

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs  
**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**\*\*AS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE\*\***  
**CHAPTER #: 2000-138, Laws of Florida**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**AS FURTHER REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON**  
**FINANCIAL SERVICES**  
**FINAL ANALYSIS**

**BILL #:** CS/HB 301

**RELATING TO:** Title Loan Transactions

**SPONSOR(S):** Committee on Business Regulation & Consumer Affairs, Rep. Sublette and others

**TIED BILL(S):** None

**ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:**

- (1) FINANCIAL SERVICES YEAS 9 NAYS 0
  - (2) BUSINESS REGULATION & CONSUMER AFFAIRS YEAS 8 NAYS 0
  - (3) GOVERNMENTAL RULES & REGULATIONS YEAS 7 NAYS 0
  - (4) FINANCE & TAXATION YEAS 14 NAYS 0
  - (5) GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS YEAS 11 NAYS 0
- 

**I. SUMMARY:**

A title loan is a transaction where money is lent with the title to a motor vehicle offered as security. Physical possession of the motor vehicle is maintained by the borrower, and the motor vehicle title is held by the lender. Because the motor vehicle is not physically held by the title lender, the transaction is classified as a title loan and not a pawn. Unlike other secondhand dealers (e.g., pawnbrokers), title lenders are not regulated by a state agency.

This bill provides for:

- **Agency Oversight:** The Department of Banking and Finance (department) will regulate and enforce the provisions of the act and is authorized to promulgate rules, impose and collect fines, and approve all forms.
- **Non-refundable Fees:** Provides for an application fee (\$1,200), an investigation fee (\$200), a reactivation fee (\$600), and a biennial renewal fee (\$1,200). All fees will be deposited into the Regulatory Trust Fund.
- **Interest rate:** Provides for a maximum interest rate of 30 percent per annum computed on the first \$2,000 of the principal amount, 24 percent for the amount exceeding \$2,000 and not exceeding \$3,000, and 18 percent on the amount exceeding \$3,000. Compliance with statutory interest and finance charges are to be computed with simple interest and not add-on interest or any other computation.
- **Criminal violations:** Establishes criminal penalties for those who engage in the title loan business without a license and for willful violations of this act by licensed title loan lenders.
- **Clarification/conformity:** Removes title loan transaction references from the statutes (Chapter 538, F.S.) which govern secondhand dealers.
- **Appropriation:** Provides for an appropriation in the amount of \$500,000 from the Regulatory Trust Fund to the Department of Banking and Finance to fund eight positions for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Please see Part VI. for the history of this bill, and that of the Senate companion bill.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- |                                   |   |  |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1. <u>Less Government</u>         | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>            | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 2. <u>Lower Taxes</u>             | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>            | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3. <u>Individual Freedom</u>      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>            | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4. <u>Personal Responsibility</u> | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/>            | N/A <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5. <u>Family Empowerment</u>      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>            | No <input type="checkbox"/>            | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Less Government

The bill provides for an appropriation of \$500,000 to fund eight new positions for the department to regulate the industry. The department is authorized to adopt rules to implement the provisions of the bill.

Lower Taxes

The bill creates a regulatory fee structure for title loan lenders who are not currently regulated.

Individual Freedom

Restrictions are placed on title loan lenders relative to the amount of interest allowable on title loans, duration of such loans, and the disposal of property realized in default situations.

B. PRESENT SITUATION:

A title loan is a transaction where money is lent with the title to a motor vehicle offered as security. Physical possession of the motor vehicle is maintained by the borrower and the motor vehicle title is held by the lender. Because the motor vehicle is not physically held by the title lender, the transaction is classified as a title loan and not a pawn.

The term "secondhand dealer" refers to pawnbrokers, title lenders, jewelers, precious metals dealers, garage sale operators, secondhand stores, and consignment shops. In 1993, the Legislature made it a misdemeanor for a secondhand dealer to accept title or any other form of security without having physical possession of the secondhand goods. In 1995, legislation was passed that allowed some secondhand dealers to engage in motor vehicle title loans where the motor vehicle was not physically held by the lender. The exact number of title loan lenders is not available since the Department of Revenue, which registers secondhand dealers, does not distinguish between secondhand dealers in general and secondhand dealers who engage in title loans.

