By Senator Lee

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to household moving services; amending s. 507.01, F.S.; defining terms; amending s. 507.02, F.S.; clarifying intent; amending s. 507.03, F.S.; revising the registration fees for a moving broker; removing the requirement that a moving broker provide evidence of current and valid insurance or alternative coverage; amending s. 507.04, F.S.; removing a prohibition that a mover may not limit its liability for the loss or damage of household goods to a specified valuation rate; removing a requirement that a mover disclose a liability limitation when the mover limits its liability for a shipper's goods; requiring a mover to offer valuation coverage to compensate a shipper for the loss or damage of the shipper's household goods that are lost or damaged during a household move; requiring the valuation coverage to indemnify the shipper for at least the cost of replacement goods less depreciated value; revising the time at which the mover must disclose the terms of the coverage to the shipper in writing; revising the information that the disclosure must provide to the shipper; creating s. 507.045, F.S.; requiring a mover to annually publish, file, and post a tariff with the Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services; requiring the department to reject a noncomplying tariff; providing that a tariff must contain certain information; prohibiting a mover from charging, demanding, collecting, or receiving compensation

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beyond that agreed upon by the mover and shipper; requiring a mover to provide certain notice to the department about changes in rates or charges and related rules; providing that the department may waive a certain notice requirement; amending s. 507.05, F.S.; requiring a mover to conduct a physical survey and provide a binding estimate in certain circumstances unless waived by the shipper in writing; requiring specified content for the binding estimate; authorizing the mover to provide a maximum one-time fee for providing a binding estimate; requiring the mover and shipper to sign the estimate; requiring the mover to provide the shipper with a copy of the estimate at the time of signature; providing that a binding estimate may only be amended under certain circumstances; providing that a mover reaffirms the original binding estimate once the mover begins to load the household goods for a move; authorizing a mover to charge more than the binding estimate in certain circumstances; requiring a mover to allow a shipper to consider whether additional services are needed; requiring a mover to retain a copy of the binding estimate for a specified period; requiring a mover to provide a contract for service to the shipper before providing moving or accessorial services; requiring a driver to have possession of the contract before leaving the point of origin; requiring a mover to retain a contract of service for a specified period; creating s. 507.054, F.S.; requiring the

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department to prepare a publication that summarizes the rights and responsibilities of, and remedies available to, movers and shippers; requiring the publication to meet certain specifications; creating s. 507.055, F.S.; requiring a mover to provide certain disclosures to a prospective shipper; amending s. 507.06, F.S.; requiring a mover to tender household goods for delivery on the agreed upon delivery date or within a specified period unless waived by the shipper; requiring a mover to immediately notify and provide certain information to a shipper if the mover is unable to perform delivery on the agreed upon date or during the specified period; requiring a mover to take certain actions if the mover amends the date or period for pick up or delivery; creating s. 507.065, F.S.; providing a maximum amount that a mover may charge a shipper; requiring a mover to bill a shipper for certain amounts within a specified period; creating s. 507.066, F.S.; specifying the amount of payment that the mover may collect upon delivery of partially lost or destroyed household goods; requiring a mover to determine the proportion of lost or destroyed household goods; prohibiting a mover from collecting or requiring a shipper to pay any charges other than specific valuation rate charges if a household goods shipment is totally lost or destroyed in transit; amending s. 507.07, F.S.; providing that it is a violation of ch. 507, F.S., to fail to comply with specified provisions; providing that it is a

violation of ch. 507, F.S., to increase the contracted cost for moving services in certain circumstances; conforming a provision to a change made by this act; amending s. 507.09, F.S.; requiring the department, upon verification by certain entities, to immediately suspend a registration or the processing of an application for a registration in certain circumstances; amending s. 507.11, F.S.; providing criminal penalties; conforming a provision to a change made by this act; creating s. 507.14, F.S.; requiring the department to adopt rules; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Present subsections (6) through (9) of section 507.01, Florida Statutes, are amended, and new subsections (8) and (14) are added to that section, to read:

507.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(6) "Estimate" means a written document that sets forth the

 total costs and describes the basis of those costs, relating to a shipper's household move, including, but not limited to, the loading, transportation or shipment, and unloading of household

goods and accessorial services.

