or professional licensing.
- Whether he or she committed any acts which would be grounds for denial of an application under s. 559.545(10).
- (5) An initial application is deemed received for purposes of s. 120.60 upon receipt of the completed application form prescribed by commission rule, the nonrefundable application fee of \$650, and any other fee prescribed by law.
- (6) Upon the filing of an application for registration and payment of all applicable fees, the office shall investigate the applicant. If the office determines that registration should be granted, the office shall register the applicant for a period not to exceed 1 year.
- (7) The registration of each commercial collection agency expires on December 31 of the year in which the registration became effective unless the registrant has renewed its registration on or before that date. Registration may be renewed as the commission may require by rule, together with payment of

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the \$500 nonrefundable renewal fee and the payment of any amount lawfully due and owing to the office pursuant to any order of the office or pursuant to any agreement with the office. A commercial collection agency that has not renewed its registration by the time the registration period expires may request reactivation of its registration. The registrant shall file its request with the office on or before January 31 of the year following the year of expiration. The request must contain any information the office requires, together with the registration fee required in this section, and a nonrefundable reactivation fee in the amount of \$250. Any reactivation of registration granted by the office during the month of January is deemed effective retroactive to January 1 of that year. Any registrant that engages in business as a commercial collection agency after its registration has expired violates subsection (1), punishable as provided by ss. 559.548(1) and 559.5477(6).

- (8) If the information contained in any application or any amendment to such application has changed, the registrant shall file an amendment on the forms prescribed by the commission correcting such information within 30 days after the change.
- (9) A registration under this part is not transferable or assignable unless accomplished pursuant to this subsection.
- (a) Changes in registration occasioned by changes in personnel of a partnership or in the principals, copartners, officers, or directors of any registrant or by changes of any material fact shall be reported by written amendment in such form and at such time as the commission may specify by rule. In any case in which a person or a group of persons, directly or

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indirectly or acting by or through one or more persons, proposes to purchase or acquire a controlling interest in a registrant, such person or group shall submit an initial application for registration as a commercial collection agency prior to such purchase or acquisition at such time and in such form as the commission may prescribe by rule.

- (b) The commission shall adopt rules providing for waiver of the application required by this subsection when control of a registrant is to be acquired by another registrant under this chapter or when the application is otherwise unnecessary in the public interest.
- (10) The office may deny registration if the applicant, any principal of the applicant, or any person having control of the applicant:
 - (a) Has committed any violation of s. 559.72;
- (b) Is the subject of a pending criminal prosecution or governmental enforcement action, in any jurisdiction, until the conclusion of such criminal prosecution or enforcement action;
- (c) Is currently subject to a pending enforcement action by any federal authority for violations of the federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act or the Federal Trade Commission Act;
- (d) Has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense involving fraud, dishonest dealing, or moral turpitude;
- (e) Has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication,
 or has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any
 felony;

331 (f) Has had entered against him or her, or against any 332 business for which he or she was directly or indirectly a controlling person in the business or controlled the business, 333 334 an injunction, a temporary restraining order, or a final 335 judgment or order, including a stipulated judgment or order, an 336 assurance of voluntary compliance, or any similar document, in 337 any civil or administrative action involving racketeering, 338 fraud, theft, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, or misappropriation of property or the use of any untrue, 339 340 deceptive, or misleading representation in an attempt to sell or 341 dispose of real or personal property or the use of any unfair, unlawful, or deceptive trade practice, whether or not there is 342 343 any litigation pending against the applicant; 344 (q) Is subject to or was directly or indirectly a 345 controlling person in the business, or controlled the business, 346 with any company that is, or ever has been, subject to any 347 injunction; temporary restraining order, including a stipulated 348 judgment or order, an assurance of voluntary compliance, or any 349 similar document; or any restrictive court order relating to 350 business activity as the result of any action brought by a 351 governmental agency, including any action affecting any license to do business or practice an occupation or trade; 352 353 (h) Falsified or willfully omitted any material 354 information asked for in any application, document, or record 355 required to be submitted under this part or the rules of the 356 commission;

357 (i) Made a material false statement of fact in an 358 application for registration or in response to any request or 359 investigation by the office; or 360 (j) Has been the subject of any adverse decision, finding, 361 injunction, suspension, prohibition, revocation, denial, or 362 judgment by any court of competent jurisdiction or an 363 administrative order by an administrative law judge, any state 364 or federal agency, or any business, professional, or occupational association involving a violation of any law, rule, 365 366 or regulation relating to business or professional licensing. 367 Section 4. Section 559.546, Florida Statutes, is amended 368 to read: 369 (Substantial rewording of section. See s. 559.546, Florida Statutes, for current text.) 370 559.546 Surety bond; evidence of current and valid 371 bond.--Pursuant to s. 559.545, the registrant shall provide to 372 373 the office evidence that the registrant has been issued a 374 current and valid surety bond as required by this part. 375 (1) Before the office may issue a registration, the 376 applicant must provide to the office a corporate surety bond 377 issued by a bonding company or insurance company authorized to 378 do business in this state. (2) The corporate surety bond shall be in the amount of 379 \$50,000, paid for and issued for the benefit of any credit 380 381 grantor against the registrant to secure the faithful 382 performance of the obligations of the registrant with respect to 383 the receipt, handling, and payment of funds collected by the 384 registrant.

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principal sum.

(3) If multiple claims are filed against the surety on any bond in excess of the amount of the bond, the surety may pay the full amount of the bond to the office and is not further liable under the bond. The office shall hold the funds for distribution to claimants and pay to each claimant the pro rata share of each valid claim made against the funds within 6 months after the date of the filing of the first claim against the surety.

- (4) A corporate surety bond filed with the office for purposes of compliance with this section may not be canceled by the registrant or the corporate surety except upon written notice to the office by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested. A cancellation shall not take effect fewer than 30 days after receipt by the office of such written notice.
- (5) The corporate surety must, within 10 days after the surety pays any claim to any claimant, give written notice to the office by registered or certified mail of such payment with details sufficient to identify the claimant and the claim or judgment so paid.
- (6) Whenever the principal sum of such bond is reduced by one or more recoveries or payments, the registrant must furnish a new or additional bond so the total or aggregate principal sum of such bonds equals the sum required by this section.

 Alternatively, a registrant may furnish an endorsement executed by the corporate surety reinstating the bond to the required
- Section 5. Sections 559.5471, 559.5473, 559.5474,

 559.5475, 559.5476, 559.5477, and 559.5479, Florida Statutes,

 are created to read:

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559.5471 Powers and duties of the Office of Financial

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hardship.