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 3**

Unlike other secondhand dealers (e.g., pawnbrokers), title lenders are not regulated by a state agency. The only state entity having direct interaction with the title loan industry is the Department of Revenue which requires all secondhand dealers to register with the department for tax purposes and to obtain a secondhand dealer's license. The cost of registration is \$45 plus \$6 for every location. The annual renewal fee is \$6 per location.

By law, secondhand dealers may charge a maximum fee (as distinguished from an interest rate) of 22 percent per month on a title loan transaction. There is no prohibition against capitalizing (same effect as compounding) the 22 percent rate. This is in contrast to the maximum service charge allowed for pawnbrokers, which cannot exceed 25 percent per 30-day period on a pawn transaction. Pawn agreements may be extended monthly, with no limit on the number of extensions to which the parties may agree. For instance, the following compares how much a person would pay for principal and interest on a \$1,500 title loan for 30 days, 90 days and at maturity, assuming they are paying \$500 monthly, under current law regulating title loan lenders and current law regulating pawns:

**With 18 percent simple annuum:**

• After 30 days	\$1,023 balance owed
• After 90 days	\$67 balance owed
• Pay-off date	Four months
• Total interest charges at pay-off date	\$90
• Interest paid as percentage of original loan	6 percent
• Total cost of \$1,500 loan	\$1,590

**Current law - title loans s. 538.06(5)(e), F.S. - 22 percent per month**

• After 30 days	\$1,330 balance owed
• After 90 days	\$871 balance owed
• Pay-off date	Six months
• Total interest charges at pay-off date	\$1,224
• Interest paid as percentage of original loan	81.6 percent
• Total cost of \$1,500 loan	\$2,724

**Current law - Pawn - s. 539.001(11)(a), F.S. - pawn charge cannot exceed 25 percent per 30-day period and may be renewed monthly**

• After 30 days	\$1,375 balance owed
• After 90 days	\$1,024 balance owed
• Pay-off date	Seven months
• Total interest charges at pay-off date	\$1,618
• Interest paid as percentage of original loan	107.8 percent
• Total cost of \$1,500 loan	\$3,118

Staff of the Committee on Financial Services contacted local pawn shops which indicated that the average loan amount they extend is between \$40 to \$75. Pawn loans for large items, such as television sets, may exceed \$300. If a pawn shop loaned a customer \$300, and the customer was able to pay only \$100 per month, the total cost of the \$300 loan, after paying it off in seven months, would be \$616. On an anecdotal note, two pawn shop operators indicated that a fair number of customers seeking loans on small items (jewelry, radios, VCRs) show no concern for redeeming their property (i.e., paying off the loan).

The following provides references to Florida Statutes regulating usury, and statute references providing the maximum interest rate allowed for various consumer transactions, such as consumer finance loans, secondhand dealer/title loans, pawnbroker transactions, and credit cards.

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 4**

### **USURY**

- Section 687.02(1), F.S., defines “usurious contracts” and caps interest rates at 18 percent per annum simple interest.
- Section 687.03(1), F.S., defines “unlawful rates of interest” and caps interest rates at 18 percent per annum simple interest.
- Section 687.071(2), F.S., details criminal usury, and loan sharking, and imposes a penalty of 2nd degree misdemeanor for charging interest over 25 percent but less than 45 percent per annum.
- Section 687.071(3), F.S., details criminal usury, and loan sharking, and imposes a penalty of 3rd degree felony for charging interest over 45 percent per annum.
- Section 687.12(1), F.S., addresses interest rates, parity among licensed lenders or creditors, and permits the maximum rate is amount permitted by law.

### **CONSUMER FINANCE**

- Section 516.031(1), F.S., provides for a finance charge and maximum rates, and also provides for the following: no interest on principal less than \$1,000; 30 percent per annum on first \$2,000 of principal; 24 percent per annum on principal between \$2,000 and \$3,000; 18 percent per annum on principal between \$3,000 and \$25,000 and not exceeding \$25,000.

### **SECONDHAND DEALER/MOTOR VEHICLE TITLE LOANS**

- Section 538.06(5)(e), F.S., addresses the holding period and provides a cap of interest at 22 percent per month.

### **PAWNBROKERS**

- Section 539.001(11)(a), F.S., is the Florida Pawnbroking Act which provides that the service charge not exceed 25 percent per 30-day period. Agreements may be extended and there is no limit on the number of times agreements may be extended.

### **CREDIT CARDS**

- Section 655.954, F.S., describes financial institution loans and credit cards. Rate is specified in the written contract and the agreement is required to be in compliance with federal Truth in Lending Act disclosures.