(6)(7) "Household goods" or "goods" means personal effects or other personal property commonly found in a home, personal residence, or other dwelling, including, but not limited to, household furniture. The term does not include freight or

personal property moving to or from a factory, store, or other

place of business.

- (7) (8) "Household move" or "move" means the loading of household goods into a vehicle, moving container, or other mode of transportation or shipment; the transportation or shipment of those household goods; and the unloading of those household goods, when the transportation or shipment originates and terminates at one of the following ultimate locations, regardless of whether the mover temporarily stores the goods while en route between the originating and terminating locations:
 - (a) From one dwelling to another dwelling;
- (b) From a dwelling to a storehouse or warehouse that is owned or rented by the shipper or the shipper's agent; or
- (c) From a storehouse or warehouse that is owned or rented by the shipper or the shipper's agent to a dwelling.
- (8) "Impracticable operations" means conditions that make it impossible for a mover to perform pickup or delivery services for a household move with its road haulage equipment.
- (9) "Mover" means a person who, for compensation, contracts for or engages in the loading, transportation or shipment, or unloading of household goods as part of a household move. The term does not include a postal, courier, envelope, or package service that does not advertise itself as a mover or moving service or an individual that is hired as a laborer to assist a shipper only in the loading and unloading of the shipper's own household goods.
- (14) "Tariff" means the document filed with the department by a mover under s. 507.045 which reflects its rates and charges for transportation and accessorial services.

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Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 507.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 507.02 Construction; intent; application.-
- (3) This chapter is intended to <u>provide consistency and transparency in moving practices and to secure the satisfaction and confidence of shippers and members of the public when using a mover.</u>

Section 3. Subsections (3) and (9) of section 507.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

507.03 Registration.-

- (3) Registration fees shall be calculated at the rate of \$300 per year per mover and \$100 per year per or moving broker. All amounts collected shall be deposited by the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the General Inspection Trust Fund of the department for the sole purpose of administration of this chapter.
- (9) Each mover and moving broker shall provide evidence of the current and valid insurance or alternative coverages required under s. 507.04.
- Section 4. Subsections (1), (3), (4), and (5) of section 507.04, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 507.04 Required insurance coverages; liability limitations; valuation coverage.—
 - (1) CARGO LIABILITY INSURANCE.
- (a)1. Except as provided in paragraph (b), each mover operating in this state must maintain current and valid <u>cargo</u> liability insurance coverage of at least \$10,000 per shipment for the loss or damage of household goods resulting from the negligence of the mover or its employees or agents.

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2. The mover must provide the department with evidence of liability insurance coverage before the mover is registered with the department under s. 507.03. All insurance coverage maintained by a mover must remain in effect throughout the mover's registration period. A mover's failure to maintain insurance coverage in accordance with this paragraph constitutes an immediate threat to the public health, safety, and welfare. If a mover fails to maintain insurance coverage, the department may immediately suspend the mover's registration or eligibility for registration, and the mover must immediately cease operating as a mover in this state. In addition, and notwithstanding the availability of any administrative relief pursuant to chapter 120, the department may seek from the appropriate circuit court an immediate injunction prohibiting the mover from operating in this state until the mover complies with this paragraph, a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000, and court costs.

- (b) A mover that operates two or fewer vehicles, in lieu of maintaining the <u>cargo</u> liability insurance coverage required under paragraph (a), may, and each moving broker must, maintain one of the following alternative coverages:
- 1. A performance bond in the amount of \$25,000, for which the surety of the bond must be a surety company authorized to conduct business in this state; or
- 2. A certificate of deposit in a Florida banking institution in the amount of \$25,000.

