Bill No. CS for CS for SB 194, 1st Eng. hbd-06

Amendment No. \_\_\_ (for drafter's use only)

	CHAMBER ACTION <u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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5	ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW
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11	Representative(s) Sublette offered the following:
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13	Amendment (with title amendment)
14	Remove from the bill: Everything after the enacting clause
15	
16	and insert in lieu thereof:
17	Section 1. Short titleThis act may be cited as the
18	"Florida Title Loan Act."
19	Section 2. Legislative intentIt is the intent of
20	the Legislature that title loans shall be regulated by the
21	provisions of this act. The provisions of this act shall
22	supersede any other provisions of law affecting title loans to
23	the extent of any conflict.
24	Section 3. <u>DefinitionsAs used in this act, unless</u>
25	the context otherwise requires:
26	(1) "Department" means the Department of Banking and
27	Finance.
28	(2) "Commercially reasonable" means a sale or disposal
29	which occurs and can be construed as an arms' length
30	transaction. Nonpublic sales or disposal of personal property
	between licensees and business affiliates or family members

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- (3) "Executive officer" means the president, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, executive vice president, senior vice president, secretary, and treasurer.
- (4) "Identification" means a government issued photographic identification.
- (5) "Interest" means the cost of obtaining a title loan and includes any profit or advantage of any kind whatsoever that a title loan lender may charge, contract for, collect, receive, or in any way obtain, including, by means of any collateral sale, purchase, or agreement, as a condition of the title loan.
- (6) "Licensee" means a person who is licensed pursuant to the provisions of this act.
- (7) "License" means a permit issued under this chapter to make and collect title loans in accordance with this chapter at a single place of business.
- (8) "Loan property" means any motor vehicle certificate of title that is deposited with a title loan lender in the course of the title loan lender's business and is the subject of a title loan agreement.
- (9) "Motor vehicle" means an automobile, motorcycle, truck, trailer, semi-trailer, truck tractor and semitrailer combination, or any other vehicle operated on the public highways and streets of this state, used to transport persons or property, and propelled by power other than muscular power, but excluding vehicles which run only upon a track.
- (10) "Title loan" means a loan of money secured by bailment of a certificate of title to a motor vehicle.

- "Title loan agreement" means a written agreement whereby a title loan lender agrees to make a loan of a specific sum of money to a pledgor, and the pledgor agrees to give the title loan lender a security interest in an unencumbered motor vehicle certificate of title owned by the pledgor. (12) "Title loan lender" means any person who is
- engaged in the business of making title loans or engaging in title loan agreements with pledgors.
- (13) "Title loan office" means the location at which, or premises from which, a title loan lender regularly conducts business.
- (14) "Title loan transaction" means any title loan of a motor vehicle from lender to borrower for money.
- (15) "Title loan transaction form" means the instrument on which a title loan lender records title loan agreements.
- (16) "Titled personal property" means a motor vehicle that has as evidence of ownership a state-issued certificate of title except for a mobile home that is the primary residence of the pledgor.
- (17) "Ultimate equitable owner" means a natural person who, directly or indirectly, owns or controls an ownership interest in a corporation, a foreign corporation, an alien business organization, or any other form of business organization, regardless of whether such natural person owns or controls such ownership interest through one or more natural persons or one or more proxies, powers of attorney, nominees, corporations, associations, partnerships, trusts, joint stock companies, or other entities or devices, or any combination thereof.

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Section 4. License required; license fees.--

(1) A person may not engage in business as a title loan lender unless the person has a valid license issued by the department authorizing the engagement in the business. A separate license is required for each physical location of a title loan office. The department shall issue more than one license to a person who complies with the requirements of this act for each license.

