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Senate House

Representative Griffitts offered the following:

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Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove lines 109-568 and insert:

(6) All third party settlement organizations that conduct transactions involving a participating payee with an address in this state and that have a contractual obligation with such participating payee to make payment to the organizations shall create a mechanism for senders of payments to identify whether a payment to a payee is for goods and services or is personal. The mechanism must clearly indicate the sender's requirement to indicate the appropriate transaction type. The sender of the payment is responsible for indicating the appropriate

maintain records that clearly identify whether a transaction, as designated by the sender of the payment, is a transaction for goods and services or is personal. The information in the return submitted to the department under subsection (2) for such entities must be limited to transactions for goods and services.

(7) Notwithstanding this section, subsection (6) does not apply to a third party settlement organization if a contractual agreement or arrangement to provide a third party payment network to a participating payee requires the third party settlement organization solely to settle third party network transactions for the provision of goods and services.

Section 2. Subsection (16) is added to section 280.051, Florida Statutes, to read:

280.051 Grounds for suspension or disqualification of a qualified public depository.—A qualified public depository may be suspended or disqualified or both if the Chief Financial Officer determines that the qualified public depository has:

(16) Pursuant to a determination notice reported by the Office of Financial Regulation under s. 655.49, acted in bad faith when terminating, suspending, or taking similar action restricting access to a customer's or member's account, or failed to cooperate in an investigation conducted pursuant to s. 655.49(3), including, without limitation, failing to timely file a termination-of-access report with the office.

Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 280.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

280.054 Administrative penalty in lieu of suspension or disqualification.—

- (1) If the Chief Financial Officer finds that one or more grounds exist for the suspension or disqualification of a qualified public depository, the Chief Financial Officer may, in lieu of suspension or disqualification, impose an administrative penalty upon the qualified public depository.
- (b) With respect to any knowing and willful violation of a lawful order or rule, the Chief Financial Officer may impose a penalty upon the qualified public depository in an amount not exceeding \$1,000 for each violation. If restitution is due, the qualified public depository shall make restitution upon the order of the Chief Financial Officer and shall pay interest on such amount at the legal rate. Each day a violation continues constitutes a separate violation. Each of the following Failure to timely file the attestation required under s. 280.025 is deemed a knowing and willful violation by the qualified public depository:
- 1. Failure to timely file the attestation required under
  s. 280.025.
- 2. Bad faith termination, suspension, or similar action restricting access to a customer's or member's account, as

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63	determined by	the	Office	of	Financial	Regulation	pursuant	to	s.
64	655.49.								

- 3. Failure to cooperate in an investigation conducted pursuant to s. 655.49(3), including, without limitation, failure to timely file a termination-of-access report with the office.
- Section 4. Section 415.10341, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 415.10341 Protection of specified adults.-
  - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Financial exploitation" means the wrongful or unauthorized taking, withholding, appropriation, or use of money, assets, or property of a specified adult; or any act or omission by a person, including through the use of a power of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship of a specified adult, to:
- 1. Obtain control over the specified adult's money,
  assets, or property through deception, intimidation, or undue
  influence to deprive him or her of the ownership, use, benefit,
  or possession of the money, assets, or property; or
- 2. Divert the specified adult's money, assets, or property to deprive him or her of the ownership, use, benefit, or possession of the money, assets, or property.
- (b) "Financial institution" means a state financial institution or a federal financial institution as those terms are defined under s. 655.005(1)(w) and (1)(h), respectively.

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- (c) "Specified adult" means a natural person 70 years of age or older, or a vulnerable adult as defined in s. 415.102.
- (d) "Trusted contact" means a natural person 18 years of age or older whom the account owner has expressly identified and recorded in a financial institution's books and records as the person who may be contacted about the account.
- (2) The Legislature finds that many persons in this state, because of age or disability, are at increased risk of financial exploitation and loss of their assets, funds, investments, and investment accounts. The Legislature further finds that specified adults in this state are at a statistically higher risk of being targeted for financial exploitation, regardless of diminished capacity or other disability, because of their accumulation of substantial assets and wealth compared to younger age groups. In enacting this section, the Legislature recognizes the freedom of specified adults to manage their assets, make investment choices, and spend their funds, and intends that such rights may not be infringed absent a reasonable belief of financial exploitation as provided in this section. The Legislature therefore intends to provide for the prevention of financial exploitation of such persons. The Legislature intends to encourage the constructive involvement of financial institutions that take action based upon the reasonable belief that specified adults who have accounts with such financial institutions have been or are the subject of