414 Regulation. --415 (1) Compliance with this part shall be enforced by the 416 office, except when enforcement is specifically committed to 417 another agency. The office may conduct an investigation of any person, 418 (2) 419 within or outside this state, which the office believes is 420 necessary in order to determine whether a person has violated 421 this chapter or the rules adopted by the commission. The office 422 may commence any such investigation when the office receives 423 information from a complaint, the public media, an informant, or 424 any other source that informs the office that a violation of 425 this chapter has occurred or may occur. 426 The commission may adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) 427 and 120.54 to implement and administer this part. 428 (4) The commission may adopt a rule to: 429 Require electronic submission of any form, document, (a) 430 or fee required by this part, provided the rule reasonably

- (b) Set forth the criteria and procedures for obtaining an exemption due to a technological or financial hardship.
- (c) Accept certification of compliance with the requirements of this part in lieu of requiring submission of specified documents.

accommodates a person with a technological or financial

438 (5) All fees, charges, and fines collected by the office
439 under this part shall be deposited to the credit of the
440 Regulatory Trust Fund of the office.

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(6) The office may:

- (a) Issue, revoke, quash, or modify and serve subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum to compel the production of all books, accounts, records, and other documents and materials relevant to an investigation. The office may exercise these powers even if the subject of the investigation is exempt from registration.
 - (b) Administer oaths and affirmations to any person.
 - (c) Take or cause to be taken testimony and depositions.
- (7)(a) In the event of noncompliance with a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum the office issued or caused to be issued, the office may petition a court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the person subpoenaed resides or has her, his, or its principal place of business for an order requiring the person to appear and testify and to produce the books, accounts, records, and other documents that are specified in the subpoena duces tecum.
- (b) A copy of the petition shall be served upon the person subpoenaed by any person authorized by this section to serve subpoenas, who shall make and file with the court an affidavit showing the time, place, and date of service.
- (c) At a hearing on the petition to enforce compliance with a subpoena, the person subpoenaed, or any person whose interest will be substantially affected by the investigation or subpoena, may appear and object to the subpoena and the granting of the petition. The court may make any order that justice requires in order to protect a party or other person and her or his personal and property rights, including, but not limited to,

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protection from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, undue burden, or expense.

- (d) Failure to comply with an order granting, in whole or in part, a petition to enforce a subpoena is a contempt of the court.
- (8) Witnesses are entitled to the same fees and mileage to which they would be entitled by law for attending as witnesses in circuit court, except that fees or mileage may not be allowed for testimony of a person taken at the person's principal office or residence.
- (9) Reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the office during an investigation may be assessed against any debt collector on the basis of actual costs incurred. Assessed expenses may include, but are not limited to, expenses for interpreters; expenses for communications; expenses for legal representation; expenses for economic, legal, or other research, analysis, and testimony; and fees and expenses for witnesses.

 The failure to reimburse the office for its reasonable and necessary costs is a reason to deny a registrant's application or to revoke the prior approval of an application.
 - 559.5473 Injunction to restrain violations; receivers.--
- (1) The office may bring an action on behalf of the state to enjoin any person who has violated, or is about to violate, this part, any rule of the commission, or any order of the office issued under this part.
- (2) In an injunctive proceeding, the court may issue a subpoena requiring the attendance of any witness or a subpoena duces tecum requiring the production of any book, account,

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497 record, or other documents and materials relevant to the pending 498 case.

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- (3)(a) In addition to any procedure provided by law for enforcing a temporary restraining order or a temporary or permanent injunction, the court may, upon application of the office, impound the property, assets, and business of the registrant, including, but not limited to, the books, records, documents, and papers of the registrant. The court may appoint a receiver to administer the property. The receiver, when appointed and qualified, has the powers and duties that are conferred upon the receiver by the court.
- (b) After appointing a receiver, the court may issue an order staying all pending suits and enjoining any further litigation affecting the receiver's custody or possession of the property, assets, and business and the court, with the consent of the chief judge of the circuit, may require that all suits be assigned to the circuit judge who appointed the receiver.

559.5474 Cease and desist orders; refund orders.--

- The office may issue and serve upon a person an order to cease and desist and to take corrective action whenever the office has reason to believe that a person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate this part, any rule or order of the office issued under this part, or any written agreement between the commercial collection agency and the office. Procedural matters relating to the issuance and enforcement of a cease and desist order are governed by chapter 120.
- The office may seek an order of restitution from a court of competent jurisdiction for collected funds due to

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525 creditors or any sum collected from a debtor without valid proof 526 of debt.

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559.5475 Evidence; examiner or investigator worksheets, investigative reports, other related documents. -- An official written report, sworn complaint, worksheet, or other related paper, or a certified copy thereof, compiled, prepared, drafted, or otherwise made by the financial examiner or investigator is admissible into evidence if the financial examiner or investigator is available for cross examination, authenticates the worksheet, and testifies that the report, worksheet, or related document was prepared as a result of an investigation of the books and records of a registrant or other person conducted under the authority of this part.

559.5476 Books, accounts, and records; maintenance; investigations by the office .--

- (1) Each registrant shall maintain, at its principal place of business designated on its registration, all books, accounts, records, and documents necessary to determine the registrant's compliance with this part.
- The office may authorize maintenance of records at a (2) location other than a principal place of business. The office may require books, accounts, and records to be produced and available at a reasonable and convenient location in this state.
- (3) All books, accounts, records, documents, and receipts for payments to a registrant by a debtor, and payments made to a creditor by a registrant, shall be preserved and kept available for investigation by the office for 3 years after the date of original entry. The commission shall adopt requirements by rule

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for maintaining the books, accounts, records, and documents retained by the registrant and for destroying the records.

- (4) The commission shall designate by rule the minimum information that must be contained in the registrant's books, accounts, records, and documents to enable the office to determine a registrant's compliance with this part.
 - 559.5477 Administrative remedies.--

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- (1) The office may revoke or suspend the registration of a registrant under this part who:
- (a) Has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any crime involving fraud, dishonest dealing, or moral turpitude;
- (b) Has had a final judgment entered against the person a civil action upon the grounds of fraud, embezzlement, misrepresentation, or deceit;
- (c) Has had any business, professional, or occupational license or registration suspended, revoked, or otherwise acted against in any jurisdiction;
- (d) Fails to maintain the surety bond required pursuant to s. 559.546;
- (e) Fails to maintain books and records as required by s. 559.5476;
- (f) Violates any provision of this part, any rule or order adopted pursuant to this part, or any written agreement entered into with the office;
- (g) Paid for a registration with a check or electronic transmission of funds which failed to clear the registrant's financial institution;

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(h) Falsified or willfully omitted any material information asked for in any application, document, or record required to be submitted under this part or the rules of the commission;

- (i) Made a material false statement of fact in an application for registration or in response to any request or investigation by the office; or
- (j) Has a person who directly or indirectly controls the applicant as defined in s. 559.545(4) that is subject to an action, or commits an act, specified by paragraph (a), paragraph (b), paragraph (c), paragraph (f), paragraph (h), or paragraph (i).
- (2) A registrant may request termination of its registration by delivering written notice of its proposed termination to the office. However, the delivery of the termination notice does not affect any civil or criminal liability of the registrant or the authority of the office to enforce this part.
- (3) The office may deny a request to terminate a registration or to withdraw an application for registration if the office believes that the registrant has committed an act that would be grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation under this part.
- (4) Final action by the office to revoke or suspend the registration of a registrant is subject to review according to chapter 120 in the same manner as revocation of a license.
- (5) The office may impose an administrative fine for a violation of this section or s. 559.545, s. 559.546, or s.