- (2) An application for a license pursuant to this act shall be submitted to the department on such forms as the department prescribes by rule. If the department determines that an application should be granted, the department shall issue the license for a period not to exceed 2 years. A nonrefundable license fee not to exceed \$500 and a nonrefundable investigation fee of \$200 shall accompany an initial application for each title loan location. The revenue from such fees is intended to reasonably reflect the actual cost of regulation.
- (3) A license shall be renewed biannually and shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee not to exceed \$500. A license that is not renewed by its expiration date shall automatically expire and revert to inactive status. Such inactive license may be reactivated within 3 months after the expiration date upon submission of a completed reactivation form and payment of a reactivation fee of \$250. A license that is not reactivated within 3 months after becoming inactive may not be reactivated.
- (4) Each license must specify the location for which the license is issued and must be conspicuously displayed at that location. When a licensee wishes to move a title loan office to another location, the licensee shall give 30 days'

prior written notice to the department by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, and the department shall then amend the license accordingly. A license issued pursuant to this act is not transferable or assignable.

- (5) The department may deny an initial application for a license if the applicant or any person with power to direct the management or policies of the applicant is the subject of a pending criminal prosecution or governmental civil enforcement action, in any jurisdiction, until conclusion of such criminal prosecution or enforcement action.
- (6) Each licensee shall designate and maintain an agent in this state for service of process.
- (7) A person shall apply to the department for a new license upon the change of any person owning 25 percent or greater interest in any title loan office and shall pay the nonrefundable license and investigation fees.
- (8) All moneys collected by the department under this act shall be deposited into the Regulatory Trust Fund of the Department of Banking and Finance for the sole purpose of implementing this act.
  - Section 5. Eligibility for license. --
- (1) To be eligible for a title loan lending license, an applicant must:
  - (a) Be of good moral character.
- (b) File with the department a bond, in the amount of \$100,000 for each license, with a surety company qualified to do business in this state. In lieu of the bond, the applicant may establish a certificate of deposit or an irrevocable letter of credit in a financial institution, as defined in s. 655.005, in the amount of the bond. The original bond,
- 31 certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be filed

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with the department, and the department shall be the
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    beneficiary to that document. The bond, certificate of
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    deposit, or letter of credit shall be in favor of the
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    department for the use and benefit of any consumer who is
    injured pursuant to a title loan transaction by the fraud,
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    misrepresentation, breach of contract, financial failure, or
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    violation of any provision of this act by the title loan
    lender. Such liability may be enforced either by proceeding in
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    an administrative action or by filing a judicial suit at law
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    in a court of competent jurisdiction. However, in such court
    suit, the bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit
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   posted with the department shall not be amenable or subject to
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    any judgment or other legal process issuing out of or from
    such court in connection with such lawsuit, but such bond,
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    certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be amenable
    to and enforceable only by and through administrative
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    proceedings before the department. It is the intent of the
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    Legislature that such bond, certificate of deposit, or letter
    of credit shall be applicable and liable only for the payment
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    of claims duly adjudicated by order of the department. The
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    bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be
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    payable on a pro-rata basis as determined by the department,
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    but the aggregate amount may not exceed the amount of the
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    bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit.
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          (c) Not have been convicted of a felony within the
    last 10 years or be acting as an ultimate equitable owner for
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    someone who has been convicted of a felony within the last 10
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   years.
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          (d) Not have been convicted, and not be acting as an
   ultimate equitable owner for someone who has been convicted,
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- (2) If an applicant for a title loan lending license is other than a corporation, the eligibility requirements of this section apply to each direct or ultimate equitable owner.
- is a corporation, the eligibility requirements of this section apply to each direct or ultimate equitable owner of a least 25 percent of the outstanding equity interest of such corporation and to each director and executive officer.

Section 6. Application for license. --

- (1) Application for a license to make title loans under this act shall be in writing, under oath, and in the form prescribed by department rule, and shall:
- (a) Contain the name and the residence and business addresses of the applicant and, if the applicant is a partnership or association, of every member of such partnership or association and, if a corporation, of each executive officer and director and ultimate equitable owner of at least 25 percent of such corporation.
- (b) State whether any of the above has, within the last 10 years, been arrested for or convicted of, or is under indictment or information for, a felony or crime that directly relates to the duties and responsibilities of a title loan lender and, if so, the nature of such felony or crime.
- (c) Identify the county and municipality with the street and number or location where the business is to be conducted.
- (d) Contain such further relevant information as the department requires pursuant to rule.

