

CHAMBER ACTION

<u>Senate</u>	•	House
Comm: FAV 2/19/2008		
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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Storms) recommended the following amendment:

Senate Amendment (with directory and title amendments)

Delete line(s) 2231-2352

and insert:

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Section 38. Section 560.304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

560.304 Exemption from licensure Exceptions to registration. -- The requirement for licensure under provisions of this part does do not apply to a person, at a location, cashing payment instruments that have an aggregate face value of less than \$2,000 per person per day.

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(1) Authorized vendors of any person registered pursuant to the provisions of the code, acting within the scope of authority conferred by the registrant.

(2) Persons engaged in the cashing of payment instruments or the exchanging of foreign currency which is incidental to the retail sale of goods or services whose compensation for cashing payment instruments or exchanging foreign currency at each site does not exceed 5 percent of the total gross income from the retail sale of goods or services by such person during its most recently completed fiscal year.

Section 39. Section 560.309, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

560.309 Conduct of business Rules. --

- (1) A licensee may transact business under this part only under the legal name under which the person is licensed. The use of a fictitious name is allowed if the fictitious name has been registered with the Department of State and disclosed to the office as part of an initial license application, or subsequent amendment to the application, prior to its use. Before a registrant shall deposit, with any financial institution, a payment instrument that is cashed by a registrant, each such item must be endorsed with the actual name under which such registrant is doing business.
- (2) At the time a licensee accepts a payment instrument that is cashed by the licensee, the payment instrument must be endorsed using the legal name under which the licensee is licensed. Registrants must comply with all the laws of this

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state and any federal laws relating to money laundering, including, as applicable, the provisions of s. 560.123.

- (3) A licensee under this part must deposit or sell payment instruments within 5 business days after the acceptance of the payment instrument.
- (4) A licensee may not accept or cash multiple payment instruments from a person who is not the original payee, unless the person is licensed to cash payment instruments pursuant to this part and all payment instruments accepted are endorsed with the legal name of the person.
- (5) A license must report all suspicious activity to the office in accordance with the criteria set forth in 31 C.F.R. s. 103.20. In lieu of filing such reports, the commission may prescribe by rule that the licensee may file such reports with an appropriate regulator.
- (6) (3) The commission may by rule require a every check casher to display its license registration and post a notice listing containing its charges for cashing payment instruments.
- (7) (7) (4) Exclusive of the direct costs of verification which shall be established by commission rule, a no check casher may not shall:
- (a) Charge fees, except as otherwise provided by this part, in excess of 5 percent of the face amount of the payment instrument, or 6 percent without the provision of identification, or \$5, whichever is greater;
- (b) Charge fees in excess of 3 percent of the face amount of the payment instrument, or 4 percent without the provision of identification, or \$5, whichever is greater, if such payment

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instrument is the payment of any kind of state public assistance or federal social security benefit payable to the bearer of the such payment instrument; or

- (c) Charge fees for personal checks or money orders in excess of 10 percent of the face amount of those payment instruments, or \$5, whichever is greater.
- (d) As used in this subsection, "identification" means, and is limited to, an unexpired and otherwise valid driver license, a state identification card issued by any state of the United States or its territories or the District of Columbia, and showing a photograph and signature, a United States Government Resident Alien Identification Card, a United States passport, or a United States Military identification card.
- (8) A licensee cashing payment instruments may not assess the cost of collections, other than fees for insufficient funds as provided by law, without a judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (9) If a check is returned to a licensee from a payor financial institution due to lack of funds, a closed account, or a stop-payment order, the licensee may seek collection pursuant to s. 68.065. In seeking collection, the licensee must comply with the prohibitions against harassment or abuse, false or misleading representations, and unfair practices in the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 1692d, 1692e, and 1692f. A violation of this subsection is a deceptive and unfair trade practice and constitutes a violation of the Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act under part II of chapter 501. In addition, a licensee must comply with the applicable provisions

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of the Consumer Collection Practices Act under part VI of chapter 559, including s. 559.77. Section 40. Section 560.310, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 560.310 Records of check cashers and foreign currency exchangers.--(1) In addition to the record retention requirements specified in s. 560.110, a person engaged in check cashing must maintain the following: (a) Customer files, as prescribed by rule, on all customers who cash corporate or third-party payment instruments exceeding \$1,000. (b) For any payment instrument accepted having a face value of \$1,000 or more: 1. A copy of the personal identification that bears a photograph of the customer used as identification and presented by the customer. Acceptable personal identification is limited to a valid driver's license; a state identification card issued by any state of the United States or its territories or the District of Columbia, and showing a photograph and signature; a United States Government Resident Alien Identification Card; a passport; or a United States Military identification card.

2. A thumbprint of the customer taken by the licensee.

(c) A payment instrument log that must be maintained