The 1996 Legislature established the Florida Vehicle Title Loan Task Force to review industry practices and recommend any changes necessary to protect consumers. The task force met seven times and recommended that the 1995 act be repealed.

Prior to the final vote, the task force reached general agreement that any regulatory program should:

1. establish the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as the regulating agency;
- \*2. enact a new chapter to regulate title loans;
- \*3. establish bonding at \$200,000 net worth or \$100,000 bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit;
- \*4. require standardized transaction forms;
- \*5. require keeping transaction forms for two years and make them available upon request;

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 5**

6. omit contract length regulation;
- \*7. require use of terms "interest rate" and "loan;"
- \*8. require disclosure of loan as a lien;
- \*9. prohibit capitalizing interest;
- \*10. prohibit any fee in addition to interest rate, require full finance disclosure, and set maximum fine of \$5,000;
11. require principal reduction payment for extended loans when service fees are paid in full;
- \*12. require 10-day holding period for repossessed vehicle prior to sale;
- \*13. require return of excess money collected in the sale of a repossessed vehicle, allow deduction of reasonable repossession costs, and prohibit further collections from a deficit sale;
14. prohibit wholesaling repossessed vehicles to an affiliated entity; and
- \*15. establish fees according to estimated cost of regulation.

The task force did not agree on the interest rate.

\* Indicates that the provision is included in HB 301.

For the past three consecutive Regular Sessions, the Legislature has attempted to pass a bill regulating the title loan industry statewide but has yet to be successful in passing one agreed upon by both houses. As of November, 1999, however, 21 counties in the state have approved ordinances restricting rates to no more than 30 percent, and another 10 counties have similar ordinances under consideration.

#### C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

This bill encompasses the majority of the provisions generally agreed to by the task force and provides the following:

- **Agency Oversight:** The Department of Banking and Finance (department) will regulate and enforce the provisions of the act. The department is authorized to promulgate rules, impose and collect fines, and approve all forms.
- **Non-refundable Fees:** Provides for an application fee (\$1,200), an investigation fee (\$200), a reactivation fee (\$600), and a biennial renewal fee (\$1,200). All fees would be deposited into the Regulatory Trust Fund.
- **Interest rate:** Provides for a maximum interest rate of 30 percent per annum computed on the first \$2,000 of the principal amount, 24 percent for the amount exceeding \$2,000 and not exceeding \$3,000, and 18 percent on the amount exceeding \$3,000. Compliance with statutory interest and finance charges shall be computed with simple interest and not add-on interest or any other computation.
- **Licensure requirements:** Establishes application requirements for licensure as a title loan business, and requires that applicants file a \$100,000 surety bond for each license, the aggregate of which shall not exceed \$1 million. In lieu of a surety bond, the applicant may establish a certificate of deposit or an irrevocable letter of credit in a financial institution for the same amount. The department will be designated as the

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 6**

beneficiary of the account, for the purpose of redress to a person injured pursuant to fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of this act.

- **Criminal violations:** Provides for criminal penalties for those who engage in the title loan business without a license, and for willful violations of this act by licensed title loan lenders.
- **Investigations:** Provides the department with authority to make intermittent investigation and examination of licensed title lenders, and to compel the production of books and records of the licensee under investigation. Title loan lenders must maintain transaction forms for two years and make them available upon demand by the department.
- **Disclosures:** Requires a disclosure on the title loan transaction form of the interest designated as a "finance charge" and the amount due on the loan maturity date. The annual percentage rate must be computed and disclosed in accordance with the Federal Truth in Lending Act and regulation Z of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Any charges in excess of the combined total of all charges permitted shall constitute a violation of Chapter 687, F.S., regulating usury.
- **Clarification:** A differentiation is made between title loan lenders and secondhand dealers by removing title loan transaction references from the statutes (Chapter 538, F.S.) which govern secondhand dealers.
- **Appropriation:** Provides for an appropriation in the amount of \$500,000 from the Regulatory Trust Fund to the Department of Banking and Finance to fund eight positions for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

In short, the overall effect of the bill is to reduce the amount of interest currently charged to each consumer and, in addition, establish a regulatory framework for the title loan industry to provide consumer protections.

**D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:**

**Section 1.** Creates the Florida Title Loan Act.

**Section 2.** Provides legislative intent: (a) titles loans shall be regulated by this act; and (b) this act shall supersede other provisions of state law affecting title loans to the extent of any conflict.