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559.5476 against an offending registrant as an administrative sanction as follows:

- (a) For any nonwillful violation, the office may impose a fine of up to \$1,000 per violation. In no event shall such fine exceed the aggregate amount of \$10,000 for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action; or
- (b) For any willful violation, the office may impose a fine of up to \$2,500 per violation. In no event shall such fine exceed the aggregate amount of \$100,000 for all willful violations arising out the same action.

Final action by the office to impose an administrative fine is subject to review in accordance with ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the office may impose a fine not to exceed \$1,000 per day for each day that a person violates the code by engaging in the business of a commercial collection agency without being registered.
- (7) Any administrative fine imposed under this part is payable to the office. The office shall maintain an appropriate record and deposit the fine into the Regulatory Trust Fund of the office.
- (8) An administrative action by the office to impose revocation, suspension, or a fine must be brought within 5 years after the date of the last violation upon which the action is founded.

(9) The remedies under this part are in addition to remedies otherwise available for the same conduct under state or local law.

- 559.5479 Administrative guidelines.--In imposing any administrative remedy or penalty provided for in the code, the office shall take into account the appropriateness of the penalty with respect to the size of the financial resources and good faith of the person charged, the gravity of the violation, the history of previous violations, and such other matters as justice may require.
- Section 6. Subsections (1), (7), and (8) of section 559.55, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (10), (11), and (12) are added to said section, to read:
- 559.55 Definitions.--The following terms shall, unless the context otherwise indicates, have the following meanings for the purpose of this part:
 - (1) "Debt" or "consumer debt" means:
- (a) Any obligation or alleged obligation of a consumer to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance, or services which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, whether or not such obligation has been reduced to judgment; or
- (b) Any unsatisfied obligation for the payment of money arising out of a legal order for child support.
- (7) "Consumer collection agency" means any debt collector
 or business entity engaged in the business of soliciting,
 purchasing, or collecting consumer debts in default for

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collection or of collecting consumer debts, which debt collector or business is not expressly exempted as set forth in s. 559.553(1)(4).

- (8) "Out-of-state consumer debt collector" means any person whose business activities in this state involve both collecting or attempting to collect consumer debt from debtors located in this state by means of interstate communication originating from outside this state. The term "out-of-state consumer debt collector" does not include a person who solicits and soliciting consumer debt accounts for collection from creditors who have a business presence in this state. For purposes of this subsection, a creditor has a business presence in this state if either the creditor or an affiliate or subsidiary of the creditor has an office in this state.
- extends credit creating a debt or to whom a debt is owed, but such term does not include any person to the extent that person receives an assignment or transfer of a debt in default solely for the purpose of facilitating collection of such debt for another.
- (11) "Federal Trade Commission Act" means the federal legislation regulating unfair or deceptive practices or acts, as set forth in 15 U.S.C. ss. 41 et seq.
- (12) "Principal of a registrant or applicant" means any owner of the applicant or registrant if a partnership or sole proprietorship, the corporate officers, the corporate directors other than directors of a not-for-profit corporation organized

690 under chapter 617, or the Florida resident agent if a
691 corporation is the applicant or registrant.
692 Section 7. Section 559.552, Florida Statutes, is

Section 7. Section 559.552, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.552 Relationship of state and federal law.--

- (1) Any violation of the federal Fair Debt Collection

 Practices Act constitutes a prohibited practice under s. 559.72.

 This subsection shall not be construed to create any additional civil cause of action as provided under s. 559.77(2).
- (2) Nothing in This part does not shall be construed to limit or restrict the continued applicability of the federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to consumer collection practices in this state. This part is in addition to the requirements and regulations of the federal act. In construing this part, due consideration and great weight shall be given to interpretations of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act by the Federal Trade Commission.

 In the event of any inconsistency between any provision of this part and any provision of the federal act, the provision that which is more protective of the consumer or debtor shall prevail unless the more protective interpretation conflicts with the case law opinions of the state and federal courts of this state or the opinions of the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Section 8. Section 559.553, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.553 Registration of consumer collection agencies required: Exemptions.--The registration requirements of s. 559.555

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(1) After January 1, 1994, no person shall engage in business in this state as a consumer collection agency or continue to do business in this state as a consumer collection agency without first registering in accordance with this part, and thereafter maintaining a valid registration.

- (2) Each consumer collection agency doing business in this state shall register with the office and renew such registration annually as set forth in s. 559.555.
- (3) A prospective registrant shall be entitled to be registered when registration information is complete on its face and the applicable registration fee has been paid; however, the office may reject a registration submitted by a prospective registrant if the registrant or any principal of the registrant previously has held any professional license or state registration which was the subject of any suspension or revocation which has not been explained by the prospective registrant to the satisfaction of the office either in the registration information submitted initially or upon the subsequent written request of the office. In the event that an attempted registration is rejected by the office the prospective registrant shall be informed of the basis for rejection.
 - (4) This section shall not apply to:
 - (1)(a) A Any credit grantor original creditor.
- (2)(b) A Any member of The Florida Bar, unless the person is primarily engaged in the collection of consumer debts.

 "Primarily engaged in the collection of consumer debts" means that more than one-half of the person's income arises from the

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CS 745 business of soliciting consumer claims for collection or 746 collecting consumer claims. (3)(c) A Any financial institution authorized to do 747 748 business in this state or and any wholly owned subsidiary or an 749 and affiliate thereof. 750 (4)(d) A Any licensed real estate broker. 751 (5)(e) An Any insurance company authorized to do business 752 in this state. 753 (6)(f) A Any consumer finance company or and any wholly 754 owned subsidiary or an and affiliate thereof. 755 (7)(g) A Any person licensed pursuant to chapter 520. 756 (8)(h) An Any out-of-state consumer debt collector who 757 does not solicit consumer debt accounts for collection from 758 credit grantors who have a business presence in this state. 759 (9)(i) An Any FDIC-insured institution or subsidiary or 760 affiliate thereof. (5) Any out-of-state consumer debt collector as defined in 761 762 s. 559.55(8) who is not exempt from registration by application 763 of subsection (4) and who fails to register in accordance with 764 this part shall be subject to an enforcement action by the state 765 as specified in s. 559.565. 766 Section 9. Section 559.555, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 767 768 (Substantial rewording of section. See 769 s. 559.555, Florida Statutes, for current text.)

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559.555 Registration of consumer collection agencies;

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procedure. --

(1) A person may not engage in business in this state as a consumer collection agency, as defined in this part, or continue to do business in this state as a consumer collection agency unless the person is registered with the office according to this part and thereafter maintains the registration.