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At the time of making such application the applicant shall pay to the department a nonrefundable license fee not to exceed \$500. Applications, except for applications to renew or reactivate a license, must be accompanied by a nonrefundable investigation fee of \$200.

- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the application need not state the full name and address of each officer, director, and shareholder if the applicant is owned directly or beneficially by a person who as an issuer has a class of securities registered pursuant to section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or, pursuant to section 15(d) of such act, is an issuer of securities which is required to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, if the person files with the department any information, documents, and reports required by such act to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- and payment of all applicable fees, unless the application is to renew or reactivate an existing license, the department shall investigate the facts concerning the applicant's proposed activities. The department shall investigate the facts, and shall approve an application and issue to the applicant a license that will evidence the authority to do business under the provisions of this act if the department finds that the eligibility requirements for the license are satisfied. The license must be prominently displayed at the front desk or counter at the title loan office.
- (4) A license that is not renewed by its expiration date shall automatically revert to inactive status. An inactive license may be reactivated upon submission of a completed reactivation application, payment of the biannual

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- (5) A licensee may not change the place of business maintained under a license without prior notice to the department. When a licensee wishes to change a place of business, the licensee shall give written notice of such change to the department.
- (6) A licensee may not conduct the business of making loans under this act within a place of business in which other business is solicited or engaged in, unless the department finds that the conduct of such other business by the licensee does not result in either the evasion of this act or the combining of such other business activities does not result in practices that are detrimental, misleading, or unfair to consumers. Upon such a finding, the department may authorize the combining of such other business activities. However, no license shall be granted to or renewed for any person or organization engaged in the pawnbroking business.
- (7) Licenses are not transferable or assignable. A licensee may invalidate any license by delivering the license to the department with written notice of its surrender by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, but such delivery does not affect any civil or criminal liability or the authority to enforce this act for acts committed in violation thereof.
  - Section 7. Suspension, revocation of license.--
- (1) The following acts are violations of this act and constitute grounds for the disciplinary actions specified in subsection (2):
  - (a) Failure to comply with any provision of this act,

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(b) Fraud, misrepresentation, deceit, or gross negligence in any title loan transaction, regardless of reliance by or damage to the pledgor.

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- (c) Fraudulent misrepresentation, circumvention, or concealment of any matter required to be stated or furnished to a pledgor pursuant to this act, regardless of reliance by or damage to the pledgor.
- (d) Willful imposition of illegal or excessive charges in any title loan transaction.
- (e) False, deceptive, or misleading advertising by a title loan lender.
- (f) Failure to maintain, preserve, and keep available for examination, all books, accounts, or other documents required by this act, by any rule or order adopted pursuant to this act, or by any agreement entered into with the department.
- (g) The title loan lender has aided, abetted, or conspired with an individual or person to circumvent or violate any of the requirements of this act.
- (h) Refusal to permit inspection of books and records in an investigation or examination by the department or refusal to comply with a subpoena issued by the department.
- (i) Criminal conduct in the course of a person's business as a title loan lender.
- (2) Upon a finding by the department that any person has committed any of the acts set forth in subsection (1), the department may enter an order taking any of the following actions:
  - (a) Issuing a notice of noncompliance pursuant to s.

1	120.695, Florida Statutes;
2	(b) Denying an application for a license pursuant to
3	this act;
4	(c) Revoking or suspending a license previously
5	granted pursuant to this act;
6	(d) Placing a licensee or an applicant for a license
7	on probation for a period of time and subject to such
8	conditions as the department specifies;
9	(e) Placing permanent restrictions or conditions upon
10	issuance or maintenance of a license pursuant to this act;
11	(f) Issuing a reprimand; or
12	(g) Imposing an administrative fine not to exceed
13	\$5,000 for each such act or violation.
14	(3) In addition to the acts specified in subsection
15	(1), the following shall be grounds for denial of a license
16	pursuant to this act, or for revocation, suspension, or
17	restriction of a license previously granted:
18	(a) A material misstatement of fact in an initial or
19	renewal application for a license.
20	(b) Having a license, registration, or the equivalent,
21	to practice any profession or occupation denied, suspended,
22	revoked, or otherwise acted against by a licensing authority
23	in any jurisdiction for fraud, dishonest dealing, or any act
24	of moral turpitude.
25	(c) Having been convicted or found guilty of a crime
26	involving fraud, dishonest dealing, or any act of moral
27	turpitude.
28	(d) Being insolvent or having demonstrated a lack of
29	honesty or financial responsibility.
30	(e) A fact or condition exists which, if it had
31	existed or had been known to exist at the time of the original

