

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

BILL #:	CS/CS/HB 343	FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:		
SUBJECT/SHORT TITLE	Payment Card Offenses	118	Y's 0	N's
SPONSOR(S):	Judiciary Committee; Criminal Justice Subcommittee; Asencio and others	GOVERNOR'S ACTION:	Approved	
COMPANION BILLS:	CS/CS/SB 766			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/CS/HB 343 passed the House on April 28, 2017, and subsequently passed the Senate on April 28, 2017. The bill updates statute relating to payment card offenses.

Like the majority of states, Florida has laws to protect citizens from offenses in which a criminal unlawfully obtains information encoded on the magnetic strip of a payment card, such as a credit card or debit card, to use in a fraudulent manner. Currently, s. 817.625, F.S., provides that it is a third degree felony to use a:

- Scanning device to access, read, or otherwise obtain information encoded on the magnetic strip of a payment card without authorization and with the intent to defraud the authorized user of the card, the issuer of the card, or a merchant; or
- Reencoder to place information encoded on the magnetic strip of a payment card onto the magnetic strip of another payment card without authorization and with the intent to defraud the authorized user of the card, the issuer of the card, or a merchant.

A second or subsequent violation of the statute is a felony of the second degree.

To address evolving payment card technology, the bill updates these offenses by also prohibiting the unlawful scanning or reencoding of information encoded in a computer chip or other storage mechanism of a payment card.

The bill also creates a new criminal offense to address skimming devices, which are self-contained devices designed to read and store payment card information, but which are incapable of processing the information to obtain anything of value from a merchant. Such devices have no legitimate use and, as such, the bill makes it a third degree felony to knowingly possess, sell, or deliver a skimming device. The bill exempts from this offense specified officials, such as law enforcement authorities, who may come into lawful possession of a skimming device while acting within the scope of their official duties.

The Criminal Justice Impact Conference met on March 29, 2017, and determined the bill will have a positive insignificant impact on the prison population, meaning an increase of 10 or fewer prison beds.

The bill was approved by the Governor on June 9, 2017, ch. 2017-81, L.O.F., and will become effective on October 1, 2017.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Overview of Skimming: Use of Devices to Obtain Protected Payment Card Information

As in most states, Florida has laws to protect citizens who use credit cards and other similar payment cards against fraudulent practices. A “payment card” is a “credit card, charge card, debit card, or any other card that is issued to an authorized card user and that allows the user to obtain, purchase, or receive goods, services, money, or anything else of value from a merchant.”¹

In recent years, state and local law enforcement agencies have reported on the practice of “skimming,” which involves obtaining private information from someone’s payment card used in an otherwise normal transaction such as at an ATM.² A criminal suspect can obtain a victim’s card number by photocopying receipts, copying a PIN code, or using an electronic scanning device³ or reencoder⁴ to swipe and store a victims’ payment card numbers or transfer the data or information to another card.⁵ Skimming can occur at a restaurant or bar where the skimmer has possession of the victim’s card out of their immediate view.⁶ Similarly, skimming can also occur at gas stations when a third-party card-reading device is installed either outside or inside a fuel dispenser⁷ or other card-swiping terminal.⁸

In Florida, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (“DACs”) is the state agency that is responsible for collecting samples and testing fuel quality at gas station pumps and dispensers and making sure that such dispensers are working properly.⁹ The authority to investigate and enforce criminal laws regulating such businesses and the security of consumers is governed by the Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement (“Office”).¹⁰ The Office reports frequently encountering skimming devices during investigations.¹¹ In 2016, the Office found a total of 219 skimmers in Florida.¹² Preliminary

¹ s. 817.625(1)(c), F.S.; *see also* s. 817.615(1)(d), F.S. (defining a “merchant” as “a person who receives from an authorized user of a payment card, or someone the person believes to be an authorized user, a payment card or information from a payment card, or what the person believes to be a payment card or information from a payment card, as the instrument for obtaining, purchasing, or receiving goods, services, money, or anything else of value from the person.”).

