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By the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and Senator Burton

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to consumer protection; amending s. 68.087, F.S.; prohibiting certain civil actions under the Florida Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act; amending s. 212.34, F.S.; defining terms; revising requirements for payment settlement entities, or their electronic payment facilitators or contracted third parties, in submitting information returns to the Department of Revenue; specifying requirements for third party settlement organizations that conduct certain transactions; creating s. 286.312, F.S.; prohibiting agencies from entering into certain contracts or agreements; amending s. 319.261, F.S.; requiring that the title to a mobile home be retired if the owner of the real property records certain documents in the official records of the clerk of court in the county in which the real property is located; making technical changes; amending s. 489.147, F.S.; requiring contractors to include a notice in their 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 insurers' accountants; amending s. 626.854, F.S.; revising applicability of provisions relating to public adjusters; amending s. 626.8796, F.S.; revising the content of certain public adjuster contracts;

amending s. 627.6426, F.S.; revising the disclosure requirements of contracts for short-term health insurance; amending s. 627.70132, F.S.; requiring a condominium association to give a notice of claim for loss assessment coverage to its insurer by a certain date; amending s. 791.012, F.S.; updating the source of the code for outdoor display of fireworks; creating s. 817.153, F.S.; defining the terms "claim" and "other agreement"; prohibiting grant or contract fraud; providing criminal penalties; creating s. 817.4112, F.S.; prohibiting falsely representing that an advertisement or communication originated from a bank or lending institution; amending s. 817.45, F.S.; providing criminal penalties for violations of specified provisions; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Present subsections (3) through (6) of section 68.087, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (4) through (7), respectively, and a new subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

68.087 Exemptions to civil actions.-

(3) In no event may a person bring an action under s.
68.083(2) based upon allegations or transactions arising from,
or to otherwise enforce, the provisions of the Florida
Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act under chapter 717.

Section 2. Section 212.134, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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212.134 Information returns relating to payment-card and third-party network transactions.—

- (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Participating payee" has the same meaning as in s. 6050W of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (b) "Return" or "information return" means IRS Form 1099-K required under s. 6050W of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (c) "Third party network transaction" has the same meaning as in s. 6050W of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (d) "Third party settlement organization" has the same meaning as in s. 6050W of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (2) For each year in which a payment settlement entity, an electronic payment facilitator, or other third party contracted with the payment settlement entity to make payments to settle reportable payment transactions on behalf of the payment settlement entity must file a return pursuant to s. 6050W of the Internal Revenue Code, for participating payees with an address in this state, the entity, the facilitator, or the third party must submit the information in the return to the department by the 30th day after filing the federal return. The format of the information returns required must be either a copy of such information returns or a copy of such information returns related to participating payees with an address in the state. For purposes of this subsection, the term "payment settlement entity" has the same meaning as provided in s. 6050W of the Internal Revenue Code.
- $\underline{(3)}$  All reports of returns submitted to the department under this section must be in an electronic format.
  - (4) (3) Any payment settlement entity, facilitator, or third

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party failing to file the information return required, filing an incomplete information return, or not filing an information return within the time prescribed is subject to a penalty of \$1,000 for each failure, if the failure is for not more than 30 days, with an additional \$1,000 for each month or fraction of a month during which each failure continues. The total amount of penalty imposed on a reporting entity may not exceed \$10,000 annually.

- (5)(4) The executive director or his or her designee may waive the penalty if he or she determines that the failure to timely file an information return was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful negligence, willful neglect, or fraud.
- (6) All third party settlement organizations that conduct transactions involving a participating payee with an address in this state shall create a mechanism for participating payees to identify whether a participating payee's transaction is for goods and services or is personal. The mechanism must clearly indicate the participating payee's requirement to indicate the appropriate transaction type. The participating payee is responsible for indicating the appropriate transaction type. All third party settlement organizations shall maintain records that clearly identify whether a transaction, as designated by the participating payee, 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.