issuance of the license, would have justified the department in refusing a license.

- (4) It is sufficient cause for the department to take any of the actions specified in subsection (2), as to any partnership, corporation, or association, if the department finds grounds for such action as to any member of the partnership, as to any executive officer or director of the corporation or association, or as to any person with power to direct the management or policies of the partnership, corporation, or association.
- responsible for the acts of employees and agents of the licensee if the licensee knew or should have known about such acts and the licensee retained the profits, benefits, or advantages accruing from such acts or ratified the conduct of the employee or agent as a matter of law or fact.
- (6) The manner of giving notice and conducting a hearing is governed by chapter 120, Florida Statutes.
- (7) Any title loan agreement made without benefit of a license is voidable, in which case the person forfeits the right to collect any moneys, including principal and finance charges, from the pledgor in connection with such agreement, and shall return to the pledgor the loan property in connection with such agreement or the fair market value of such property and all principal and interest made by the pledgor.

Section 8. Title loan transaction form.--

(1) At the time a title loan lender enters into each title loan agreement, the title loan lender shall complete a title loan transaction form for such transaction, and the pledgor shall sign such completed form. The department shall

approve the design and format of the title loan transaction form, which shall elicit the information required under this section. In completing the title loan transaction form, the title loan lender shall record the following information, which shall be typed or written indelibly and legibly in English.

- (a) The make, model, and year of the titled personal property to which the loan property relates.
- (b) The vehicle identification number, or other comparable identification number, along with the license plate number, if applicable, of the titled personal property to which the loan property relates.
- (c) The name, address, date of birth, physical description, and social security number of the pledgor.
  - (d) The date of the transaction.
- (e) The identification number and the type of identification, including the issuing agency, accepted from the pledgor.
- (f) The amount of money advanced, which shall be designated as the "amount financed."
- (g) The maturity date of the title loan agreement, which shall be 30 days after the date of the transaction.
- (h) The total title loan charge payable on the maturity date, designated as the "finance charge."
- (i) The total amount, amount financed plus finance charge, which must be paid to redeem the loan property on the maturity date, designated as the "total amount of all payments."
- (j) The annual percentage rate, computed in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to the Federal Truth-in-Lending Act.

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- The following information shall also be printed on all title loan transaction forms: The name and address of the title loan office. (a) The name and address of the department as well as (b)
  - a telephone number to which consumers may address complaints.
  - The following statement in not less than 12-point (C) type that:
  - 1. The pledgor is not obligated to redeem the subject certificate of title.
  - 2. If the pledgor does not redeem the certificate of title before the maturity date of the title loan agreement, the title loan lender may repossess the titled personal property to which the certificate of title relates.
  - 3. If the title loan transaction form is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the pledgor should immediately so advise the issuing title loan lender in writing.
  - (d) The statement that "The pledgor represents and warrants that the titled personal property to which the loan property relates is not stolen and has no liens or encumbrances against it, the pledgor has the right to enter into this transaction, and the pledgor will not apply for a duplicate certificate of title while the title loan agreement is in effect."
  - (e) Immediately above the signature of the pledgor, the statement that "I, the pledgor declare under penalty of perjury that I have read the foregoing document and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the facts contained in it are true and correct."
    - (f) A blank line for the signature of the pledgor.
- (3) At the time of the transaction, the title loan 30 lender shall deliver to the pledgor an exact copy of the

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completed title loan transaction form.