**Section 3.** Provides definitions.

**Section 4.** Provides licensure requirements and fees. A person engaged in the title loan business must be licensed by the department. A separate license is required for each physical location of a title loan office. An application for a title loan license shall be submitted to the department, along with a bond, a complete set of fingerprints, a non-refundable application fee of \$1,200 and a \$200 non-refundable investigation fee. The department is required to submit the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing. The FDLE is required to submit the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 7**

Investigation for national processing. An issued license must be renewed every two years, along with a non-refundable \$1,200 renewal fee. Licenses are not transferable or assignable. A license that lapses may be reactivated within six months of the expiration date upon submission of a reactivation form, a non-refundable renewal fee of \$1,200 and a \$600 reactivation fee. Licenses must be renewed biennially by filing a renewal form and a non-refundable renewal fee of \$1,200. All fees will be deposited into the Regulatory Trust Fund.

The department may set by rule various procedures for licensure and for the electronic filing of applications, fees, and forms required under this act.

A license must specify the location for which it is issued. Relocation of an office requires prior written notice to the department. A new license must be applied for, with fees paid, prior to 50 percent or more interest in the license changing ownership.

**Section 5.** Establishes application requirements for licensure as a title loan business. Applications must be verified and must contain the name, residence, and business address of the applicant. If the applicant for a license is other than a corporation, these requirements apply to each equitable owner. The application must state whether any individual identified in the application has pled nolo contendere to, or has been convicted or found guilty of a felony within the 10 years preceding the application date. The application must state the physical location of the business. Along with the application, the applicant must file a \$100,000 surety bond for each license, the aggregate of which shall not exceed \$1 million. In lieu of a surety bond, the applicant may establish a certificate of deposit or an irrevocable letter of credit in a financial institution for the same amount. The department shall be designated as the beneficiary of the account, for the purpose of redress to a person injured pursuant to fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of this act.

**Section 6.** Lists violations of the Florida Title Loan Act and the disciplinary actions available to the department. Violations range from fraud, to the failure to maintain records in accordance with the act and failure to provide access to books and records to the department in the event of an investigation by the department. The department may enter an order taking one or more actions including: denying an application, revoking a license previously issued, placing a licensee on probation, issuing a reprimand or imposing an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation. Each licensee is subject to the provisions under this section for the acts of employees or agents if the licensee knew or should have known about the acts.

**Section 7.** Provides that any title loan agreement made by a non-licensed title loan dealer is void, and the person making the title loan forfeits the right to collect any moneys, including principal and interest. The person making the loan is required to return the loan property, the titled personal property pledged, or the fair market value of the titled personal property, and all principal and interest. The borrower is entitled to receive reasonable attorneys fees and costs in any action brought by the borrower to recover the property, principal, and/or interest.

**Section 8.** Provides minimum information required on a title loan transaction form. Required information includes the title loan interest designated as a "finance charge," the

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 8**

interest rate, computed in accordance with the regulation adopted by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to the Federal Truth-In-Lending Act, designated as the "annual percentage rate," and the "total amount of all payments" which is the amount financed plus finance charge. The title loan lender is authorized to possess the certificate of title for the duration of the agreement. The pledgor may redeem the certificate of title by repaying the loan in full.

The agreement shall provide that upon failure by the pledgor to redeem the title at the end of the agreement period, or at the end of the extension period, and fails to make a payment on the title loan within 30 days after the end of the maturity date or any extension of the maturity date, the title loan lender may take possession of the titled personal property and sell the property in the manner provided by law. If the vehicle is sold, the borrower is entitled to any proceeds of the sale in excess of the amount owed on the title loan and the reasonable costs of repossession and sale.

**Section 9.** Authorizes the department to prescribe the minimum information and documentation which must be maintained by the licensed entity for at least two years. All title loan records must be provided to the department for inspection upon request of the department.

**Section 10.** Provides for a maximum interest rate of 30 percent per annum computed on the first \$2,000 of the principal amount, 24 percent for the amount exceeding \$2,000 and not exceeding \$3,000, and 18 percent on the amount exceeding \$3,000. Compliance with statutory interest and finance charges shall be computed with simple interest and not add-on interest or any other computation. The annual percentage rate must be computed and disclosed in accordance with the Federal Truth in Lending Act and regulation Z of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. If excessive interest is charged, and the excess interest resulted from a bona fide error, the title loan agreement is voidable. If the excess interest resulted from an act by the title loan officer or an agent to circumvent the maximum title loan interest allowed by this act, the agreement is void. Any charges, including interest, in excess of the combined total of all charges permitted by this act shall constitute a violation of Chapter 687, F.S., governing usury.