- (2) A registration is not valid for any consumer collection agency transacting business at any place other than that designated in the registration unless the office is first notified in advance of any change of location.
- (3) A person who applies for registration as a consumer collection agency in compliance with this part must do so on forms adopted by the commission and furnished by the office. The commission may establish by rule procedures for depositing fees and filing documents by electronic means provided such procedures provide the office with the information required by this section. The commission or office may require each applicant for a consumer collection agency registration to provide:
- (a) A nonrefundable application fee in the amount of \$650.

 All amounts collected shall be deposited to the credit of the Regulatory Trust Fund of the office.
- (b) The name of the applicant, any other names under which the applicant conducts business, and the address of the applicant's principal place of business and each office in this state.
- (c) The applicant's form and place of organization and, if the applicant is a corporation, a copy of the articles of incorporation and amendments to such articles, if a partnership,

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800 a copy of the partnership agreement, or, if limited liability company, a copy of the articles of organization. 801

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- (d) Documents demonstrating that the bonding requirements specified in s. 559.556 have been satisfied.
- Information and documentation necessary to make a determination of the applicant's eligibility for registration.
- The applicant shall also provide information as the office may require about any partner, officer, or director of the applicant, any person having the same or substantially similar status or performing substantially similar functions, or any person directly or indirectly controlling the applicant. For purposes of this subsection, the term "directly or indirectly controlling the applicant means possessing the power to direct or to cause the direction of the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of stock or securities, by contract, or otherwise. Any individual or company that directly or indirectly has the right to vote 25 percent or more of the voting stock or securities of a company or is entitled to 25 percent or more of its profits is presumed to control that company. The office may require information about any such applicant or person, including:
- (a) His or her full name, current address, current telephone number, date of birth, social security number, or federal identification number of any corporate owner.
- (b) His or her previous 10-year educational or employment history.
- 826 (c) Any adverse decision, finding, injunction, suspension, 827 prohibition, revocation, denial, or judgment by any court of

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competent jurisdiction or an administrative order by an administrative law judge, by any state of federal agency, or by any business, professional, or occupational association involving a violation of any law, rule, or regulation relating to business or professional licensing.

(d) His or her commission of any acts which would be grounds for denial of an application under subsection (10).

- (5) An initial application is deemed received for purposes of s. 120.60 upon receipt of the completed application form prescribed by commission rule, the nonrefundable application fee of \$650, and any other fee prescribed by law.
- (6) Upon the filing of an application for registration and payment of all applicable fees, the office shall investigate the applicant. If the office determines that registration should be granted, it shall register the applicant for a period not to exceed 1 year.
- shall expire on December 31 of the year in which the registration became effective unless the registrant has renewed its registration on or before that date. A registration may be renewed as the commission may require by rule, together with payment of the \$275 nonrefundable renewal fee and the payment of any amount lawfully due and owing to the office pursuant to any order of the office or pursuant to any agreement with the office. A consumer collection agency that has not renewed its registration by the time the registration period expires may request reactivation of its registration. The registrant must file its request with the office on or before January 31 of the

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year following the year of expiration. The request must contain any information the office requires, together with the registration fee required in this section and a nonrefundable reactivation fee in the amount of \$250. Any reactivation of registration granted by the office during the month of January is deemed effective retroactive to January 1 of that year. Any registrant that engages in business as a consumer collection agency after its registration has expired violates subsection (1), punishable as provided by ss. 559.785(1) and 559.730(6).

- (8) If the information contained in any application or any amendment to the application has changed, the registrant shall file an amendment on the forms prescribed by the commission correcting such information within 30 days after the change.
- (9) A registration under this part is not transferable or assignable unless accomplished pursuant to this subsection.
- (a) Changes in registration occasioned by changes in personnel of a partnership or in the principals, copartners, officers, or directors of any registrant or by changes of any material fact shall be reported by written amendment in such form and at such time as the commission may specify by rule. In any case in which a person or a group of persons, directly or indirectly or acting by or through one or more persons, proposes to purchase or acquire a controlling interest in a registrant, such person or group shall submit an initial application for registration as a consumer collection agency prior to such purchase or acquisition at such time and in such form as the commission may prescribe by rule.

(b) The commission shall adopt rules providing for waiver of the application required by this subsection where control of a registrant is to be acquired by another registrant under this chapter or where the application is otherwise unnecessary in the public interest.

- (10) The office may deny registration if the applicant, any principal of the applicant, or any person having control of the applicant:
 - (a) Has committed any violation of s. 559.72;

- (b) Is the subject of a pending criminal prosecution or governmental enforcement action, in any jurisdiction, until the conclusion of such criminal prosecution or enforcement action;
- (c) Is currently subject to a pending enforcement action by any federal authority for violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act or the Federal Trade Commission Act;
- (d) Has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense involving fraud, dishonest dealing, or moral turpitude;
- (e) Has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any felony;
- (f) Has had entered against him or her, or any business for which he or she was directly or indirectly a controlling person in the business or controlled the business, an injunction, a temporary restraining order, or a final judgment or order, including a stipulated judgment or order, an assurance of voluntary compliance, or any similar document, in any civil or administrative action involving racketeering, fraud, theft,

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embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, or misappropriation of
property or the use of any untrue, deceptive, or misleading
representation in an attempt to sell or dispose of real or
personal property or the use of any unfair, unlawful, or
deceptive trade practice, whether or not there is any litigation
pending against the applicant;

- (g) Is subject to or was directly or indirectly a controlling person in the business, or controlled the business, with any company that is, or ever has been, subject to any injunction, temporary restraining order, including a stipulated judgment or order, an assurance of voluntary compliance or any similar document, or any restrictive court order relating to business activity as the result of any action brought by a governmental agency, including any action affecting any license to do business or practice an occupation or trade;
- (h) Falsified or willfully omitted any material information asked for in any application, document, or record required to be submitted under this part or the rules of the commission;
- (i) Made a material false statement of fact in an application for registration or in response to any request or investigation by the office, the Department of Legal Affairs, or the state attorney; or
- (j) Has been the subject of any adverse decision, finding, injunction, suspension, prohibition, revocation, denial, or judgment by any court of competent jurisdiction or an administrative order by an administrative law judge, by any state or federal agency, or by any business, professional, or

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939 <u>occupational association involving a violation of any law, rule,</u> 940 <u>or regulation relating to business or professional licensing.</u>

Section 10. Section 559.556, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

559.556 Surety bond.--

- (1) Before the office may issue a registration, the applicant must provide to the office a corporate surety bond issued by a bonding company or insurance company authorized to do business in this state.
- (2) The corporate surety bond shall be in the amount of \$25,000, paid for and issued for the benefit of any credit grantor against the registrant to secure the faithful performance of the obligations of the registrant with respect to the receipt, handling, and payment of funds collected by the registrant.
- (3) If multiple claims are filed against the surety on any bond in excess of the amount of the bond, the surety may pay the full amount of the bond to the office and is not further liable under the bond. The office shall hold the funds for distribution to claimants and pay to each claimant the pro rata share of each valid claim made against the funds within 6 months after the date of the filing of the first claim against the surety.
- (4) A corporate surety bond filed with the office for purposes of compliance with this section may not be canceled by the registrant or the corporate surety except upon written notice to the office by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested. A cancellation shall not take effect less than 30 days after receipt by the office of such written notice.