Section 3. Section 286.312, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

286.312 Prohibited use of state funds; censorship or

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blacklisting of news sources.—An agency may not enter into a

contract or other agreement with an entity whose function is to

advise the censorship or blacklisting of news sources based on

subjective criteria or political biases under the stated goal of

fact-checking or removing misinformation.

Section 4. Subsection (2) of section 319.261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

319.261 Real property transactions; retiring title to mobile home.—

- (2) The title to the mobile home <u>must</u> <u>may</u> be retired by the department if the owner of the real property records the following documents in the official records of the clerk of court in the county in which the real property is located:
- (a) <u>1.</u> The original title to the mobile home which includes shall include a description of the mobile home, including model year, make, width, length, and vehicle identification number, and a statement by any recorded lienholder on the title that the security interest in the home has been released, or that such security interest will be released upon retirement of the title as set forth in this section;  $\cdot$
- $\underline{\text{2.(b)}}$  The legal description of the real property, and in the case of a leasehold interest, a copy of the lease agreement; and.
- 3.(c) A sworn statement by the owner of the real property, as shown on the real property deed or lease, that he or she is the owner of the mobile home and that the home is permanently affixed to the real property in accordance with state law; or
- (b) A mortgage against the owner's mobile home and real property.

Section 5. Subsection (6) is added to section 489.147, Florida Statutes, to read:

489.147 Prohibited property insurance practices.-

(6) (a) During a declared state of emergency, a contractor executing a contract to replace or repair a roof of a residential property must include in the contract the following language in bold type of not less than 18 points immediately before the space reserved for the signature of the residential property owner:

"You, the residential property owner, may cancel this contract without penalty or obligation up until the 10 day after the execution of the contract or until the official start date, whichever comes first, because this contract was entered into during a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor. It is the responsibility of your contractor to include an official start date clause in your contract. This clause must state the official start date and the work that will be commenced on that date. If there is no official start date clause in the contract, the contract may be voided within 10 days after the execution of the contract."

(b) The residential property owner must send the notice of cancellation by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by another form of mailing that provides proof thereof, to the address specified in the contract.

Section 6. Subsection (9) of section 559.9611, Florida

Statutes, is amended to read:

559.9611 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(9) "Depository institution" means a bank, a credit union, a savings bank, a savings and loan association, a savings or thrift association, or an industrial loan company doing business under the authority of a charter issued by the United States, this state, or any other state, district, territory, or commonwealth of the United States which is authorized to transact business in this state and whose deposits or share accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance

Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund Florida state-chartered bank, savings bank, credit union, or trust company, or a federal savings or thrift association, bank, credit union, savings bank, or thrift.

Section 7. Paragraph (d) of subsection (8) of section 624.424, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

624.424 Annual statement and other information.—

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(d) Upon creation of the continuing education required under this paragraph, the certified public accountant who prepares the audit must be licensed to practice pursuant to chapter 473 and must have completed at least 4 hours of continuing education that is insurance related as a condition of license renewal. The continuing education must be approved by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, based on the recommendations of the Department of Financial Services. 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

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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 (19) of section 626.854, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (5) through (18) of that section are republished, to read:

626.854 "Public adjuster" defined; prohibitions.—The Legislature finds that it is necessary for the protection of the public to regulate public insurance adjusters and to prevent the unauthorized practice of law.

- (5) A public adjuster may not directly or indirectly through any other person or entity solicit an insured or claimant by any means except on Monday through Saturday of each week and only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on those days.
- (6) When entering a contract for adjuster services after July 1, 2023, a public adjuster:
- (a) May not collect a fee for services on payments made to a named insured unless they have a written contract with the named insured, or the named insured's legal representative.
- (b) May not contract for services to be provided by a third party on behalf of the named insured or in pursuit of settlement

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of the named insured's claim, if the cost of those services is to be borne by the named insured, unless the named insured agrees in writing to procure these services and such agreement is entered into subsequent to the date of the contract for public adjusting services.