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financial exploitation. The Legislature intends to balance the
rights of specified adults to direct and control their assets,
funds, and investments and to exercise their constitutional
rights consistent with due process with the need to provide
financial institutions the ability to place narrow, time-limited
restrictions on these rights in an effort to decrease specified
adults' risk of loss due to abuse, neglect, or financial
exploitation.

- (3) If a financial institution reports suspected financial exploitation of a specified adult pursuant to s. 415.1034, it may delay a disbursement or transaction from an account of a specified adult or an account for which a specified adult is a beneficiary or beneficial owner if all of the following apply:
- (a) The financial institution immediately initiates an internal review of the facts and circumstances that caused an employee of the financial institution to report suspected financial exploitation.
- (b) Not later than 3 business days after the date on which the delay was first placed, the financial institution:
- 1. Notifies in writing all parties authorized to transact business on the account and any trusted contact on the account, using the contact information provided for the account, with the exception of any party that an employee of the financial institution reasonably believes has engaged in, is engaging in, has attempted to engage in, or will attempt to engage in the

138	suspected financial exploitation of the specified adult. The
139	notice, which may be provided electronically, must provide the
140	reason for the delay.

- 2. Creates a written or electronic record of the delayed disbursement or transaction which includes, at minimum, the following information:
  - a. The date on which the delay was first placed.
  - b. The name and address of the specified adult.
  - c. The business location of the financial institution.
- d. The name and title of the employee who reported suspected financial exploitation of the specified adult pursuant to s. 415.1034.
- e. The facts and circumstances that caused the employee to report suspected financial exploitation.
- (4) The financial institution must maintain for at least 5 years after the date of a delayed disbursement or transaction a written or electronic record of the information required by subparagraph (3)(b)2.
- (5) A delay on a disbursement or transaction under subsection (3) expires 5 business days after the date on which the delay was first placed. However, the financial institution may extend the delay for up to 7 additional calendar days if the financial institution's review of the available facts and circumstances continues to support the reasonable belief that financial exploitation of the specified adult has occurred, is

occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted. The length
of the delay may be shortened or extended at any time by a court
of competent jurisdiction. This subsection does not prevent a
financial institution from terminating a delay after
communication with the parties authorized to transact business
-
on the account and any trusted contact on the account.

- (6) Before placing a delay on a disbursement or transaction pursuant to this section, a financial institution must do all of the following:
- (a) Develop training policies or programs reasonably designed to educate employees on issues pertaining to financial exploitation of specified adults.
- (b) Conduct training for all employees at least annually and maintain a written record of all trainings conducted.
- (c) Develop, maintain, and enforce written procedures regarding the manner in which suspected financial exploitation is reviewed internally, including, if applicable, the manner in which suspected financial exploitation is required to be reported to supervisory personnel.
- (7) Absent a reasonable belief of financial exploitation as provided in this section, this section does not otherwise alter a financial institution's obligations to all parties authorized to transact business on an account and any trusted contact named on such account.

(8)	This	secti	on does	not	create	new	rights	for	or	impose
new oblig	gations	on a	financ	ial :	institu	tion	under	other	· -	
applicabl	e law.	_								

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 489.147, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as paragraph (c), a new paragraph (b) is added to that subsection, and subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

489.147 Prohibited property insurance practices; contract requirements.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Residential property owner" means the person who holds the legal title to the residential real property that is subject of and directly impacted by the action of a governmental entity. The term does not include a governmental entity.
- (6)(a) A residential property owner may cancel a contract to replace or repair a roof without penalty or obligation within 10 days after the execution of the contract or by the official start date, whichever comes first, if the contract was entered into based on events that are subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor. For the purposes of this subsection, the official start date is the date on which work that includes the installation of materials that will be included in the final work on the roof commences, a final permit has been issued, or a temporary repair to the roof covering or roof has been made in compliance with the Florida Building Code.