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The pledgor shall agree for the title loan lender to keep possession of the certificate of title. The pledgor shall have the exclusive right to redeem the certificate of title by repaying the loan of money in full and by complying with the title loan agreement. When the certificate of title is redeemed, the title loan lender shall release the security interest in the titled personal property and return the personal property certificate of title to the pledgor. The title loan agreement shall provide that upon failure by the pledgor to redeem the certificate of title at the end of the original 30-day-agreement period, or at the end of any 30-day extension of such period, the title loan lender shall be allowed to take possession of the titled personal property. The title loan lender shall retain physical possession of the certificate of title for the entire term of the title loan agreement, but shall not be required to retain physical possession of the titled personal property at any time. A title loan lender may only hold unencumbered certificates of title for loan.

Section 9. Recordkeeping; reporting; safekeeping of property.--

- (1) Every title loan lender shall maintain, at the principal place of business, such books, accounts, and records of the business conducted under the license issued for such place of business as will enable the department to determine the licensee's compliance with this act. The licensee shall make all such books, accounts, and records of business conducted under the license available at a convenient location in this state upon request of the department.
  - (2) The department may authorize the maintenance of

books, accounts, and records at a location other than a principal place of business. The department may require books, accounts, and records to be produced and available at a reasonable and convenient location in this state within a reasonable period of time after such a request.

- (3) The title loan lender shall maintain the original copy of each completed title loan transaction form on the title loan office premises, and shall not obliterate, discard, or destroy any such original copy, for a period of at least 2 years after making the final entry on any loan recorded in such office.
- (4) All loan property, or property related to the title loan transaction, which is delivered to a title loan lender shall be securely stored and maintained at the title loan office unless the title document has been forwarded to the appropriate state agency for the purpose of having a lien recorded or deleted.
- (5) The department may prescribe the minimum information to be shown in the books, accounts, and records of licensees so that such records will enable the department to determine compliance with the provisions of this act.

Section 10. Title loan charges.--

(1)(a) A title loan lender may charge a maximum interest rate of 11 percent per 30-day period. An extension of the initial 30-day period must be executed in writing and must clearly specify the new maturity date, the interest rate computed for the extension, the amount of interest paid for the extension, and the amount of interest owed on the new maturity date, and a copy must be given to the pledgor. The daily interest rate charged for the extension must be equal to the interest rate for the original 30-day period divided by 30

days, one-thirtieth of the original interest rate. A title loan lender may not capitalize any unpaid interest as part of the amount financed in a subsequent title loan transaction.

- within 120 days after its inception, the title loan lender may charge a maximum interest rate on the outstanding principal balance not to exceed 1 percent per 30-day period for the period that the loan remains outstanding. However, the title loan lender may collect the maximum interest rate in paragraph (a) for the first 120 days that the title loan agreement is in effect.
- (c) The original principal amount is the same amount as the amount Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In determining compliance with the statutory maximum interest and finance charges, the computations must be simple interest and not add-on interest or any other computations. When two or more interest rates are to be applied to the principal amount, the lender may charge interest at that single annual percentage rate which, if applied according to the actuarial method to each of the scheduled periodic balances of principal, would produce at maturity the same total amount of interest as would result from the application of the two or more rates otherwise permitted, based upon the assumption that all payments are made as agreed.
- (2) The annual percentage rate that may be charged in a title loan transaction may equal, but not exceed, the annual percentage rate that must be computed and disclosed as required by the federal Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The maximum annual percentage rate of finance charge that may be

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charged is 12 times the maximum monthly rate, and the maximum monthly rate must be computed on the basis of one-twelfth of the annual rate for each full month. The Department of Banking and Finance shall establish the rate for each day in a fraction of a month when the period for which the charge is computed is more or less than 1 month.