The original bond or certificate of deposit must be filed with the department and must designate the department as the sole beneficiary. The department must use the bond or certificate of

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deposit exclusively for the payment of claims to consumers who are injured by the fraud, misrepresentation, breach of contract, misfeasance, malfeasance, or financial failure of the mover or moving broker or by a violation of this chapter by the mover or broker. Liability for these injuries may be determined in an administrative proceeding of the department or through a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction. However, claims against the bond or certificate of deposit must only be paid, in amounts not to exceed the determined liability for these injuries, by order of the department in an administrative proceeding. The bond or certificate of deposit is subject to successive claims, but the aggregate amount of these claims may not exceed the amount of the bond or certificate of deposit.

(3) INSURANCE COVERAGES.—The insurance coverages required under paragraph (1)(a) and subsection (2) must be issued by an insurance company or carrier licensed to transact business in this state under the Florida Insurance Code as designated in s. 624.01. The department shall require a mover to present a certificate of insurance of the required coverages before issuance or renewal of a registration certificate under s. 507.03. The department shall be named as a certificateholder in the certificate and must be notified at least 10 days before cancellation of insurance coverage. A mover's failure to maintain insurance coverage constitutes an immediate threat to the public health, safety, and welfare. If a mover fails to maintain insurance coverage, the department may immediately suspend the mover's registration or eligibility for registration, and the mover must immediately cease operating as a mover in this state. In addition, and notwithstanding the

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availability of any administrative relief pursuant to chapter

120, the department may seek from the appropriate circuit court
an immediate injunction prohibiting the mover from operating in
this state until the mover complies with this paragraph, a civil
penalty not to exceed \$5,000, and court costs.

- (4) LIABILITY LIMITATIONS; VALUATION RATES. A mover may not limit its liability for the loss or damage of household goods to a valuation rate that is less than 60 cents per pound per article. A provision of a contract for moving services is void if the provision limits a mover's liability to a valuation rate that is less than the minimum rate under this subsection. If a mover limits its liability for a shipper's goods, the mover must disclose the limitation, including the valuation rate, to the shipper in writing at the time that the estimate and contract for services are executed and before any moving or accessorial services are provided. The disclosure must also inform the shipper of the opportunity to purchase valuation coverage if the mover offers that coverage under subsection (5).
- (5) VALUATION COVERAGE.—A mover shall may offer valuation coverage to compensate a shipper for the loss or damage of the shipper's household goods that are lost or damaged during a household move. If a mover offers valuation coverage, The coverage must indemnify the shipper for at least the cost of replacement of the goods less depreciated value minimum valuation rate required under subsection (4). The mover must disclose the terms of the coverage to the shipper in writing within at the time that the binding estimate and again when the contract for services is are executed and before any moving or accessorial services are provided. The disclosure must inform

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the shipper of the cost of the valuation coverage, <u>if any</u> the valuation rate of the coverage, and the opportunity to reject the coverage. If valuation coverage compensates a shipper for at least the minimum valuation rate required under subsection (4), the coverage satisfies the mover's liability for the minimum valuation rate.

Section 5. Section 507.045, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

507.045 Tariffs.—

- (1) Each mover shall annually file a tariff with the department which must be posted and available for public inspection. Such tariff must be clear and concise and arranged in a manner that allows a shipper to determine the precise cost of, and the terms of service applicable to, the move. The department may reject a tariff that fails to meet the requirements of this section or department rule, and such tariff is void and its use is unlawful.
- (2) At a minimum, a tariff must contain the following information:
- (a) A table of contents, arranged in alphabetical order, which shows the page number or item number for each household good or accessorial service. If the content of a tariff is so limited that its title page or interior arrangement plainly discloses its contents, the table of contents may be omitted.
- (b) An index of the household goods, with specific rates, which makes reference to the page or items where the household goods are listed. An index is not required if the tariff has fewer than five pages or if the rates for a destination are listed alphabetically by household good.

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(c) An explanation of any notes, abbreviations, or symbols.