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(5) The corporate surety shall, within 10 days after the surety pays any claim to a claimant, give written notice to the office by registered or certified mail of such payment with details sufficient to identify the claimant and the claim or judgment so paid.

- (6) Whenever the principal sum of such bond is reduced by one or more recoveries or payments, the registrant shall furnish a new or additional bond so that the total or aggregate principal sum of such bonds equals the sum required by this section. Alternatively, a registrant may furnish an endorsement executed by the corporate surety reinstating the bond to the required principal sum.
- Section 11. Section 559.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 559.72 Prohibited practices generally.--
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ In collecting consumer debts, $\underline{\text{a consumer collection}}$ agency may not $\underline{\text{no person shall}}$:
- $\underline{(a)}(1)$ Simulate in any manner a law enforcement officer or a representative of any governmental agency;
- (b)(2) Use or threaten force, or violence, or any other means to harm the physical person, property, or reputation of any person;
- $\underline{(c)}$ Tell a debtor who disputes a consumer debt that she or he or any person employing her or him will disclose to another, orally or in writing, directly or indirectly, information affecting the debtor's reputation for credit worthiness without also informing the debtor that the existence

of the dispute will also be disclosed as required by paragraph
(f) subsection (6);

(d)(4) Communicate or threaten to communicate with a debtor's employer prior to obtaining final judgment against the debtor, unless the debtor gives her or his permission in writing to contact her or his employer or acknowledges in writing the existence of the debt after the debt has been placed for collection, but this shall not prohibit a person from telling the debtor that her or his employer will be contacted if a final judgment is obtained;

(e)(5) Disclose to a person other than the debtor or her or his family information affecting the debtor's reputation, whether or not for credit worthiness, with knowledge or reason to know that the other person does not have a legitimate business need for the information or that the information is false;

(f)(6) Disclose information concerning the existence of a debt known to be reasonably disputed by the debtor without disclosing that fact. If a disclosure is made prior to such reasonable dispute having been asserted and written notice is received from the debtor that any part of the debt is disputed and if such dispute is reasonable, the person who made the original disclosure shall reveal upon the request of the debtor within 30 days the details of the dispute to each person to whom disclosure of the debt without notice of the dispute was made within the preceding 90 days;

 $\underline{\text{(g)}(7)}$ Willfully communicate with the debtor or any member of her or his family with such frequency as can reasonably be Page 37 of 60

expected to harass the debtor or her or his family, or willfully engage in other conduct which can reasonably be expected to abuse or harass the debtor or any member of her or his family;

- (h)(8) Use profane, obscene, vulgar, or willfully abusive language in communicating with the debtor or any member of her or his family;
- $\underline{(i)}(9)$ Claim, attempt, or threaten to enforce a debt when such person knows that the debt is not legitimate or assert the existence of some other legal right when such person knows that the right does not exist;
- <u>(j)(10)</u> Use a communication which simulates in any manner legal or judicial process or which gives the appearance of being authorized, issued or approved by a government, governmental agency, or attorney at law, when it is not;
- (k)(11) Communicate with a debtor under the guise of an attorney by using the stationery of an attorney or forms or instruments which only attorneys are authorized to prepare;
- $\underline{(1)(12)}$ Orally communicate with a debtor in such a manner as to give the false impression or appearance that such person is or is associated with an attorney;
- $\underline{\text{(m)}(13)}$ Advertise or threaten to advertise for sale any debt as a means to enforce payment except under court order or when acting as an assignee for the benefit of a creditor;
- (n)(14) Publish or post, threaten to publish or post, or cause to be published or posted before the general public individual names or any list of names of debtors, commonly known as a deadbeat list, for the purpose of enforcing or attempting to enforce collection of consumer debts;

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(o)(15) Refuse to provide adequate identification of herself or himself or her or his employer or other entity whom she or he represents when requested to do so by a debtor from whom she or he is collecting or attempting to collect a consumer debt;

(p)(16) Mail any communication to a debtor in an envelope or postcard with words typed, written, or printed on the outside of the envelope or postcard indicating that the purpose of the communication is to collect a debt or is otherwise calculated to embarrass the debtor. An example of this would be an envelope addressed to "Deadbeat, Jane Doe" or "Deadbeat, John Doe";

(q)(17) Communicate with the debtor between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. in the debtor's time zone, at any unusual time or place, or at a time or place that is known or should be known to be inconvenient for the debtor without the prior consent of the debtor;

(r)(18) Communicate with a debtor if the person knows that the debtor is represented by an attorney with respect to such debt and has knowledge of, or can readily ascertain, such attorney's name and address, unless the debtor's attorney fails to respond within a reasonable period of time to a communication from the person, unless the debtor's attorney consents to a direct communication with the debtor, or unless the debtor initiates the communication; or

 $\underline{(s)}$ (19) Cause charges to be made to any debtor for communications by concealment of the true purpose of the communication, including collect telephone calls and telegram fees.

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(2) Any debt collector communicating with any person other than the consumer for the purpose of acquiring location information about the consumer:

- (a) Shall identify himself or herself, state that he or she is confirming or correcting location information concerning the consumer, and, only if expressly requested, identify his or her employer.
 - (b) May not:

- 1. State that such consumer owes a debt;
- 2. Communicate with any such person more than once unless requested to do so by such person or unless the debt collector reasonably believes that the earlier response of such person is erroneous or incomplete and that such person now has correct or complete location information; or
 - 3. Communicate by postcard.
- (3) Without prior consent of the consumer given directly to the debt collector or express permission of a court of competent jurisdiction, a debt collector may not communicate with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt at the consumer's place of employment if the debt collector knows or has reason to know that the consumer's employer prohibits the consumer from receiving such communication.
- (4) Except as provided in subsection (2), without the prior consent of the consumer given directly to the debt collector, the express permission of a court of competent jurisdiction, or as reasonably necessary to effectuate a postjudgment remedy, a debt collector may not communicate, in connection with the collection of any debt, with any person Page 40 of 60

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1106	other than a consumer, the consumer's attorney, a consumer
1107	reporting agency if otherwise permitted by law, the creditor,
1108	the creditor's attorney, or the debt collector's attorney.
1109	(5) If a consumer notifies a debt collector in writing
1110	that the consumer refuses to pay a debt or that the consumer
1111	wishes the debt collector to cease further communication with
1112	the consumer, the debt collector shall not communicate further
1113	with the consumer with respect to such debt, except to:
1114	(a) Advise the consumer that the debt collector's further
1115	efforts are being terminated;
1116	(b) Notify the consumer that the debt collector or
1117	creditor may invoke specified remedies which are ordinarily
1118	invoked by such debt collector or creditor; or
1119	(c) Where applicable, notify the consumer that the debt
1120	collector or creditor intends to invoke a specified remedy.
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1122	If such notice from the consumer is made by mail, notification
1123	shall be complete upon receipt. For the purpose of this
1124	subsection, the term "consumer" includes the consumer's spouse,
1125	parent if the consumer is a minor, guardian, executor, or
1126	administrator.
1127	(6) A debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or
1128	misleading representation or means in connection with the
1129	collection of any debt. Without limiting the general application
1130	of such prohibition, the following conduct is a violation of
1131	this subsection:
1132	(a) The false representation of:
1133	1. The character, amount, or legal status of any debt; or
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2. Any services rendered or compensation which may be lawfully received by any debt collector for the collection of a debt.

