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2005

A bill to be entitled

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

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

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2005

HB 0129

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30	Section 1. Section 501.165, Florida Statutes, is created
31	to read:
32	501.165 Obtaining personal information for commercial
33	solicitationAny person who intentionally uses deceptive
34	practices or means to obtain another person's address, telephone
35	number, or social security number and uses it to engage in
36	commercial solicitation, or provides it to another person for
37	purposes of commercial solicitation, commits an unfair or
38	deceptive act or practice or unfair method of competition in
39	violation of part II of this chapter, and is subject to the
40	penalties and remedies provided for such violation, in addition
41	to remedies otherwise available for such conduct.
42	Section 2. Section 501.166, Florida Statutes, is created
43	to read:
44	501.166 Sale or transfer of personal customer
45	information
46	(1) A person or an entity may not sell or otherwise
47	transfer to a third party personal customer information that is
48	protected from disclosure by law, contract, or a published
49	privacy policy unless the purchaser or transferee agrees to
50	abide by the contract or by the seller's or transferor's then-
51	existing privacy policy, if applicable.
52	(2) The prohibition in subsection (1) applies to any
53	customer who resides in this state at the time the personal
54	customer information is sold, transferred, or otherwise
55	obtained.
56	(3) A person who violates or fails to comply with

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57 subsection (1) commits an unfair or deceptive act or practice or 58 unfair method of competition in violation of part II of this 59 chapter and is subject to the penalties and remedies provided 60 for such violation, in addition to remedies otherwise available 61 by law for such conduct.

62 Section 3. Section 501.2075, Florida Statutes, is amended 63 to read:

64 501.2075 Civil penalty.--Except as provided in s. 501.2076 65 or s. 501.2077, any person, firm, corporation, association, or 66 entity, or any agent or employee of the foregoing, who is willfully using, or has willfully used, a method, act, or 67 practice declared unlawful under s. 501.204, or who is willfully 68 violating any of the rules of the department adopted under this 69 70 part, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each such violation. Willful violations occur when the person 71 72 knew or should have known that his or her conduct was unfair or deceptive or prohibited by rule. This civil penalty may be 73 74 recovered in any action brought under this part by the enforcing 75 authority; or the enforcing authority may terminate any 76 investigation or action upon agreement by the person, firm, 77 corporation, association, or entity, or the agent or employee of the foregoing, to pay a stipulated civil penalty. 78 The 79 department or the court may waive any such civil penalty if the person, firm, corporation, association, or entity, or the agent 80 81 or employee of the foregoing, has previously made full 82 restitution or reimbursement or has paid actual damages to the 83 consumers or governmental entities who have been injured by the 84 unlawful act or practice or rule violation. If civil penalties

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are assessed in any litigation, the enforcing authority is 85 86 entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs. A civil 87 penalty so collected shall accrue to the state and shall be 88 deposited as received into the General Revenue Fund unallocated. 89 Section 4. Section 501.2076, Florida Statutes, is created 90 to read: 91 501.2076 Misrepresentations; law enforcement, 92 firefighters, or public utilities. -- Any person who engages in a 93 deceptive and unfair trade practice with the intent to deceive 94 another person into believing that he or she is affiliated with a law enforcement agency, firefighting agency, or public utility 95 96 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$15,000 for each 97 violation. 98 Section 5. A person who violates or fails to comply with 99 any provision of section 817.568, Florida Statutes, commits an 100 unfair or deceptive act or practice or unfair method of competition in violation of part II of chapter 501, Florida 101 102 Statutes, and is subject to the penalties and remedies provided 103 for such violation, in addition to remedies otherwise available 104 for such conduct. 105 Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 501.203, Florida 106 Statutes, is amended to read: 107 501.203 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, unless the 108 context otherwise requires, the term: 109 (3) "Violation of this part" means any violation of this 110 act or the rules adopted under this act and may be based upon 111 any of the following as of July 1, 2005 2001: 112 Any rules promulgated pursuant to the Federal Trade (a)

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113 Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 41 et seq.;

(b) The standards of unfairness and deception set forth and interpreted by the Federal Trade Commission or the federal courts; or

(c) Any law, statute, rule, regulation, or ordinance which proscribes unfair methods of competition, or unfair, deceptive, or unconscionable acts or practices.

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

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501.204 Unlawful acts and practices. --

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that, in
construing subsection (1), due consideration and great weight
shall be given to the interpretations of the Federal Trade
Commission and the federal courts relating to s. 5(a)(1) of the
Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. s. 45(a)(1) as of July
1, 2005 2001.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 501.207, Florida Statutes, is reenacted, and subsection (3) of that section is amended to read:

132

501.207 Remedies of enforcing authority.--

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(1) The enforcing authority may bring:

(a) An action to obtain a declaratory judgment that an actor practice violates this part.

(b) An action to enjoin any person who has violated, isviolating, or is otherwise likely to violate, this part.

(c) An action on behalf of one or more consumers or
governmental entities for the actual damages caused by an act or
practice in violation of this part. However, damages are not

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141 recoverable under this section against a retailer who has in 142 good faith engaged in the dissemination of claims of a 143 manufacturer or wholesaler without actual knowledge that it 144 violated this part.

145 Upon motion of the enforcing authority or any (3) 146 interested party in any action brought under subsection (1), the 147 court may make appropriate orders, including, but not limited 148 to, appointment of a general or special magistrate or receiver 149 or sequestration or freezing of assets, to reimburse consumers 150 or governmental entities found to have been damaged; to carry out a transaction in accordance with the reasonable expectations 151 152 of consumers or governmental entities; to strike or limit the application of clauses of contracts to avoid an unconscionable 153 154 result; to bring actions in the name of and on behalf of the 155 defendant enterprise; to order any defendant to divest herself 156 or himself of any interest in any enterprise, including real 157 estate; to impose reasonable restrictions upon the future 158 activities of any defendant to impede her or him from engaging 159 in or establishing the same type of endeavor; to order the 160 dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise; or to grant 161 legal, equitable, or other appropriate relief. The court may assess the expenses of a general or special magistrate or 162 receiver against a person who has violated, is violating, or is 163 164 otherwise likely to violate this part. Any injunctive order, 165 whether temporary or permanent, issued by the court shall be 166 effective throughout the state unless otherwise provided in the 167 order.

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Section 9. If any provision of this act or its application

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169	to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity
170	does not affect other provisions or applications of the act
171	which can be given effect without the invalid provision or
172	application, and to this end the provisions of this act are
173	severable.
174	Section 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.