- (d) Clear and explicit terms that specify covered services.
- (e) A transportation rate that is explicitly stated in a dollar amount.
- (f) The charge for any accessorial service rendered in connection with the move. The tariff must separately state each service to be rendered and the associated charge.
- 1. Charges for packing and unpacking must be stated as amounts per moving container or per 100 pounds of weight.
- 2. An hourly labor charge for miscellaneous labor services performed at the request of the shipper shall be specified if a flat rate for all such services is not stated.
- (g) A charge for impracticable operations, including identification of the specific services considered to be impracticable operations.
- (h) The mileage associated with the tariff, or the method by which mileage will be determined for the tariff, which must be based on the distance between the point of origin and the destination.
- (3) A mover may not charge, demand, collect, or receive compensation for transportation or accessorial services in an amount greater than the rates and charges specified in the tariff that was in effect on the date that the binding estimate required under s. 507.05(3) was signed by the mover and the shipper.
- (4) A change to a rate or charge, or the manner in which such rate or charge is calculated, specified in a mover's tariff is not effective until 30 days after the mover provides notice of the proposed change to the department. Such notice must

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plainly state the proposed change and its effective date. Upon a showing of good cause, the department may waive the 30-day notice requirement.

Section 6. Section 507.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 507.05 Physical surveys, binding estimates, and contracts for service.—Before providing any moving or accessorial services, a contract and estimate must be provided to a prospective shipper in writing, must be signed and dated by the shipper and the mover, and must include:
- (1) PHYSICAL SURVEY.—A mover must conduct a physical survey of the household goods to be moved and provide the prospective shipper with a binding estimate of the cost of the move. A physical survey is not required if the household goods are located outside a 50-mile radius of the location of the agent who prepares the estimate.
- (2) WAIVER OF SURVEY.—A shipper may elect to waive the physical survey, and such waiver must be in writing and signed by the shipper before the household goods are loaded. The mover shall retain a copy of the waiver as an addendum to the contract for service.
- (3) BINDING ESTIMATE.—Before executing a contract for service for a household move, and at least 48 hours before the scheduled time and date of a shipment of household goods, a mover must provide a binding estimate of the total charges, including, but not limited to, the loading, transportation or shipment, and unloading of household goods and accessorial services. The binding estimate shall be based on a physical survey conducted pursuant to subsection (1), unless waived

pursuant to subsection (2).

- (a) At a minimum, the binding estimate must include all of the following:
- 1. The table of measures used by the mover or the mover's agent in preparing the estimate.
- 2. The date the estimate was prepared and the proposed date of the move, if any.
- 3. An itemized breakdown and description of services, and the total cost to the shipper of loading, transporting or shipping, unloading, and accessorial services.
- 4. A statement that the estimate is binding on the mover and the shipper and that the charges shown apply only to those services specifically identified in the estimate.
 - 5. Identification of acceptable forms of payment.
- (b) A mover may charge a one-time fee, not to exceed \$100, for providing a binding estimate.
- (c) The binding estimate must be signed by the mover and the shipper, and a copy must be provided to the shipper by the mover at the time that the estimate is signed.
- (d) A binding estimate may only be amended by the mover before the 48 hours immediately preceding the scheduled loading of household goods for shipment, when the shipper has requested additional services of the mover not previously disclosed in the original binding estimate, or upon mutual agreement of the mover and the shipper. Once a mover begins to load the household goods for a move, failure to execute a new binding estimate signifies the mover has reaffirmed the original binding estimate.
- (e) A mover may not collect more than the amount of the binding estimate unless:

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1. The shipper tenders additional household goods or requires services that are not specifically included in the binding estimate, in which case the mover is not required to honor the estimate. If, despite the addition of household goods or the need for additional services, the mover chooses to perform the move, it must, before loading the household goods, reaffirm the binding estimate or negotiate a revised binding estimate.

- 2. Upon issuance of the contract for services, the mover advises the shipper, in advance of performing additional services, including accessorial services, that such services are essential to properly performing the move. The mover must allow the shipper at least 1 hour to determine whether to authorize the additional services.
- a. If the shipper agrees to pay for the additional services, the mover must execute a written addendum to the contract for services, which must be signed by the shipper. The addendum may be sent to the shipper by facsimile, e-mail, overnight courier, or certified mail, with return receipt requested. The mover must bill the shipper for only the agreed upon additional services within 15 days after the delivery of those additional services pursuant to s. 507.06.
- b. If the shipper does not agree to pay for the additional services, the mover may perform and, pursuant to s. 507.06, bill the shipper for only those additional services necessary to complete the delivery.
- 3. The shipper requests additional services after the contract for service has been issued, in which case the mover must inform the shipper of the associated charges in writing.