- (3) Any charges, including interest, in excess of the combined total of all charges permitted by this act constitute a violation of chapter 687, Florida Statutes, governing interest and usury, and the penalties of that chapter apply. If a bona fide error occurs, the lender must refund or credit the borrower with the amount of the overcharge within 20 days after the discovery of such error.
- Any finance charge contracted for or received, (4)directly or indirectly, in excess of the amounts authorized under this section are prohibited, may not be collected, and render the title loan agreement voidable, in which case the title loan lender shall forfeit the right to collect any interest or finance charges. Upon the pledgor's written request delivered to the title loan lender by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 30 days after the maturity date, the title loan lender shall be obligated to return to the pledgor the loan property delivered to the title loan lender in connection with the title loan agreement upon payment of the balance of the principal remaining due, provided that there shall be no penalty for a violation resulting from an accidental and bona fide error that is corrected upon discovery. Any action to circumvent the limitation on title loan interest or any other amounts collectible under this act is voidable. Any transaction

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involving a person's delivery of a personal property

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certificate of title in exchange for the advancement of funds 1 2 on the condition that the person shall or may redeem or repurchase the certificate of title upon the payment of a sum 3 4 of money, whether the transaction be characterized as a 'buy-sell agreement," "sale-leaseback agreement," or 5 otherwise, shall be deemed a violation of this act if such sum 6 7 exceeds the amount that a title loan lender may collect in a title loan agreement under this act or if the terms of the 8 transaction otherwise conflict with the permitted terms and 9 10 conditions of a title loan agreement under this act. 11 Section 11. Disposal of pledged property; excess 12 proceeds.--13

- (1) Any motor vehicle which is security for a title loan, is subject to sale or disposal if the title has not been redeemed from the title lender or there has been no payment made on account within 60 days after payment was due. Every title loan transaction form shall contain a notice of the provisions of this subsection. Any such sale or disposal shall vest in the purchaser the right, title, and interest of the owner and the title loan lender.
- possession of the motor vehicle upon failure of the owner to redeem the title within the time period specified in subsection (1). The title loan lender shall only take possession of a motor vehicle through an agent who is licensed by the state to repossess motor vehicles. The title loan lender may dispose of the motor vehicle as provided in this section. Any sale or disposal of the motor vehicle shall be made through a motor vehicle dealer licensed under s. 320.27.
- (3) Within 30 days after the sale of the motor vehicle, the title loan borrower is entitled to receive moneys

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- (4) Except as provided by this section, the taking possession and sale or disposal of the motor vehicle is subject to the requirements of chapter 679, Florida Statutes.
  - Section 12. Prohibited acts.--

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- (1) A title loan lender, or any agent or employee of a title loan lender, shall not:
- (a) Falsify or fail to make an entry of any material matter in a title loan lender transaction form.
- (b) Refuse to allow the department to inspect completed title loan transaction forms or loan property during the ordinary hours of the title loan lender's business or other times acceptable to both parties.
- (c) Enter into a title loan agreement with a person under the age of 18 years.
- (d) Make any agreement requiring or allowing for the personal liability of a pledgor or the waiver of any of the provisions of this act.
- (e) Knowingly enter into a title loan agreement with any person who is under the influence of drugs or alcohol when such condition is visible or apparent, or with any person using a name other than such person's own name or the registered name of the person's business.
  - (f) Fail to exercise reasonable care in the

04/28/98 05:33 pm safekeeping of loan property or of titled personal property repossessed pursuant to this act.

- (g) Fail to return loan property or repossessed titled personal property to a pledgor, with any and all of the title loan lender's liens on the property properly released, upon payment of the full amount due the title loan lender, unless the property has been seized or impounded by an authorized law enforcement agency, taken into custody by a court, or otherwise disposed of by court order.
- (h) Sell or otherwise charge for insurance in connection with a title loan agreement.
- (i) Charge or receive any finance charge, interest, or fees which are not authorized pursuant to this act.
- (j) Engage in business as a title loan lender without first securing a license.
- (k) Refuse to accept a partial repayment of the obligation owed and outstanding.
  - (1) Charge a prepayment penalty.
- (2) Title loan companies may not advertise using the words "interest free loans" or "no finance charges."
- Section 13. Right to redeem; lost title loan transaction form.--
- (1) Any person presenting identification of such person as the pledgor and presenting the pledgor's copy of the title loan transaction form to the title loan lender is presumed to be entitled to redeem the loan property described in the title loan lender transaction form. However, if the title loan lender determines that the person is not the pledgor, the title loan lender is not required to allow the redemption of the loan property by such person. The person redeeming the loan property must sign the pledgor's copy of