² Article, “*Taking a Trip to the ATM? Beware of Skimmers*,” Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) (July 14, 2011), available at <https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/atm-skimming> (last viewed Feb. 3, 2017); *see also* *Arnauta v. State*, 125 So. 3d 1028, 1029 (Fla. 4th DCA 2013) (Noting, in part, that charges were filed against the defendant after police discovered that the defendant had used an ATM skimming device to withdraw money from customer accounts and after police searched the defendant’s residence, storage units and vehicle, discovering a multitude of ATM parts, molds, ATM keypads, circuit boards, blank bank credit cards, magnetic strips, and bank card readers/writers. At trial, Citibank employees testified 171 accounts had to be closed and re-opened as customers used their cards during the period when the ATM machines were compromised. Money was removed from 31 accounts, with the loss to Citibank totaling more than \$44,000 plus the cost of closing and re-opening the accounts.).

³ s. 817.625(1)(a), F.S.

⁴ s. 817.625(1)(b), F.S.

⁵ Ashley Feinberg, “*The Evolution of ATM Skimmers*,” Gizmodo (Aug. 27, 2014), available at <http://gizmodo.com/the-terrifying-evolution-of-atm-skimmers-1626794130> (last viewed Feb. 3, 2017).

⁶ Dawn Denny, “*Cashier Linked to Credit Card Skimming Scam, Police Say*,” KXAN (May 20, 2014), available at <http://kxan.com/2014/05/20/restaurant-cashier-linked-to-credit-card-skimming-scam-police-say/> (last viewed Feb. 3, 2017).

⁷ Susan Jacobson, “*State Finds 103 Credit-Card Skimmers in 3-month Inspection of Gas Pumps*,” ORLANDO SENTINEL (May 19, 2015), available at <http://www.orlandosentinel.com/business/os-gas-pump-skimmers-20150519-story.html> (last visited Feb. 4, 2017).

⁸ Steven Musil, “*13 Indicted in \$2M Gas Station Card-Skimming Scheme*,” CNET (Jan. 22, 2014), available at <https://www.cnet.com/news/13-indicted-in-2m-gas-station-card-skimming-scheme/> (last viewed Feb. 3, 2017).

⁹ ss. 525.01-16, F.S.; *see also* website for the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, *Petroleum Inspection FAQ*, available at <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Business-Services/Petroleum-Inspection-FAQ2> (last visited Feb. 6, 2017).

¹⁰ s. 570.65, F.S. (“Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, law enforcement officers.”); *see also* Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services website, available at <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Agricultural-Law-Enforcement> (last viewed Feb. 4, 2017).

¹¹ Linda Harless, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Bill Analysis to HB 343 (Feb. 3, 2017) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives Criminal Justice Subcommittee).

¹² E-mail from Grace Lovett, Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, DACs (Feb. 6, 2017) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives Criminal Justice Subcommittee).

statistics for 2017 indicate that 25 skimmers were detected in January, and nine skimmers were found in the first six days of February.¹³

State Laws Regarding Skimming

Given concerns about skimming, many states have enacted legislation to protect consumers and merchants. In 2011, the National Conference of State Legislatures (“NCSL”) reported that “31 states and Puerto Rico¹⁴ have enacted statutes that provide criminal penalties for using a credit card skimming device, also known as [a] credit card re-encoder or wedge, used to steal an individual's credit card number and data stored through the credit card's magnetic stripe.”¹⁵ Since that time, six more states have enacted anti-skimming legislation.¹⁶ Most state laws refer to information that is encoded on the magnetic strip or stripe of a payment card. However, at least eight states¹⁷ have included definitions or penalties to account for data encoded on computer chips or circuits,¹⁸ which are more difficult to replicate than the information on magnetic strips.¹⁹ “With chip cards, account numbers and expiration dates aren’t actually transmitted between customer and merchant. The chips create a one-time code to fund transactions — information that would be useless to a thief trying to replicate cards.”²⁰

In addition, at least 13 states have laws regarding possession of a scanning device or reencoder with intent to defraud or without permission from the authorized user of the card or merchant.²¹ No state, however, prevents outright ownership of such devices or creates any presumptions regarding their possession.