- (b) The representation or implication that nonpayment of any debt will result in the arrest or imprisonment of any person or the seizure, garnishment, attachment, or sale of any property or wages of any person unless such action is lawful and the debt collector or creditor intends to take such action.
- (c) The false representation or implication that a sale, referral, or other transfer of any interest in a debt shall cause the consumer to:
 - 1. Lose any claim or defense to payment of the debt; or
- 2. Become subject to any practice prohibited by this subsection.
- (d) The false representation or implication that the consumer committed any crime or other conduct in order to disgrace the consumer.
- (e) The use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt or to obtain information concerning a consumer.
- (f) The failure to disclose in the initial communication that the debt collector is attempting to collect a debt and that any information obtained will be used for that purpose, and the failure to disclose in subsequent communications that the communication is from a debt collector, except this paragraph does not apply to a formal pleading made in connection with a legal action.

1161 (g) The false representation or implication that accounts
1162 have been turned over to innocent purchasers for value.

- (h) The use of any business, company, or organization name other than the true name of the debt collector's business, company, or organization.
- (i) The false representation or implication that documents are not legal process forms or do not require action by the consumer.
- (j) The false representation or implication that a debt collector operates or is employed by a consumer reporting agency.
- (7) A debt collector may not use unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt. Without limiting the general application of such prohibition, the following conduct is a violation of this section:
- (a) Collecting any amount, including any interest, fee, charge, or expense incidental to the principal obligation, unless such amount is expressly authorized by the agreement creating the debt or permitted by law.
- (b) The acceptance by a debt collector from any person of a check or other payment instrument postdated by more than 5 days unless such person is notified in writing of the debt collector's intent to deposit such check or instrument not more than 10 nor less than 3 business days prior to such deposit.
- (c) The solicitation by a debt collector of any postdated check or postdated payment instrument for the purpose of threatening or instituting criminal prosecution.

1188 (d) Depositing or threatening to deposit any postdated

1189 check or other postdated payment instrument prior to the date on

1190 such check or instrument.

- (e) Taking or threatening to take any nonjudicial action to effect dispossession or disablement of property if:
- 1. There is no present right to possession of the property claimed as collateral through an enforceable security interest;
- 2. There is no present intention to take possession of the property; or
- 3. The property is exempt by law from such dispossession or disablement.
- (f) Communicating with a consumer regarding a debt by post card.
- (8) Within 5 days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the following information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing:
 - (a) The amount of the debt.

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- (b) The name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed.
- (c) A statement that unless the consumer, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt collector.
- (d) A statement that if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within the 30-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of the judgment against the

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consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the consumer by the debt collector.

- (e) A statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the 30-day period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.
- within the 30-day period described in subsection (9) that the debt, or any portion of the debt, is disputed, or that the consumer requests the name and address of the original creditor, the debt collector shall cease collection of the debt, or any disputed portion thereof, until the debt collector obtains verification of the debt or any copy of a judgment, or the name and address of the original creditor, and a copy of such verification or judgment, or name and address of the original creditor, is mailed to the consumer by the debt collector.
- (10) The failure of a consumer to dispute the validity of a debt under this section may not be construed by any court as an admission of liability by the consumer.
- (11) If any consumer owes multiple debts and makes any single payment to any debt collector with respect to such debts, such debt collector may not apply such payment to any debt which is disputed by the consumer and, where applicable, shall apply such payment in accordance with the consumer's directions.
- (12) Any debt collector who brings any legal action on a debt against any consumer shall:
- 1242 (a) In the case of an action to enforce an interest in

 1243 real property securing the consumer's obligation, bring such

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1244	action only in a judicial district or similar legal entity in
1245	which such real property is located; or
1246	(b) In the case of an action not described in paragraph
1247	(a), bring such action only in the judicial district or similar
1248	<pre>legal entity:</pre>
1249	1. In which such consumer signed the contract sued upon;
1250	<u>or</u>
1251	2. In which such consumer resides at the commencement of
1252	the action.
1253	(c) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to
1254	authorize the bringing of legal actions by debt collectors.
1255	(13) It is unlawful to design, compile, and furnish any
1256	form knowing such form would be used to create the false belief
1257	in a consumer that a person other than the creditor of such
1258	consumer is participating in the collection of or in an attempt
1259	to collect a debt such consumer allegedly owes such creditor,
1260	when in fact such person is not participating.
1261	(14) Nothing in this section shall be construed to create
1262	a new civil cause of action under subsections (2)-(13).
1263	Section 12. Section 559.725, Florida Statutes, is amended
1264	to read:
1265	(Substantial rewording of section. See
1266	s. 559.725, Florida Statutes, for current text.)
1267	559.725 Consumer complaints
1268	(1) Any person having reason to believe that this part has
1269	been violated may file a written complaint with the office or
1270	the Division of Consumer Services of the Department of Financial

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Services setting forth the details of the alleged violation.

1272	(2) Any government office or agency receiving a complaint
1273	under this section shall advise any other government office or
1274	agency with apparent jurisdiction, including the office, the
1275	appropriate state attorney, or the Attorney General in the case
1276	of an out-of-state consumer debt collector, of any determination
1277	by that agency of a violation, or possible violation, of the
1278	requirements of this part by any consumer collection agency,
1279	whether or not registered or exempt from registration as
1280	required by this part.
1281	Section 13. Sections 559.726, 559.7262, 559.7263,
1282	559.7264, and 559.7265, Florida Statutes, are created to read:
1283	559.726 Powers and duties of the Office of Financial
1284	Regulation
1285	(1) Compliance with this part shall be enforced by the
1286	office, except when enforcement is specifically assigned to
1287	another agency.
1288	(2) The office may conduct an investigation of any person,
1289	within or outside this state, which the office believes is
1290	necessary in order to determine whether a person has violated
1291	this chapter or the rules adopted by the commission. The office
1292	may commence any such investigation when the office receives
1293	information from a complaint, the public media, an informant, or
1294	other source that informs the office that a violation of this
1295	chapter has occurred or may occur.
1296	(3) The commission may adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1)
1297	and 120.54 to implement and administer this part.

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(4) The commission may adopt a rule to:

(a) Require electronic submission of any form, document, or fee required by this part, provided the rule reasonably accommodates a person with a technological or financial hardship.