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the title loan transaction form, which the title loan lender may retain to evidence such person's receipt of the loan property. A person redeeming the loan property who is not the pledgor, must show identification to the title loan lender, together with written authorization from the pledgor, and the title loan lender shall record that person's name and address on the title loan transaction form retained by the title loan lender. In any such case, the person redeeming the pledgor's copy of the title loan transaction form shall be provided a copy of such signed form as evidence of such transaction.

(2) If the pledgor's copy of the title loan transaction form is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the pledgor must notify the title loan lender, in writing by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or in person evidenced by a signed receipt, and receipt of such notice shall invalidate such title loan transaction form if the loan property has not previously been redeemed. Before delivering the loan property or issuing a new title loan transaction form, the title loan lender shall require the pledgor to make a written statement of the loss, destruction, or theft of the pledgor's copy of the title loan transaction form. The title loan lender shall record on the written statement the type of identification and the identification number accepted from the pledgor, the date the statement is given, and the number or date of the title loan transaction form lost, destroyed, or stolen. The statement shall be signed by the title loan lender or the title loan office employee who accepts the statement from the pledgor.

Section 14. Criminal penalties. --

(1) Any person who engages in business as a title loan lender without first securing the license prescribed by this

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act commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes.

(2) In addition to any other applicable penalty, any person who willfully violates any provision of this act or who willfully makes a false entry in any record specifically required by this act commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, Florida Statutes.

Section 15. Records from the Department of Law
Enforcement.--The Department of Law Enforcement, on request,
shall supply to the department any arrest and conviction
records in the possession of the Department of Law Enforcement
of an individual applying for or holding a license under this
act.

Section 16. Subpoenas; enforcement actions; rules.--

- compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, papers, books, records, and other evidence before the department in any matter pertaining to this act. The department may administer oaths and affirmations to any person whose testimony is required. If any person refuses to testify, produce books, records, and documents, or otherwise refuses to obey a subpoena issued under this section, the department may enforce the subpoena in the same manner as subpoenas issued under the Administrative Procedure Act are enforced. Witnesses are entitled to the same fees and mileage as they are entitled to by law for attending as witnesses in the circuit court, unless such examination or investigation is held at the place of business or residence of the witness.
  - (2) In addition to any other powers conferred upon the

department to enforce or administer this act, the department
may:

- (a) Bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce or administer this act, any rule or order adopted under this act, or any written agreement entered into with the department. In such action, the department may seek any relief at law or equity including a temporary or permanent injunction, appointment of a receiver or administrator, or an order of restitution.
- (b) Issue and serve upon a person an order requiring such person to cease and desist and take corrective action whenever the department finds that such person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate any provision of this act, any rule or order adopted under this act, or any written agreement entered into with the department.
- (c) Whenever the department finds that conduct described in paragraph (b) presents an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare requiring an immediate final order, the department may issue an emergency cease and desist order reciting with particularity the facts underlying such findings. The emergency cease and desist order is effective immediately upon service of a copy of the order on the respondent named in the order and shall remain effective for 90 days. If the department begins nonemergency proceedings under paragraph (b), the emergency cease and desist order remains effective until the conclusion of the proceedings under ss. 120.569 and 120.57, Florida Statutes.
- (d) Impose and collect an administrative fine against any person found to have violated any provision of this act, any rule or order adopted under this act, or any written agreement entered into with the department, in an amount not

to exceed \$5,000 for each violation.

(3) The department may adopt rules pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act to implement this act.