**Section 11.** Provides for the repossession of pledged property after the maturity date of a title loan, if the pledgor fails to redeem the title at the end of the agreement period, or at the end of the extension period, and fails to make a payment on the title loan within 30 days after the end of the maturity date or any extension of the maturity date. The title loan lender may take possession of the motor vehicle through an agent that is licensed to repossess motor vehicles. Sale or disposal of the motor vehicle shall be made through a motor vehicle dealer licensed under s. 320.27, F.S. Prior to repossession, the lender is required to permit the borrower to remove any personal, unpledged items from the titled property. The lender is required to notify the borrower of the date, time, and place of the sale 10 days prior, along with the total amount due on the loan. The borrower shall be permitted to redeem the property at any time prior to the sale, and nothing in the act shall preclude the borrower from purchasing the property at auction. Within 30 days after the sale of the motor vehicle, the title loan borrower is entitled to receive moneys from the sale of the motor vehicle in excess of the loan amount, interest on the loan amount to that date of repossession, and reasonable expenses for the lender's efforts in repossession, holding, and sale of the motor vehicle. Except as provided herein, the taking possession of, and



**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 9**

sale or disposal of the motor vehicle is subject to the requirements of Chapter 679, F.S., Florida's UCC chapter regarding secured transactions.

**Section 12.** Prohibits certain acts by a title loan lender ranging from falsifying information in connection with a title loan transaction to using the words "interest free loans" or "no finance charges" in advertising the business. No licensee may be engaged in the pawnbroker business or any other business which violates or evades the proposed Florida Title Loan Act.

**Section 13.** Provides for redemption procedures, and procedures if the pledgor's copy of the title loan transaction form is lost, destroyed or stolen.

**Section 14.** Provides for criminal penalties for those who engage in the title loan business without a license, and for willful violations of this act by licensed title loan lenders.

**Section 15.** Provides powers to the department to bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this act, to issue subpoenas, to issue cease and desist orders in certain circumstances, to impose and collect administrative fines, and promulgate rules to implement this act.

**Section 16.** Provides the department with authority to make intermittent investigation and examination of licensed title lenders, and to compel the production of books and records of the licensee under investigation. Investigations and examinations shall not be made more than once in a 12-month period unless there is good cause to believe there has been a violation of the Florida Title Loan Act. Provides limitations on the fees that may be charged by the department in the course of examinations. Any person who believes that the provisions of this act have been violated may file a written complaint with the department. Upon receipt, the department is authorized to inspect books, records, or other documentation relating to the specific written complaint.

**Section 17.** Amends s. 538.03, F.S., removing title loan transactions from the purview of the definitions of that act relating to "secondhand dealer."

**Section 18.** Amends s. 538.16, F.S., removing title loan transactions from the purview of that section regulating secondhand dealers and the disposal of property.

**Section 19.** Authorizes local county and municipal governments to adopt more restrictive ordinances than those provisions of the Florida Title Loan Act.

**Section 20.** Effective July 1, 2000, provides for an appropriation in the amount of \$500,000 from the Regulatory Trust Fund to the Department of Banking and Finance to fund eight positions for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

**Section 21.** Repeals s. 538.03 (1)(I), F.S., removing the definition of "title loan" from the definition section of the chapter regulating secondhand dealers. Repeals s. 538.06(5), F.S., removing title loan-related provisions from the chapter regulating secondhand dealers. Repeals s. 538.15(4) and (5), F.S., removing title loan-related provisions from the chapter regulating secondhand dealers.

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 10**

**Section 22.** Provides that provisions of this act may be severable if such are found to be invalid.

**Section 23.** Provides an effective date of October 1, 2000, for the provisions of this act.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

	<u>FY 2000-01</u>
Department of Banking and Finance Regulatory Trust Fund Fees (investigative and licensing)	\$840,000

2. Expenditures:

	<u>FY 2000-01</u>			
Department of Banking and Finance				
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries	8.0	\$301,900		\$301,900
Expenses		83,900	25,700	109,600
Operating Capital Outlay			13,700	13,700
Total		\$385,800	\$39,400	\$425,200

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Direct private sector costs: Title loan companies will pay a new biennial license fee of \$1,200 and an initial investigation fee of \$200.