212	(b) A contractor executing a contract during a declaration
213	of a state of emergency to replace or repair a roof of a
214	residential property must include or add as an attachment to the
215	contract the following language, in bold type of not less than
216	18 points, immediately before the space reserved for the
217	signature of the residential property owner:
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219	"You, the residential property owner, may cancel this contract
220	without penalty or obligation within 10 days after the execution
221	of the contract or by the official start date, whichever comes
222	first, because this contract was entered into during a state of
223	emergency by the Governor. The official start date is the date
224	on which work that includes the installation of materials that
225	will be included in the final work on the roof commences, a
226	final permit has been issued, or a temporary repair to the roof
227	covering or roof system has been made in compliance with the
228	Florida Building Code."
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230	(c) The residential property owner must send the notice of
231	cancellation by certified mail, return receipt requested, or
232	other form of mailing that provides proof thereof, at the
233	address specified in the contract.
234	Section 6. Subsection (9) of section 559.9611, Florida
235	Statutes, is amended to read:
236	559.9611 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:
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Section 7. Paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section 624.424, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.424 Annual statement and other information.—

252 (8)

under this paragraph, the certified public accountant that prepares the audit must be licensed to practice pursuant to chapter 473 and must have completed at least 4 hours of insurance-related continuing education during each 2-year continuing education cycle. An insurer may not use the same accountant or partner of an accounting firm responsible for preparing the report required by this subsection for more than 5 consecutive years. Following this period, the insurer may not

use such accountant or partner for a period of 5 years, but may use another accountant or partner of the same firm. An insurer may request the office to waive this prohibition based upon an unusual hardship to the insurer and a determination that the accountant is exercising independent judgment that is not unduly influenced by the insurer considering such factors as the number of partners, expertise of the partners or the number of insurance clients of the accounting firm; the premium volume of the insurer; and the number of jurisdictions in which the insurer transacts business.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 626.8796, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.8796 Public adjuster contracts; disclosure statement; fraud statement.—

(2) A public adjuster contract relating to a property and casualty claim must contain the full name, permanent business address, phone number, e-mail address, and license number of the public adjuster; the full name and license number of the public adjusting firm; and the insured's full name, street address, phone number, and e-mail address, together with a brief description of the loss. The contract must state the percentage of compensation for the public adjuster's services in minimum 18-point bold type before the space reserved in the contract for the signature of the insured; the type of claim, including an emergency claim, nonemergency claim, or supplemental claim; the

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initials of the named insured on each page that does not contain the insured's signature; the signatures of the public adjuster and all named insureds; and the signature date. If all of the named insureds' signatures are not available, the public adjuster must submit an affidavit signed by the available named insureds attesting that they have authority to enter into the contract and settle all claim issues on behalf of the named insureds. An unaltered copy of the executed contract must be remitted to the insured at the time of execution and to the insurer, or the insurer's representative within 7 days after execution. A public adjusting firm that adjusts claims primarily for commercial entities with operations in more than one state and that does not directly or indirectly perform adjusting services for insurers or individual homeowners is deemed to comply with the requirements of this subsection if, at the time a proof of loss is submitted, the public adjusting firm remits to the insurer an affidavit signed by the public adjuster or public adjuster apprentice that identifies:

- (a) The full name, permanent business address, phone number, e-mail address, and license number of the public adjuster or public adjuster apprentice.
  - (b) The full name of the public adjusting firm.
- 309 (c) The insured's full name, street address, phone number, 310 and e-mail address, together with a brief description of the 311 loss.

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- (d) An attestation that the compensation for public adjusting services will not exceed the limitations provided by law.
- (e) The type of claim, including an emergency claim, nonemergency claim, or supplemental claim.
- Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 627.43141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 627.43141 Notice of change in policy terms.-
- (2) A renewal policy may contain a change in policy terms. If such change occurs, the insurer shall give the named insured advance written notice summarizing the change, which may be enclosed in along with the written notice of renewal premium required under ss. 627.4133 and 627.728 or sent separately within the timeframe required under the Florida Insurance Code for the provision of a notice of nonrenewal to the named insured for that line of insurance. The insurer must also provide a sample copy of the notice to the named insured's insurance agent before or at the same time that notice is provided to the named insured. Such notice shall be entitled "Notice of Change in Policy Terms." Beginning January 1, 2025, the notice must be in bold type of not less than 14 points and must be included as a single page or consecutive pages, as necessary, within the written notice.