- (c) If a public adjuster contracts with a third-party service provider to assist with the settlement of the named insured's claim, without first obtaining the insured's written consent, payment of the third party's fees must be made by the public adjuster and may not be charged back to the named insured.
- (d) If a public adjuster represents anyone other than the named insured in a claim, the public adjuster fees shall be paid by the third party and may not be charged back to the named insured.
- (7) An insured or claimant may cancel a public adjuster's contract to adjust a claim without penalty or obligation within 10 days after the date on which the contract is executed. If the contract was entered into based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor, an insured or claimant may cancel the public adjuster's contract to adjust a claim without penalty or obligation within 30 days after the date of loss or 10 days after the date on which the contract is executed, whichever is longer. The public adjuster's contract must contain the following language in minimum 18-point bold type immediately before the space reserved in the contract for the signature of the insured or claimant:

"You, the insured, may cancel this contract for any

reason without penalty or obligation to you within 10 days after the date of this contract. If this contract was entered into based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor, you may cancel this contract for any reason without penalty or obligation to you within 30 days after the date of loss or 10 days after the date on which the contract is executed, whichever is longer. You may also cancel the contract without penalty or obligation to you if I, as your public adjuster, fail to provide you and your insurer a copy of a written estimate within 60 days of the execution of the contract, unless the failure to provide the estimate within 60 days is caused by factors beyond my control, in accordance with s. 627.70131(5)(a)2., Florida Statutes. The 60-day cancellation period for failure to provide a written estimate shall cease on the date I have provided you with the written estimate."

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The notice of cancellation shall be provided to ... (name of public adjuster)..., submitted in writing and sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or other form of mailing that provides proof thereof, at the address specified in the contract.

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(8) It is an unfair and deceptive insurance trade practice pursuant to s. 626.9541 for a public adjuster or any other person to circulate or disseminate any advertisement, announcement, or statement containing any assertion, representation, or statement with respect to the business of

insurance which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading.

(a) The following statements, made in any public adjuster's advertisement or solicitation, are considered deceptive or misleading:

- 1. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim when the policyholder does not have covered damage to insured property.
- 2. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim by offering monetary or other valuable inducement.
- 3. A statement or representation that invites an insured policyholder to submit a claim by stating that there is "no risk" to the policyholder by submitting such claim.
- 4. A statement or representation, or use of a logo or shield, that implies or could mistakenly be construed to imply that the solicitation was issued or distributed by a governmental agency or is sanctioned or endorsed by a governmental agency.
- (b) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "written advertisement" includes only newspapers, magazines, flyers, and bulk mailers. The following disclaimer, which is not required to be printed on standard size business cards, must be added in bold print and capital letters in typeface no smaller than the typeface of the body of the text to all written advertisements by a public adjuster:

"THIS IS A SOLICITATION FOR BUSINESS. IF YOU HAVE HAD A CLAIM FOR AN INSURED PROPERTY LOSS OR DAMAGE AND YOU ARE SATISFIED WITH THE PAYMENT BY YOUR INSURER, YOU

MAY DISREGARD THIS ADVERTISEMENT."

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- (9) A public adjuster, a public adjuster apprentice, or any person or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give a monetary loan or advance to a client or prospective client.
- (10) A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any individual or entity acting on behalf of a public adjuster or public adjuster apprentice may not give or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any article of merchandise having a value in excess of \$25 to any individual for the purpose of advertising or as an inducement to entering into a contract with a public adjuster.
- (11) (a) If a public adjuster enters into a contract with an insured or claimant to reopen a claim or file a supplemental claim that seeks additional payments for a claim that has been previously paid in part or in full or settled by the insurer, the public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept from any source compensation, payment, commission, fee, or any other thing of value based on a previous settlement or previous claim payments by the insurer for the same cause of loss. The charge, compensation, payment, commission, fee, or any other thing of value must be based only on the claim payments or settlements paid to the insured, exclusive of attorney fees and costs, obtained through the work of the public adjuster after entering into the contract with the insured or claimant. Compensation for the reopened or supplemental claim may not exceed 20 percent of the reopened or supplemental claim payment. In no event shall the contracts described in this paragraph exceed the limitations

in paragraph (b).