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The mover may require full payment at the destination for the costs associated with the additional requested services and the full amount of the original binding estimate.

- (f) A mover shall retain a copy of the binding estimate for each move performed for at least 1 year after its preparation date as an attachment to the contract for service.
- (4) CONTRACT FOR SERVICE.—Before providing any moving or accessorial services, a mover must provide a contract for service to the shipper, which the shipper must sign and date.
 - (a) At a minimum, the contract for service must include:
- 1.(1) The name, telephone number, and physical address where the mover's employees are available during normal business hours.
- $\underline{2.(2)}$ The date the contract was or estimate is prepared and the any proposed date of the move, if any.
- 3.(3) The name and address of the shipper, the addresses where the articles are to be picked up and delivered, and a telephone number where the shipper may be reached.
- $\underline{4.(4)}$ The name, telephone number, and physical address of any location where the <u>household</u> goods will be held pending further transportation, including situations <u>in which</u> where the mover retains possession of <u>household</u> goods pending resolution of a fee dispute with the shipper.
- 5.(5) An itemized breakdown and description and total of all costs and services for loading, transportation or shipment, unloading, and accessorial services to be provided during a household move or storage of household goods.
- 6. The total charges owed by the shipper based on the binding estimate and the terms and conditions for their payment,

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including any required minimum payment.

- 7. If the household goods are transported under an agreement to collect payment upon delivery, the maximum payment that the mover may demand at the time of delivery.
- 8.(6) Acceptable forms of payment, which must be clearly and conspicuously disclosed to the shipper on the binding estimate and the contract for services. A mover must shall accept at least a minimum of two of the three following forms of payment:
- $\underline{a.}$ (a) Cash, cashier's check, money order, or traveler's check;
- $\underline{\text{b.}}$ (b) Valid personal check, showing upon its face the name and address of the shipper or authorized representative; or
- c. (c) Valid credit card, which shall include, but not be limited to, Visa or MasterCard. A mover must clearly and conspicuously disclose to the shipper in the estimate and contract for services the forms of payments the mover will accept, including the forms of payment described in paragraphs (a) (c).
- (b) Each addendum to the contract for service is an integral part of the contract.
- (c) A copy of the contract for service must accompany the household goods whenever they are in the mover's or the mover's agent's possession. Before a vehicle that is being used for the move leaves the point of origin, the driver responsible for the move must have the contract for service in his or her possession.
- (d) A mover shall retain a contract for service for each move it performs for at least 1 year after the date the contract

for service was signed.

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Section 7. Section 507.054, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

507.054 Publication.—

- (1) The department shall prepare a publication that includes a summary of the rights and responsibilities of, and remedies available to, movers and shippers under this chapter. The publication must include a form, to be signed by the mover and shipper, stating that both parties have read and understand the document and an acknowledgement, to be signed by the mover, that the failure of a mover to relinquish household goods as required by this chapter constitutes a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, that any other violation of this chapter constitutes a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and that any violation of this chapter constitutes a violation of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act. The publication must also include a notice to the shipper about the potential risks of shipping sentimental or family heirloom items. The publication, including the signed and dated form, must be attached as an integral part of the contract for service.
- (2) A mover may provide exact copies of the department's publication to shippers or may customize the color, design, and dimension of the front and back covers of the standard department publication. If the mover customizes the publication, the customized publication must include the content specified in subsection (1) and meet the following requirements:
 - (a) The font size used must be at least 10 points, with the

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exception that the following must appear prominently on the
front cover in at least 12-point boldface type: "Your Rights and
Responsibilities When You Move. Furnished by Your Mover, as
Required by Florida Law."

(b) The size of the booklet must be at least 36 square inches.