336 to read:

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Section 10. Section 627.6426, Florida Statutes, is amended

- 627.6426 Short-term health insurance.
- (1) For purposes of this part, the term "short-term health insurance" means health insurance coverage provided by an issuer with an expiration date specified in the contract that is less than 12 months after the original effective date of the contract and, taking into account renewals or extensions, has a duration not to exceed 36 months in total.
- (2) All contracts for short-term health insurance entered into by an issuer and an individual seeking coverage shall include the following written disclosures signed by the purchaser at the time of purchase disclosure:
  - (a) The following statement:

"This coverage is not required to comply with certain federal market requirements for health insurance, principally those contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Be sure to check your policy carefully to make sure you are aware of any exclusions or limitations regarding coverage of preexisting conditions or health benefits (such as hospitalization, emergency services, maternity care, preventive care, prescription drugs, and mental health and substance use disorder services). Your policy might also have lifetime and/or annual dollar limits on health benefits. If this coverage expires or you lose eligibility for this coverage, you might

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361	have to wait until an open enrollment period to get other health
362	insurance coverage."
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364	(b) The following information:
365	1. The duration of the contract, including any waiting
366	period.
367	2. Any essential health benefit under 42 U.S.C. s.
368	18022(b) that the contract does not provide.
369	3. The content of coverage.
370	4. Any exclusion of preexisting conditions.
371	(3) The disclosures required in subsection (2) must be
372	printed in no less than 12-point type and in a color that is
373	readable. A copy of the signed disclosures must be maintained by
374	the issuer for a period of 5 years after the date of purchase.
375	(4) Disclosures provided by electronic means must meet the
376	requirements of subsection (2).
377	Section 11. Subsection (4) of section 627.70132, Florida
378	Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (5), and a new subsection
379	(4) is added to that section to read:
380	627.70132 Notice of property insurance claim.—
381	(4)(a) A notice of claim for loss assessment coverage
382	under s. 627.714 may not occur later than 3 years after the date
383	of loss and must be provided to the insurer the later of:

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1. Within 1 year after the date of loss; or

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385	2. Within 90 days after the date on which the condominium
386	association or its governing board votes to levy an assessment
387	resulting from a covered loss.
388	(b) For purposes of this subsection, the date of loss is
389	the date of the covered loss event that created the need for an
390	assessment.
391	Section 12. Section 655.49, Florida Statutes, is created
392	to read:
393	655.49 Bad faith termination or restriction of account
394	access; investigations by the office
395	(1) A customer or member of a financial institution who
396	reasonably believes that a financial institution has terminated,
397	suspended, or taken similar action restricting access to the
398	customer's or member's account in bad faith may file, within 30
399	calendar days after such termination, suspension, or similar
400	action restricting account access, a complaint with the office
401	alleging a violation of this section. Such complaint is barred
402	if not timely filed.
403	(2) This section does not apply if a financial
404	institution's termination, suspension, or similar action
405	restricting a customer's or member's account access was due to
406	one or more of the following:
407	(a) The customer or member initiated the change in access;

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(b) There is a lack of activity in the account; or

409	(C)	The	account	is	presumed	unclaimed	property	pursuant	to
410	chap	ter 7	717.						

- (3) Upon receipt of a customer's or member's complaint under subsection (1):
- (a) Within 30 calendar days, the office must notify the financial institution that a complaint has been filed.
- (b) Within 30 calendar days after receiving the notice from the office, the financial institution must file with the office a termination-of-access report containing such information as the commission requires by rule.
- (c) Within 90 calendar days after receiving the termination-of-access report from the financial institution, the office must investigate the financial institution's action and determine whether the action was taken in bad faith as substantiated by competent and substantial evidence that was known or should have been known to the financial institution at the time of the termination, suspension, or similar action restricting a customer's or member's account access.
- (d) Within 30 calendar days after making the determination required under paragraph (c), the office must report to the Attorney General and the Chief Financial Officer the determination of a bad faith termination, suspension, or similar action restricting a customer's or member's account access. The report to the Attorney General must describe the findings of the investigation, provide a summary of the evidence, and state

whether an alleged violation of the financial institutions codes
by the financial institution occurred. Upon reporting to the
Attorney General pursuant to this paragraph, the office must
send a copy of the report to the customer or member by certified
mail, return receipt requested.