Direct private sector benefits: The bill reduces the amount of interest currently charged to each consumer. In addition, a regulatory framework for the title loan industry should provide consumer protections.

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 11**

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

The bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

The bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

The bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities. .

V. COMMENTS:

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

None noted.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill authorizes the department to adopt rules to allow for electronic filing of applications, fees, and forms required by the act. The department is also authorized to adopt rules regarding enforcement actions it may execute, and the amount and type of information to be kept by licensees in order that the department may determine compliance with the act.

C. OTHER COMMENTS:

Title loan industry representatives have asserted repeatedly that a 30 percent APR would drive the industry out of business. In contrast, *The Miami Herald* published a story on October 25, 1999, reporting that title loan offices in Miami-Dade County are surviving despite the interest rate cap passed by the county. *The Miami Herald* reported that eleven auto title stores registered to do business in Broward County, where the limit took effect in August 1999. It was also reported that seven auto title stores had filed applications in Miami-Dade County, where an identical cap took effect on October 17, 1999.

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 12**

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

Disposition of the House Bill:

The House bill was prefiled by Representative Sublette on October 20, 1999, and referred to the Committees on Financial Services, Business Regulation & Consumer Affairs, Governmental Rules and Regulations, Finance & Taxation, and General Governmental Appropriations. The Financial Services Committee passed the bill unanimously on January 18, 2000. The Business Regulation and Consumer Affairs Committee passed several amendments and passed the bill unanimously as a Committee Substitute on February 7, 2000. The CS differs from the original bill in the following ways:

- exempts by definition several additional regulated financial institutions already regulated under the financial institutions code and individuals who loan personal money within usury limits from the provisions of the act;
- requires a new application be filed prior to 50 percent or more interest in the license changing hands rather than 25 percent;
- deletes the authority of the department to waive the change of ownership application if the applicant owns another title loan license;
- reduces the disclosure requirement from 25% to 10% equity ownership;
- consolidates two paragraphs of the bill into one criminal provision relating to pleas and convictions of guilt;
- clarifies that a licensee may be disciplined for failing to maintain the required securities; and
- triggers the two year period for keeping records to include either when the loan is paid off or the department examines the records of the title loan company, whichever is later.

On February 22, 2000, the Committee on Governmental Rules and Regulations passed CS/HB 301 unanimously. The Committee on Finance & Taxation passed the bill unanimously on March 9, 2000. The General Government Appropriations Committee passed the bill on April 5, 2000, and the bill was placed on the calendar the next day. The House passed the CS version by a vote of 115 - 0, on April 19, 2000.

The disposition of the Senate Bills.

Senate Bill 694 (Meek) was prefiled on November 29, 1999, was referred to the Governmental Oversight and Productivity Committee on December 20, 1999, and was introduced March 7, 2000. The bill was combined with SB 1834 (Governmental Oversight and Productivity Committee, Latvala and Meek) on March 15, 2000.

Senate Bill 1834 (Governmental Oversight and Productivity Committee, Latvala and Meek), was introduced on March 7, 2000, and was referred to the Governmental Oversight and Productivity Committee. On March 15, 2000, the bill was combined with SB 694 and reported unanimously, favorably as a Committee Substitute, substantially similar to HB 301 as amended. On April 27, 2000, the Senate substituted CS/HB 301 for the Senate bill, and passed the House bill by a vote of 30 - 0, on May 2, 2000.

**STORAGE NAME:** h0301s1z.fs

**DATE:** May 18, 2000

**PAGE 13**

VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES:

Prepared by:

Michael A. Kliner

Staff Director:

Susan F. Cutchins

AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS REGULATION & CONSUMER AFFAIRS:

Prepared by:

Alan W. Livingston

Staff Director:

Rebecca R. Everhart

AS FURTHER REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL RULES & REGULATIONS:

Prepared by:

Shari Z. Whittier

Staff Director:

David M. Greenbaum

AS FURTHER REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON Finance and Taxation:

Prepared by:

Carol Dickson-Carr

Staff Director:

Alan Johansen

AS FURTHER REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS:

Prepared by:

Juliette Noble

Staff Director:

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**FINAL ANALYSIS PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES:**

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