Section 17. Investigations and complaints.--

- (1) The department may make any investigation and examination of any licensee or other person the department deems necessary to determine compliance with this act. For such purposes, the department may examine the books, accounts, records, and other documents or matters of any licensee or other person. The department may compel the production of all relevant books, records, and other documents and materials relative to an examination or investigation. Such investigations and examinations shall not be made more often than once during any 12-month period unless the department has good cause to believe the licensee is not complying with the provisions of this act.
- (2) The expenses of the department incurred in each such examination may be established by department rule but shall not exceed \$250 per 8-hour day for each examiner. Such examination fee shall be calculated on an hourly basis and shall be rounded to the nearest hour. The licensee shall also pay the travel expense and per diem subsistence allowance provided for state employees in s. 112.061. The licensee shall not be required to pay a per diem fee and expenses of an examination which shall consume more than 30 worker-days in any one year unless such examination or investigation is due to fraudulent practices of the licensee, in which case such licensee shall be required to pay the entire cost regardless of time consumed.
- (3) Any person having reason to believe that any provision of this act has been violated may file with the

department a written complaint setting forth the details of such alleged violation and the department upon receipt of such complaint, may inspect the pertinent books, records, letters, and contracts of the licensee and of the seller involved, relating to such specific written complaint.

Section 18. Paragraphs (a) and (h) of subsection (1) of section 538.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

538.03 Definitions; applicability.--

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- (1) As used in this part, the term:
- (a) "Secondhand dealer" means any person, corporation, or other business organization or entity which is not a secondary metals recycler subject to part II and which is engaged in the business of purchasing, consigning, or pawning secondhand goods or entering into title loan transactions.

  However, secondhand dealers are not limited to dealing only in items defined as secondhand goods in paragraph (g). Except as provided in subsection (2), the term means pawnbrokers, jewelers, precious metals dealers, garage sale operators, secondhand stores, and consignment shops.
- (h) "Transaction" means any title loan, purchase, consignment, or pawn of secondhand goods by a secondhand dealer.

Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 538.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

538.16 Secondhand dealers; disposal of property.--

(1) Any personal property pawned with a pawnbroker, whether the pawn is a loan of money or a buy-sell agreement or a motor vehicle which is security for a title loan, is subject to sale or disposal if the pawn is a loan of money and the property has not been redeemed or there has been no payment on account made for a period of 90 days, or if the pawn is a

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buy-sell agreement or if it is a title loam and the property
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   has not been repurchased from the pawnbroker or the title
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   redeemed from the title lender or there has been no payment
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   made on account within 60 days.
           Section 20. Effective July 1, 1998, the sum of
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   $500,000 is hereby appropriated for the 1998-1999 fiscal year
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    from the Regulatory Trust Fund of the Department of Banking
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    and Finance to the department to fund nine positions for the
    purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.
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           Section 21. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section
    538.03, Florida Statutes, subsection (5) of section 538.06,
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   Florida Statutes, and subsections (4) and (5) of section
    538.15, Florida Statutes, are hereby repealed.
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           Section 22. Except as otherwise provided in this act,
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    this act shall take effect October 1 of the year in which
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    enacted.
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    ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
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   And the title is amended as follows:
   remove from the title of the bill: the entire title
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    and insert in lieu thereof:
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                    A bill to be entitled
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           An act relating to title loan transactions;
           creating the "Florida Title Loan Act";
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           providing definitions; providing legislative
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           intent; requiring licensure by the Department
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           of Banking and Finance to be in the business as
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           a title loan lender; providing for eligibility
           for licensure; providing for application;
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providing for suspension or revocation of license; providing for a title loan transaction form; providing for recordkeeping and reporting and safekeeping of property; providing for title loan charges; providing a holding period when there is a failure to redeem; providing for the disposal of pledged property; providing for disposition of excess proceeds; prohibiting certain acts; providing for the right to redeem; providing for lost title loan transaction forms; providing for a title loan lenders lien; providing for criminal penalties; providing for certain records from the Department of Law Enforcement; providing for subpoenas, enforcement of actions, and rules; providing a fine; providing for investigations and complaints; amending ss. 538.03 and 538.16, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to title loan transactions; providing an appropriation; repealing ss. 538.03(1)(i), 538.06(5), and 538.15(4) and (5), F.S., relating to title loan transactions by secondhand dealers; providing effective dates.

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