Section 8. Section 507.055, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

507.055 Required disclosure and acknowledgment of rights and remedies.—Before executing a contract for service for a move, a mover must provide to a prospective shipper all of the following:

- (1) The publication required under s. 507.054.
- (2) A concise, easy-to-read, and accurate binding estimate required under s. 507.05(3).
- (3) A notice of the availability of the mover's tariff, including an explanation that the shipper may examine the tariff at the premises of the mover or request that copies of the tariff be sent to him or her.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 507.06, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (4) and (5) are added to that section, to read:

507.06 Delivery and storage of household goods.-

(1) A mover must relinquish household goods to a shipper and must place the <u>household</u> goods inside a shipper's dwelling or, if directed by the shipper, inside a storehouse or warehouse that is owned or rented by the shipper or the shipper's agent, unless the shipper has not tendered payment <u>pursuant to s.</u>
507.065 in the amount specified in a written contract or

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estimate signed and dated by the shipper. A mover may not, under any circumstances, refuse to relinquish prescription medicines and household goods for use by children, including children's furniture, clothing, or toys, under any circumstances.

- (4) A mover shall tender household goods for delivery to a shipper on the agreed upon delivery date or within the timeframe specified in the contract for service. This requirement may be waived by the shipper.
- (5) If a mover becomes aware that it will be unable to perform either the pickup or the delivery of household goods on the date agreed upon or during the timeframe specified in the contract for service, the mover shall, at its own expense, immediately notify the shipper of the delay.
- (a) A mover's notification of delay must be provided to a shipper in person or by telephone, facsimile, e-mail, overnight courier, or certified mail, return receipt requested. If the mover does not receive confirmation that the shipper has received the notification, the mover shall undertake a second method of notification.
- (b) A mover must advise the shipper of the amended date or timeframe within which the mover expects to pick up or deliver the household goods. The mover must consider the needs of the shipper in establishing the amended date or timeframe. The mover must also do all of the following:
- 1. Document, in writing, the date, time, and manner of notification of the delay and the amended date or period for pickup or delivery.
- 2. Retain the documentation required by subparagraph 1. as part of its file on the move for 1 year after the notification

date.

3. Upon the request of the shipper, furnish a copy of the notice by hand delivery or by first-class mail.

Section 10. Section 507.065, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

507.065 Payment.-

- (1) Except as provided in s. 507.05(3), the maximum amount that a mover may charge before relinquishing household goods to a shipper is the exact amount of the binding estimate, plus charges for any additional services requested or agreed to in writing by the shipper after the contract for service was issued and for impracticable operations as defined in the mover's tariff, if applicable.
- (2) A mover must bill a shipper for any charges assessed under this chapter which are not collected upon delivery of household goods at their destination within 15 days after such delivery. A mover may assess a late fee for any uncollected charges if the shipper fails to make payment within 30 days after receipt of the bill.

Section 11. Section 507.066, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

507.066 Collection for losses.—

- (1) PARTIAL LOSSES.—A mover may collect an adjusted payment from a shipper if part of a shipment of household goods is lost or destroyed.
 - (a) A mover may collect the following at delivery:
- 1. A prorated percentage of the binding estimate. The prorated percentage must equal the percentage of the weight of the portion of the household goods delivered relative to the

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total weight of the household goods that were ordered to be moved.

- 2. Charges for any additional services requested by the shipper after the contract for service was issued.
- 3. Charges for impracticable operations, if applicable; however, such charges may not exceed 15 percent of all other charges due at delivery.
- 4. Any specific valuation rate charges due, as provided in s. 507.04(4), if applicable.
- (b) The mover may bill and collect from the shipper any remaining charges not collected at the time of delivery in accordance with s. 507.065. This paragraph does not apply if the loss or destruction of household goods occurred as a result of an act or omission of the shipper.
- (c) A mover must determine, at its own expense, the proportion of the household goods, based on actual or constructive weight, which were lost or destroyed in transit.
- (2) TOTAL LOSSES.—A mover may not collect, or require a shipper to pay, freight charges, including a charge for accessorial services, when a household goods shipment is lost or destroyed in transit; however, the mover may collect a specific valuation rate charge due, as provided in s. 507.04(4). This subsection does not apply if the loss or destruction was due to an act or omission of the shipper.
- (3) SHIPPER'S RIGHTS.—A shipper's rights under this section are in addition to any other rights the shipper may have with respect to household goods that were lost or destroyed while in the custody of the mover or the mover's agent. These rights also apply regardless of whether the shipper exercises his or her

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right to obtain a refund of the portion of a mover's published freight charges corresponding to the portion of the lost or destroyed household goods, including any charges for accessorial services, at the time the mover disposes of claims for loss, damage, or injury to the household goods.