- (b) Set forth the criteria and procedures for obtaining an exemption due to a technological or financial hardship.
- (c) Accept certification of compliance with the requirements of this part in lieu of requiring submission of specified documents.
- (5) All fees, charges, and fines collected by the office under this part shall be deposited to the credit of the Regulatory Trust Fund of the office.
 - (6) The office may:

- (a) Issue, revoke, quash, or modify and serve subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum to compel the production of all books, accounts, records, and other documents and materials relevant to an investigation. The office may exercise these powers even if the subject of the investigation is exempt from registration.
 - (b) Administer oaths and affirmations to any person.
 - (c) Take, or cause to be taken, testimony and depositions.
- (7)(a) In the event of noncompliance with a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum the office issued or caused to be issued, the office may petition a court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the person subpoenaed resides or has her, his, or its principal place of business for an order requiring the person to appear and testify and to produce the books, accounts,

records, and other documents that are specified in the subpoena duces tecum.

- (b) A copy of the petition shall be served upon the person subpoenaed by any person authorized by this section to serve subpoenas, who shall make and file with the court an affidavit showing the time, place, and date of service.
- (c) At a hearing on the petition to enforce compliance with a subpoena, the person subpoenaed, or any person whose interest will be substantially affected by the investigation or subpoena, may appear and object to the subpoena and to the granting of the petition. The court may make any order that justice requires in order to protect a party or other person and her or his personal and property rights, including, but not limited to, protection from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, undue burden, or expense.
- (d) Failure to comply with an order granting, in whole or in part, a petition to enforce a subpoena is a contempt of the court.
- (8) Witnesses are entitled to the same fees and mileage to which they would be entitled by law for attending as witnesses in circuit court, except fees or mileage may not be allowed for testimony of a person taken at the person's principal office or residence.
- (9) Reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the office during an investigation may be assessed against any debt collector on the basis of actual costs incurred. Assessed expenses may include, but are not limited to, expenses for interpreters; expenses for communications; expenses for legal

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representation; expenses for economic, legal, or other research; expenses for analysis and testimony; and fees and expenses for witnesses. The failure to reimburse the office for its reasonable and necessary costs is a reason to deny a registrant's application or to revoke the prior approval of an application.

- 559.7262 Injunction to restrain violations; receivers.--
- (1) The office may bring an action on behalf of the state to enjoin any person who has violated, or who is about to violate, this part or any rule or order of the office issued under this part.
- (2) In an injunctive proceeding, the court may issue a subpoena requiring the attendance of any witness or a subpoena duces tecum requiring the production of any book, account, record, or other documents and materials relevant to the pending case.
- (3)(a) In addition to any procedure provided by law for enforcing a temporary restraining order or a temporary or permanent injunction, the court may, upon application of the office, impound the property, assets, and business of the registrant, including, but not limited to, the books, records, documents, and papers of the registrant. The court may appoint a receiver to administer the property. The receiver, when appointed and qualified, has the powers and duties that are conferred by the court.
- (b) After appointing the receiver, the court may issue an order staying all pending suits and enjoining any further litigation affecting the receiver's custody or possession of the

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property, assets, and business, and the court, with the consent of the chief judge of the circuit, may require that all suits be assigned to the circuit court judge who appointed the receiver.

559.7263 Cease and desist orders; refund orders.--

- (1) The office may issue and serve upon a person an order to cease and desist and to take corrective action whenever the office has reason to believe that the person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate this part, any rule or order of the office issued under this part, or any written agreement between the person and the office. Procedural matters relating to issuance and enforcement of such a cease and desist order are governed by chapter 120.
- (2) The office may seek an order of restitution from a court of competent jurisdiction for collected funds due to creditors or any sum collected from a debtor without valid proof of debt.

559.7264 Evidence; examiner or investigator worksheets, investigative reports, other related documents.--An official written report, sworn complaint, worksheet, or other related paper, or a duly certified copy thereof, compiled, prepared, drafted, or otherwise made by the financial examiner or investigator is admissible into evidence if the financial examiner or investigator is available for cross examination, authenticates the worksheet, and testifies that the report, worksheet, or related document was prepared as a result of an investigation of the books and records of a registrant or other person conducted under the authority of this part.

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L409	559.7265 Books, accounts, and records; maintenance;
L410	examinations by the office
L411	(1) Each registrant shall maintain, at its principal place
L412	of business designated on the registration, all books, accounts,
L413	records, and documents necessary to determine the registrant's
L414	compliance with this part.
L415	(2) The office may authorize maintenance of records at a
L416	location other than a principal place of business. The office
L417	may require books, accounts, and records to be produced and
L418	available at a reasonable and convenient location in this state.
L419	(3) All books, accounts, records, documents, and receipts
L420	for payments to a registrant by a debtor, and payments made to a
L421	creditor by a registrant, shall be preserved and kept available
L422	for investigation by the department for 3 years after the date
L423	of original entry. The commission shall adopt requirements by
L424	rule for maintaining the books, accounts, records, and documents
L425	retained by the registrant and for destroying the records.
L426	(4) The commission shall designate by rule the minimum
L427	information that must be contained in the registrant's books,
L428	accounts, records, and documents of a registrant to enable the
L429	office to determine a registrant's compliance with this part.
430	Section 14. Section 559.730, Florida Statutes, is amended
L431	to read:
L432	(Substantial rewording of section. See
L433	s. 559.730, Florida Statutes, for current text.)
L434	559.730 Administrative remedies
L435	(1) The office may revoke or suspend the registration of
L436	any registrant under this part who: Page 52 of 60

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1437	(a) Has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication,
1438	or has entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any crime
1439	involving fraud, dishonest dealing, or moral turpitude;
1440	(b) Has had a final judgment entered against the person in
1441	a civil action upon the grounds of fraud, embezzlement,
1442	misrepresentation, or deceit;
1443	(c) Has had any business, professional, or occupational
1444	license or registration suspended, revoked, or otherwise acted
1445	against in any jurisdiction;
1446	(d) Fails to maintain the surety bond required pursuant to
1447	s. 559.556;
1448	(e) Fails to maintain books and records as required by s.
1449	<u>559.7265;</u>
1450	(f) Violates any provision of this part, any rule or order
1451	adopted pursuant to this part, or any written agreement entered
1452	into with the office;
1453	(g) Paid for a registration with a check or electronic
1454	transmission of funds which failed to clear the registrant's
1455	financial institution;
1456	(h) Falsified or willfully omitted any material
1457	information asked for in any application, document, or record
1458	required to be submitted under this part or the rules of the
1459	<pre>commission;</pre>
1460	(i) Made a material false statement of fact in an
1461	application for registration or in response to any request or
1462	investigation by the office; or
1463	(j) Employs a person, who directly or indirectly controls
1464	the applicant as defined in s. 559.555(4), who is subject to an Page 53 of 60

action, or commits an act, contemplated by paragraph (a),

paragraph (b), paragraph (c), paragraph (f), paragraph (h), or

paragraph (i).