(b) A public adjuster may not charge, agree to, or accept from any source compensation, payment, commission, fee, or any other thing of value in excess of:

- 1. Ten percent of the amount of insurance claim payments or settlements, exclusive of attorney fees and costs, paid to the insured by the insurer for claims based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor. This provision applies to claims made during the year after the declaration of emergency. After that year, the limitations in subparagraph 2. apply.
- 2. Twenty percent of the amount of insurance claim payments or settlements, exclusive of attorney fees and costs, paid to the insured by the insurer for claims that are not based on events that are the subject of a declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor.
- 3. One percent of the amount of insurance claim payments or settlements, paid to the insured by the insurer for any coverage part of the policy where the claim payment or written agreement by the insurer to pay is equal to or greater than the policy limit for that part of the policy, if the payment or written commitment to pay is provided within 14 days after the date of loss or within 10 days after the date on which the public adjusting contract is executed, whichever is later.
- 4. Zero percent of the amount of insurance claim payments or settlements, paid to the insured by the insurer for any coverage part of the policy where the claim payment or written agreement by the insurer to pay occurs before the date on which the public adjusting contract is executed.

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(c) Insurance claim payments made by the insurer do not include policy deductibles, and public adjuster compensation may not be based on the deductible portion of a claim.

- (d) Public adjuster compensation may not be based on amounts attributable to additional living expenses, unless such compensation is affirmatively agreed to in a separate agreement that includes a disclosure in substantially the following form:
  - "I agree to retain and compensate the public adjuster for adjusting my additional living expenses and securing payment from my insurer for amounts attributable to additional living expenses payable under the policy issued on my (home/mobile home/condominium unit)."
- (e) Public adjuster rate of compensation may not be increased based solely on the fact that the claim is litigated.
- (f) Any maneuver, shift, or device through which the limits on compensation set forth in this subsection are exceeded is a violation of this chapter punishable as provided under s. 626.8698.
- (12) (a) Each public adjuster must provide to the claimant or insured a written estimate of the loss to assist in the submission of a proof of loss or any other claim for payment of insurance proceeds within 60 days after the date of the contract. The written estimate must include an itemized, perunit estimate of the repairs, including itemized information on equipment, materials, labor, and supplies, in accordance with accepted industry standards. The public adjuster shall retain

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such written estimate for at least 5 years and shall make the estimate available to the claimant or insured, the insurer, and the department upon request.

- (b) An insured may cancel the contract with no additional penalties or fees charged by the public adjuster if such an estimate is not provided within 60 days after executing the contract, subject to the cancellation notice requirement in this section, unless the failure to provide the estimate within 60 days is caused by factors beyond the control of the public adjuster. The cancellation period shall cease on the date the public adjuster provides the written estimate to the insured.
- (13) A public adjuster, public adjuster apprentice, or any person acting on behalf of a public adjuster or apprentice may not accept referrals of business from any person with whom the public adjuster conducts business if there is any form or manner of agreement to compensate the person, directly or indirectly, for referring business to the public adjuster. A public adjuster may not compensate any person, except for another public adjuster, directly or indirectly, for the principal purpose of referring business to the public adjuster.
- (14) A company employee adjuster, independent adjuster, attorney, investigator, or other persons acting on behalf of an insurer that needs access to an insured or claimant or to the insured property that is the subject of a claim must provide at least 48 hours' notice to the insured or claimant, public adjuster, or legal representative before scheduling a meeting with the claimant or an onsite inspection of the insured property. The insured or claimant may deny access to the property if the notice has not been provided. The insured or

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claimant may waive the 48-hour notice.