Currently, ch. 817, F.S., governs fraudulent practices and credit card crimes. Section 817.625, F.S., addresses the use of a “scanning device” or “reencoder” to defraud, along with their definitions.²²

¹³ 2017 Skimmer Deactivation List from DACS, Division of Consumer Services (Feb. 6, 2017) (on file with the Florida House of Representatives Criminal Justice Subcommittee).

¹⁴ 33 Laws of Puerto Rico Ann. § 4863a.

¹⁵ Heather Morton, *Credit Card Skimming Laws and Legislation, National Conference of State Legislatures* (“NCSL”), available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/financial-services-and-commerce/credit-card-skimming-devices-laws-and-legislation.aspx> (last viewed Feb. 4, 2017).

¹⁶ The NCSL data was last updated January 24, 2011. Since that time, an additional six states have enacted anti-skimming legislation: Alabama (Ala. Code § 13A-8-113); Georgia (Ga. Code Ann., § 10-15-4); Nebraska (Neb. Rev. St. § 28-6340); North Dakota (N.D. Cent. Code, § 12.1-23-17); Tennessee (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-150); and Vermont (13 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 1816).

¹⁷ The eight states which include language about computer chips and circuits are Alabama (Ala. Code § 13A-8-113(a)(1) and (2)); Connecticut (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-388a); Delaware (Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 903A); Kansas (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-6108(a)(1)-(2) and (c)(1)-(2)); Maine (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 17-A, § 905-B(2)(C)-(D)); Minnesota (Minn. Stat. § 609.527(1)(h)-(i)); Tennessee (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-150(k)(1)(A)-(B)); and Vermont (13 Ver. Stat. Ann. § 1816(a), (b), and (e)(1)-(3)).

¹⁸ The computer chips used in payment cards are called EMV (which stands for Europay, Mastercard, Visa) cards. EMV cards “store user data on integrated circuits, or chips, that must be physically inserted into a special reader in order to be accessed.” See Tom Quimby, *FBI Warns New Chip Cards Insecure Among Growing Fraud*, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, Nov. 15, 2015, available at <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/nov/15/credit-card-chip-technology-not-more-secure-than-m/> (last viewed Feb. 6, 2017).

¹⁹ Sienna Kossman, *8 FAQs About EMV Credit Cards, Chip? PIN? Signature? Do Old Cards Work? Answers to Frequently Asked Questions*, available at <http://www.creditcards.com/credit-card-news/emv-faq-chip-cards-answers-1264.php> (last viewed Feb. 6, 2017).

²⁰ Kevin Hardy and Patt Johnson, *Many Retailers Haven’t Met Deadline for Chip-Card Readers*, USA TODAY (Oct. 1, 2015), available at <http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/business/2015/10/01/chip-credit-debit-card-readers-october-1/73140516/> (last viewed Feb. 3, 2017).

²¹ Ala. Code § 13A-8-113(a)(1) and (2); Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-2110(B); Cal. Penal Code § 502.6(a), (b), and (c); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-388a(f); Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 903A; Idaho Code § 18-2415(2); Ind. Code Ann. § 35-43-5-4.3(b)(1)-(4); Nev. Rev. Stat. § 205.606(1); N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2C:21-6.1(c); N.Y. Penal Law § 190.85; see also N.Y. Penal Law § 190.86 (providing that unlawful possession of a skimmer device in the first degree is a class E felony where the defendant has been previously convicted under s. 190.85 within the last five years); S.D. Cod. Laws § 22-40-14; Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-150(k)(2)(B); 13 Ver. State. Ann. § 1816(a)-(b).