- (2) A registrant may request termination of its registration by delivering written notice of its proposed termination to the office. However, the delivery of the termination notice does not affect any civil or criminal liability of the registrant or the authority of the office to enforce this part.
- (3) The office may deny a request to terminate a registration or to withdraw an application for registration if the office believes that the registrant has committed an act that would be grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation under this part.
- (4) Final action by the office to revoke or suspend the registration of a registrant is subject to review according to chapter 120 in the same manner as revocation of a license.
- (5) The office may impose an administrative fine for a violation of this section or s. 559.555, s. 559.556, 559.72, or s. 559.7265 against an offending registrant or person as an administrative sanction as follows:
- (a) If the nonwillful violation constitutes a bona fide error pursuant to s. 559.77(3), the office may issue a written reprimand to the offending registrant and may require the registrant implement additional policies and procedures to avoid any future violations. For purposes of this section only, the bona fide error defense shall only apply to a violation of 559.72(1)(e),(f),(p,)(q), or (r), (3), (4), (5), (7)(f), (8)(b),

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or (9). This subsection shall not apply if the same nonwillful violation subject to the written reprimand recurs within 2 years after the issuance of the written reprimand.

- (b) If the nonwillful violation does not constitute a bona fide error pursuant to s 559.77(3), the office may impose a fine of up to \$1,000 per violation. In no event shall such fine exceed the aggregate amount of \$10,000 for all nonwillful violations arising out of the same action; or
- (c) For any willful violation, the office may impose a fine of up to \$2,500 per violation. In no event shall such fine exceed the aggregate amount of \$100,000 for all willful violations arising out the same action.

Final action by the office to impose an administrative fine is subject to review in accordance with ss. 120.569 and 120.57.

- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the office may impose a fine not to exceed \$1,000 per day for each day that a person violates the code by engaging in the business of a consumer collection agency without being registered.
- (7) Any administrative fine imposed under this part shall be payable to the office. The office shall maintain an appropriate record and deposit the fine into the Regulatory

 Trust Fund of the office.
- 1517 (8) An administrative action by the office to impose

 1518 revocation, suspension, or a fine must be brought within 5 years

 1519 after the date of the last violation upon which the action is

 1520 founded.

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1521 (9) The remedies under this part are in addition to

1522 remedies otherwise available for the same conduct under state or

1523 local law.

Section 15. Section 559.735, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

559.735 Administrative guidelines. -- In imposing any administrative remedy or penalty provided for in the code, the office shall take into account the appropriateness of the penalty with respect to the amount of financial resources and good faith of the person charged, the gravity of the violation, the history of previous violations, and such other matters as justice may require.

Section 16. Subsections (1), (2), and (5) of section 559.77, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

559.77 Civil remedies.--

- (1) A debtor may bring a civil action against a <u>consumer</u> <u>collection agency</u> <u>person</u> violating the provisions of s.

 559.72(1) in a court of competent jurisdiction of the county in which the alleged violator resides or has his or her principal place of business or in the county wherein the alleged violation occurred.
- (2) Upon adverse adjudication, the defendant shall be liable for actual damages and for additional statutory damages of up to \$1,000, together with court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the plaintiff. In determining the defendant's liability for any additional statutory damages, the court shall consider the nature of the defendant's noncompliance with s. 559.72(1), the frequency and persistence of such Page 56 of 60

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noncompliance, and the extent to which such noncompliance was intentional. In any class action lawsuit brought under this section, the court may award additional statutory damages of up to \$1,000 for each named plaintiff and an aggregate award of additional statutory damages not to exceed the lesser of \$500,000 or 1 percent of the defendant's net worth for all remaining class members, but in no event may this aggregate award provide an individual class member with additional statutory damages in excess of \$1,000. The court may, in its discretion, award punitive damages and may provide such equitable relief as it deems necessary or proper, including enjoining the defendant from further violations of this part. If the court finds that the suit fails to raise a justiciable issue of law or fact, the plaintiff shall be liable for court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the defendant. Nothing in this section prohibits the defendant or plaintiff from using the procedures under s. 768.79 or Rule 1.442 of the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.

(5) In applying and construing this section, due consideration and great weight shall be given to the interpretations of the Federal Trade Commission and the federal courts relating to the federal Fair Debt Collection Practices

Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act. If there is an inconsistency between this part and an interpretation of the federal acts, the provision that is more protective of the consumer or debtor shall prevail unless the more protective interpretation conflicts with the case law opinions of the state

and federal courts of this state or the opinions of the Eleventh
Circuit Court of Appeals.

Section 17. Section 559.785, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.785 Criminal penalty.--

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- (1) It is shall be a felony misdemeanor of the third first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, or s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, for any person not exempt from registering as provided in this part to:
- (a) Operate or solicit business as a consumer collection agency engage in collecting consumer debts in this state without first registering with the office; or to
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ Register or attempt to register by means of fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment:
- (c) Engage in any consumer debt collection activity after suspension or revocation of the registrant's registration under s. 559.730(1); or
- (d) Engage in any consumer debt collection activity while under a temporary or permanent injunction issued under s. 559.78.
- (2) Each of the following acts constitutes a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083:
- (a) Relocating a business as a consumer collection agency
 or operating under any name other than that designated in the
 registration, unless written notification is given to the office
 and to the surety or sureties on the original bond.

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1603 (b) Assigning or attempting to assign a registration under 1604 this part. (3) The office may refer evidence concerning a violation 1605 1606 of this part, or of any rule or order, to any criminal 1607 prosecutorial agency that may, with or without the reference and 1608 in addition to any other action it might commence, bring an 1609 action against any person to enjoin, restrain, and prevent the commission of any prohibited act or practice. 1610 Section 18. Section 559.786, Florida Statutes, is created 1611 1612 to read: 1613 559.786 Annual report. -- The Office of Financial Regulation 1614 shall submit a report on January 1, 2006, and biannually 1615 thereafter, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of 1616 the House of Representatives containing findings and conclusions concerning the effectiveness of the consumer and commercial 1617 1618 collection practices acts in preventing fraud, abuse, and other 1619 unlawful activity associated with the collection of commercial 1620 and consumer debts. The report shall include a summary of the 1621 type and number of complaints received by the office or the 1622 Division of Consumer Services of the Department of Financial 1623 Services. The summary shall identify the nature and number of 1624 the various kinds of complaints received. The report may further 1625 contain legislative recommendations concerning the efficacy of 1626 the consumer and commercial practices act. 1627 Section 19. Sections 559.547, 559.563, and 559.565, 1628 Florida Statutes, are repealed.

are authorized and the sum of \$366,614 is appropriated from the Page 59 of 60

For the 2005-2006 fiscal year, five positions

Section 20.

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1631	Regulatory Trust Fund to the Office of Financial Regulation for
1632	the purpose of enforcing this act. The five positions shall
1633	consist of four examiners and one registration analyst.
1634	Section 21. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.

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