- (15) The public adjuster must ensure that prompt notice is given of the claim to the insurer, the public adjuster's contract is provided to the insurer, the property is available for inspection of the loss or damage by the insurer, and the insurer is given an opportunity to interview the insured directly about the loss and claim. The insurer must be allowed to obtain necessary information to investigate and respond to the claim.
- (a) The insurer may not exclude the public adjuster from its in-person meetings with the insured. The insurer shall meet or communicate with the public adjuster in an effort to reach agreement as to the scope of the covered loss under the insurance policy. The public adjuster shall meet or communicate with the insurer in an effort to reach agreement as to the scope of the covered loss under the insurance policy. This section does not impair the terms and conditions of the insurance policy in effect at the time the claim is filed.
- (b) A public adjuster may not restrict or prevent an insurer, company employee adjuster, independent adjuster, attorney, investigator, or other person acting on behalf of the insurer from having reasonable access at reasonable times to any insured or claimant or to the insured property that is the subject of a claim.
- (c) A public adjuster may not act or fail to reasonably act in any manner that obstructs or prevents an insurer or insurer's adjuster from timely conducting an inspection of any part of the insured property for which there is a claim for loss or damage. The public adjuster representing the insureds may be present for

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the insurer's inspection, but if the unavailability of the public adjuster otherwise delays the insurer's timely inspection of the property, the public adjuster or the insureds must allow the insurer to have access to the property without the participation or presence of the public adjuster or insureds in order to facilitate the insurer's prompt inspection of the loss or damage.

- (16) A licensed contractor under part I of chapter 489, or a subcontractor of such licensee, may not advertise, solicit, offer to handle, handle, or perform public adjuster services as provided in subsection (1) unless licensed and compliant as a public adjuster under this chapter. The prohibition against solicitation does not preclude a contractor from suggesting or otherwise recommending to a consumer that the consumer consider contacting his or her insurer to determine if the proposed repair is covered under the consumer's insurance policy, except as it relates to solicitation prohibited in s. 489.147. In addition, the contractor may discuss or explain a bid for construction or repair of covered property with the residential property owner who has suffered loss or damage covered by a property insurance policy, or the insurer of such property, if the contractor is doing so for the usual and customary fees applicable to the work to be performed as stated in the contract between the contractor and the insured.
- (17) A public adjuster shall not acquire any interest in salvaged property, except with the written consent and permission of the insured through a signed affidavit.
- (18) A public adjuster, a public adjuster apprentice, or a person acting on behalf of an adjuster or apprentice may not

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enter into a contract or accept a power of attorney that vests in the public adjuster, the public adjuster apprentice, or the person acting on behalf of the adjuster or apprentice the effective authority to choose the persons or entities that will perform repair work in a property insurance claim or provide goods or services that will require the insured or third-party claimant to expend funds in excess of those payable to the public adjuster under the terms of the contract for adjusting services.

(19) Subsections (5)-(18) apply only to residential property insurance policies and condominium unit owner policies as described in s. 718.111(11), except that subsection (11) also applies to coverages provided by condominium association, cooperative association, apartment building, and similar policies, including policies covering the common elements of a homeowners' association.

Section 9. 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

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the signature of the insured; the type of claim, including an emergency claim, nonemergency claim, or supplemental claim; the 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.
- (c) The insured's full name, street address, phone number, and e-mail address, together with a brief description of the loss.
- (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 10. Section 627.6426, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 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 <u>must</u> shall include the following <u>written</u> disclosures signed by the purchaser at the time of purchase <u>disclosure</u>:
  - (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 have to wait until an open enrollment period to get other health insurance coverage."