²² s. 817.625(1)(a) and (b), F.S.

Specifically, s. 817.625(1), F.S., provides that a:

- “Scanning device” is “a scanner, reader, or any other electronic device that is used to access, read, scan, obtain, memorize, or store, temporarily or permanently, information encoded on the magnetic strip or stripe of a payment card.”
- “Reencoder” is “an electronic device that places encoded information from the magnetic strip or stripe of a payment card onto the magnetic strip or stripe of a different payment card.”

Section 817.625(2), F.S., provides that it is a third degree felony²³ to use:

- A scanning device to access, read, obtain, memorize, or store, temporarily or permanently, information encoded on the magnetic strip or stripe of a payment card without the permission of the authorized user of the payment card and with the intent to defraud the authorized user, the issuer of the authorized user’s payment card, or a merchant.
- A reencoder to place information encoded on the magnetic strip or stripe of a payment card onto the magnetic strip or stripe of a different card without the permission of the authorized user of the card from which the information is being reencoded and with the intent to defraud the authorized user, the issuer of the authorized user’s payment card, or a merchant.

A second or subsequent violation of the statute²⁴ is a second degree felony.²⁵ Further, any person who violates the statute is subject to Florida’s civil forfeiture law.²⁶

At present, there is no language in s. 817.625, F.S., regarding payment card information encoded in a computer chip or other storage mechanism. Further, the current statute does not define or address possession of a skimming device.

EFFECT OF BILL

To address evolving payment card technology, the bill updates the third degree felony offenses involving scanning devices and reencoders by also prohibiting the unlawful scanning or reencoding of information encoded in a computer chip or other storage mechanism of a payment card.

The bill also creates a new criminal offense to address skimming devices. A “skimming device” is defined to mean a self-contained device that is:

- Designed to read and store in the device’s internal memory information encoded on the computer chip, magnetic strip or stripe, or other storage mechanism of a payment card or from another device that directly reads the information from a payment card; and
- Incapable of processing payment card information for the purpose of obtaining, purchasing, or receiving goods, services, money, or anything else of value from a merchant.

Such devices have no legitimate purpose. Accordingly, the bill makes it a third degree felony to knowingly possess, sell, or deliver a skimming device. Unlike the offenses involving scanning devices and reencoders, the offense involving skimming devices does not require proof of an intent to defraud; instead, only proof of knowledge is required.

The bill exempts specified officials who may come into lawful possession of a skimming device while acting within the scope of their official duties. These individuals are:

- An employee, officer, or agent of:
 - A law enforcement agency or criminal prosecuting authority for the state or federal government;
 - The state courts system as defined in s. 25.382 or the federal court system; or
 - An executive branch agency in this state.

²³ A third degree felony is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine. ss. 775.082, 775.083, and 775.084, F.S.

²⁴ s. 817.625(2)(b), F.S.

²⁵ A second degree felony is punishable by up to 15 years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. ss. 775.082, 775.083, and 775.084, F.S.

²⁶ s. 817.625(2)(c), F.S. (stating, “Any person who violates subparagraph (a)1. or subparagraph (a)2. shall also be subject to the provisions of ss. 932.701-932.7062.”).

- A financial or retail security investigator employed by a merchant.

Finally, the bill makes conforming changes to the language regarding civil forfeiture in s. 817.625(2)(c), F.S., and to the Criminal Punishment Code Offense Severity Ranking Chart to incorporate references to the bill's newly-created skimming device offense.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2017.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues: The bill does not appear to have any impact on state revenues.
2. Expenditures: The Criminal Justice Impact Conference met on March 29, 2017, and determined the bill will have a positive insignificant impact on the prison population, meaning an increase of 10 or fewer prison beds.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues: The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government revenues.
2. Expenditures: The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government expenditures.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR: None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS: None.