- (4) A financial institution's bad faith termination, suspension, or similar action restricting access to a customer's or member's account, as determined by the office pursuant to subsection (3), or a financial institution's failure to cooperate in an investigation conducted pursuant to subsection (3), including, without limitation, failure to timely file a termination-of-access report with the office, constitutes a violation of the financial institutions codes and subjects the financial institution to the applicable sanctions and penalties provided for in the financial institutions codes.
- (5) In addition to any sanctions and penalties under the financial institutions codes, a financial institution's bad faith termination, suspension, or similar action restricting access to a customer's or member's account, as determined by the office pursuant to subsection (3), or a financial institution's failure to cooperate in an investigation conducted pursuant to subsection (3), including, without limitation, failure to timely file a termination-of-access report with the office, constitutes a violation of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act under part II of chapter 501, and any exceptions otherwise

provided under s. 501.212(4) shall not apply to any violations of this section. Notwithstanding s. 501.211, violations must be enforced only by the enforcing authority, as defined in s. 501.203(2), and subject the violator to the sanctions and penalties provided for in part II of chapter 501. If such action is successful, the enforcing authority is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs.

- (6) The office shall provide any report filed pursuant to this section, or any information contained therein, to any federal, state, or local law enforcement or prosecutorial agency, and any federal or state agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions, if the provision of such report is otherwise required by law.
- (7) If the office determines under subsection (3) that a financial institution has acted in bad faith, the aggrieved customer or member of the financial institution has a cause of action against the financial institution for damages and may recover damages therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction, together with costs and reasonable attorney fees to be assessed by the court. To recover damages under this subsection, the customer or member must establish by clear and convincing evidence that the financial institution acted in bad faith in terminating, suspending, or taking similar action restricting access to the customer's or member's account. The office's determination that the financial institution has acted in bad

faith pursuant to subsection (3) does not, in and of itself,
establish clear and convincing evidence that the financial
institution acted in bad faith in the termination, suspension,
or similar action restricting access to the customer's or
member's account. A customer's or member's failure to initiate a
cause of action under this subsection within 12 months after the
office's finding of bad faith pursuant to subsection (3) bars
recovery of any filed claims thereafter.

(8) By July 1, 2024, the office shall make available on

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## TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove lines 9-58 and insert:
transactions; amending s. 280.051, F.S.; providing
requirements for the senders of payment; providing
recordkeeping requirements; providing
nonapplicability; providing requirements for the
senders of payment; providing recordkeeping
requirements; providing nonapplicability; providing
additional grounds for qualified public depositories
to be suspended and disqualified; amending s. 280.054,
F.S.; providing additional acts deemed knowing and
willful violations by qualified public depositories
which are subject to certain penalties; creating s.
415.10341, F.S.; defining terms; providing legislative

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findings and intent; authorizing financial
institutions, under certain circumstances, to delay a
disbursement or transaction from an account of a
specified adult; providing duties of the financial
institution when such delay is placed; requiring the
financial institution to maintain certain records for
a specified time; specifying that a delay on a
disbursement or transaction expires on a certain date;
authorizing the financial institution to extend the
delay under certain circumstances; authorizing a court
of competent jurisdiction to shorten or extend the
delay; providing construction; requiring financial
institutions to take certain actions before placing a
delay on a disbursement or transaction; providing
construction; amending s. 489.147, F.S.; defining a
term; authorizing a residential property owner to
cancel contracts to replace or repair a roof without
penalty or obligation within a specified timeframe
under certain circumstances; requiring contractors to
include a notice in the contracts with residential
property owners under certain circumstances; providing
requirements for notices of contract cancellation;
amending s. 559.9611, F.S.; revising the definition of
the term "depository institution"; amending s.
624.424, F.S.; providing requirements for certain