- (b) The following information:
- 1. The duration of the contract, including any waiting period.
- 2. Any essential health benefit under 42 U.S.C. s. 18022(b) that the contract does not provide.
  - 3. The content of coverage.
  - 4. Any exclusion of preexisting conditions.
- (3) The disclosures must be printed in no less than 12-point type and in a color that is easily readable. A copy of the signed disclosures must be maintained by the issuer for a period of 5 years after the date of purchase.
- (4) Disclosures provided by electronic means must meet the requirements of subsection (2).
- Section 11. Present subsection (4) of section 627.70132, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (5), and a new subsection (4) is added to that section, to read:
  - 627.70132 Notice of property insurance claim.-
- (4) A notice of claim for loss assessment coverage under s. 627.714 must be given to the insurer within 90 days after the date on which the condominium association or its governing board votes to levy an assessment to cover a shortfall in reserves due to a covered loss. Such vote by the association or its governing board must have occurred within 33 months after the date of the loss that created the need for the assessment.

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Section 12. Section 791.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

791.012 Minimum fireworks safety standards.—The outdoor display of fireworks in this state shall be governed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1123, Code for Fireworks Display, 2018 1995 Edition, approved by the American National Standards Institute. Any state, county, or municipal law, rule, or ordinance may provide for more stringent regulations for the outdoor display of fireworks, but in no event may any such law, rule, or ordinance provide for less stringent regulations for the outdoor display of fireworks. The division shall promulgate rules to carry out the provisions of this section. The Code for Fireworks Display shall not govern the display of any fireworks on private, residential property and shall not govern the display of those items included under s. 791.01(4)(b) and (c) and authorized for sale thereunder.

Section 13. Section 817.153, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 817.153 Grant and contract fraud.-
- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Claim" means an application, request, or demand for money or property under a state grant agreement, state contract, or other agreement with the state for money or property, whether or not the United States or a specified state agency has title to the money or property, presented or caused to be presented to any officer, employee, or agent of a state agency, as well as any request for a drawdown or other payment that is made to a computerized payment administration system.
  - (b) "Other agreement" includes a loan, subsidy, and payment

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for a specified use; an award; and subaward, regardless of whether one or more persons entering into the agreement is a contractor or subcontractor.

- (2) A person commits grant or contract fraud if he or she:
- (a) Knowingly presents or causes to be presented a claim related to a grant agreement, contract, or other agreement with the state, or any agency thereof, that a person knows or should know is false or fraudulent.
- (b) Knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used any false statement, omission, or misrepresentation of a material fact in any application, proposal, bid, progress report, budget, financial statement, audit, or other document that is required to be submitted in order to directly or indirectly receive or retain funds provided in whole or in part pursuant to a state grant agreement, state contract, or other agreement with the state.
- (c) Knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used false records or statements material to false or fraudulent claims under a grant agreement, state contract, or other agreement with the state.
- (d) Knowingly conceals, avoids, or decreases an obligation to pay or transmit funds or property with respect to a state grant agreement, state contract, or other agreement with the state, or knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used a false record or statement material to such an obligation.
- Proof of specific intent to defraud is not required. Innocent mistake is a defense to an action under this section.
  - (3) If the value of the property involved in a violation of

this section is:

(a) Less than \$20,000, the offender commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (b) At least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000, the offender commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (c) At least \$100,000, the offender commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (4) This section applies to all grant agreements, state contracts, or other agreements with the state, regardless of whether the funds being provided pursuant to those grant agreements, state contracts, or other agreements with the state are state funds or federal pass-through funds.

Section 14. Section 817.4112, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

817.4112 Falsely representing origin of advertisement or communication.—A person or business entity may not knowingly make statements, or disseminate, in oral, written, electronic, or printed form or otherwise, any advertisement or communication that has the intent or purpose of falsely representing that such advertisement or communication originated from a bank or lending institution.

Section 15. Section 817.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

817.45 Penalty.—Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of s. 817.41, s. 817.411,  $\underline{\text{s. 817.4112}}$ , or s. 817.44 is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree,

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punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Upon a second or subsequent conviction for violation of s. 817.41, s. 817.411, s. 817.4112, or s. 817.44, such person is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by both.

Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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