Section 12. Subsections (1), (4), and (5) of section 507.07, Florida Statutes, are amended, to read:

507.07 Violations.—It is a violation of this chapter:

- (1) To <u>operate</u> conduct business as a mover or moving broker, or advertise to engage in <u>violation</u> the business of moving or <u>fail</u> to comply with ss. 507.03-507.10, or any other requirement under this part offering to move, without being registered with the department.
- (4) To increase the contracted cost fail to honor and comply with all provisions of the contract for moving services previously provided in a binding estimate of the scheduled date and time of the move without a request by the shipper to perform additional services not disclosed on the original binding estimate or bill of lading regarding the purchaser's rights, benefits, and privileges thereunder.
- (5) To withhold delivery of household goods or in any way hold <u>household</u> goods in storage against the expressed wishes of the shipper if payment has been made as delineated in the estimate or contract for services, or pursuant to this chapter.

Section 13. Section 507.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 507.09 Administrative remedies; penalties.-
- (1) The department may enter an order doing one or more of the following if the department finds that a mover or moving

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broker, or a person employed or contracted by a mover or broker, has violated or is operating in violation of this chapter or the rules or orders issued pursuant to this chapter:

- (a) Issuing a notice of noncompliance under s. 120.695.
- (b) Imposing an administrative fine in the Class II category pursuant to s. 570.971 for each act or omission.
- (c) Directing that the person cease and desist specified activities.
- (d) Refusing to register or revoking or suspending a registration.
- (e) Placing the registrant on probation, subject to the conditions specified by the department.
- written verification by a law enforcement agency, a court, a state attorney, or the Department of Law Enforcement, immediately suspend a registration or the processing of an application for a registration if the registrant, applicant, or an officer or director of the registrant or applicant is formally charged with a crime involving fraud, theft, larceny, embezzlement, or fraudulent conversion or misappropriation of property or a crime arising from conduct during a movement of household goods until final disposition of the case or removal or resignation of that officer or director.
- $\underline{(3)}$ The administrative proceedings $\underline{\text{that}}$ which could result in the entry of an order imposing any of the penalties specified in subsection (1) or subsection (2) are governed by chapter 120.
- (3) The department may adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this chapter.
 - Section 14. Section 507.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to

read:

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507.11 Criminal penalties.-

- (1) The refusal of a mover or a mover's employee, agent, or contractor to comply with an order from a law enforcement officer to relinquish a shipper's household goods after the officer determines that the shipper has tendered payment of the amount of a written binding estimate, any charges for additional services requested by the shipper after the contract for service was issued, and charges for applicable impracticable operations, as defined in the mover's tariff or contract, or after the officer determines that the mover did not produce a signed estimate or contract for service upon which demand is being made for payment, is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A mover's compliance with an order from a law enforcement officer to relinquish household goods to a shipper is not a waiver or finding of fact regarding any right to seek further payment from the shipper.
- (2) The refusal of a mover or a mover's employee, agent, or contractor to comply with an order from a law enforcement officer to relinquish a shipper's household goods after the officer determines that the shipper has tendered payment of the prorated percentage of the binding estimate for a partial delivery under s. 507.066 is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A mover's compliance with an order from an law enforcement agency to relinquish household goods to a shipper is not a waiver or finding of fact regarding any right to seek further payment from the shipper.

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697	(3) (2) Except as provided in subsections subsection (1) and
698	(2), any person or business that violates this chapter commits a
699	misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.
700	775.082 or s. 775.083.
701	Section 15. Section 507.14, Florida Statutes, is created
702	to read:

to read:

507.14 Rulemaking.—The department shall adopt rules to administer this chapter.

Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.