

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/CS/CS/HB 681 Protection for Vulnerable Investors
SPONSOR(S): Commerce Committee; Health & Human Services Committee; Insurance & Banking Subcommittee; Donalds and Others
TIED BILLS: IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** CS/SB 662

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Insurance & Banking Subcommittee	12 Y, 0 N, As CS	Hinshelwood	Luczynski
2) Health & Human Services Committee	18 Y, 0 N, As CS	Langston	Calamas
3) Commerce Committee	23 Y, 1 N, As CS	Hinshelwood	Hamon

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Although investment fraud is not a new occurrence in the financial marketplace, recent economic forces such as the rise of technology and the information age have created an environment conducive to swindlers practicing their craft. In an effort to address financial exploitation of seniors, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), of which most securities broker-dealers are members, implemented rules to provide its members with the ability to place a hold on a disbursement of funds or securities from a customer's account if they have a reasonable basis to believe that financial exploitation of a "specified adult" has occurred, is occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted. The term "specified adult" refers to a natural person age 65 and older; or a natural person age 18 and older who the FINRA member reasonably believes has a mental or physical impairment that renders the individual unable to protect his or her own interests. These rules took effect February 5, 2018. However, they do not apply to broker-dealers and investment advisers who are not FINRA members.

Similar to the FINRA rules, the bill allows a dealer, investment adviser, or associated person to delay a transaction on, or disbursement of funds or securities from, the account of a specified adult or an account for which a specified adult is a beneficiary or beneficial owner if the dealer, investment adviser, or associated person reasonably believes that financial exploitation of the specified adult has occurred, is occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted in connection with the transaction or disbursement. A specified adult is an individual who is age 65 or older, or who meets the definition of "vulnerable adult" under the Adult Protective Services Act. The suspected exploitation must be immediately reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline if so required by the Adult Protective Services Act. All parties authorized to transact business on the account as well as any designated trusted contact must be contacted, unless such person is believed to be engaged in the suspected exploitation.

A delay expires in 15 business days but may be terminated sooner. The length of the hold may be shortened or extended by an agency or court of competent jurisdiction. The bill specifies minimum training requirements to educate employees on issues pertaining to exploitation of specified adults. A dealer, investment adviser, or associated person is presumed to be acting based upon a reasonable belief and is immune from civil or administrative liability, unless lack of such reasonable belief is shown by clear and convincing evidence.

The bill requires dealers, investment advisers, and associated persons to notify the Office of Financial Regulation (OFR), on a quarterly basis, of every delay placed and provide specified information. The OFR must annually report to the Governor, Senate President, and House Speaker a summary of the delays placed by dealers, investment advisers, and associated persons in the prior fiscal year.

The bill has no fiscal impact on local governments and an indeterminate fiscal impact on the private sector. The bill may have a negative impact on state expenditures.

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

STORAGE NAME: h0681e.COM

DATE: 2/22/2018

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

Federal Securities Regulation

The federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ('34 Act) requires registration of securities market participants like broker-dealers and exchanges.¹ Generally, any person acting as “broker” or “dealer” as defined in the '34 Act must be registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and join a self-regulatory organization (SRO), like the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) or a national securities exchange. The '34 Act broadly defines “broker” as “any person engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others,” which the SEC has interpreted to include involvement in any of the key aspects of a securities transaction, including solicitation, negotiation, and execution.² A “dealer” is “any person engaged in the business of buying and selling securities . . . for such person’s own account through a broker or otherwise.”³ Certain entities in the securities industry are often referred to as “broker-dealers” because the institution is a “broker” when executing trades on behalf of a customer, but is a “dealer” when executing trades for its own account. In addition to being registered with the SEC, broker-dealers must comply with state registration requirements.

State Securities Regulation

In addition to federal securities laws, “Blue Sky Laws” are state laws designed to protect investors against fraudulent sales practices and activities by requiring companies making offerings of securities to register their offerings before they can be sold in that state and by requiring licensure for brokerage firms, their brokers, and investment adviser representatives.⁴

In Florida, the Office of Financial Regulation’s (OFR’s) Division of Securities oversees the Securities and Investor Protection Act, ch. 517, F.S. (“the Act”), which regulates the offer and sale of securities in, to, or from Florida by firms, branch offices, and individuals affiliated with these firms.

The Act requires the following individuals or businesses to be registered with the OFR under s. 517.12, F.S., in order for such persons to sell or offer to sell any securities in or from offices in this state, or to sell securities to persons in this state from offices outside this state:⁵

- “Dealers,” which include:⁶
 - Any person, other than an associated person registered under ch. 517, F.S., who engages, either for all or part of her or his time, directly or indirectly, as broker or principal in the business of offering, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing or trading in securities issued by another person.
 - Any issuer who through persons directly compensated or controlled by the issuer engages, either for all or part of her or his time, directly or indirectly, in the business of offering or selling securities which are issued or are proposed to be issued by the issuer.

¹ 15 U.S.C. §§ 78c(4) and 78o; U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, *Guide to Broker-Dealer Registration*, <http://www.sec.gov/divisions/marketreg/bdguide.htm#I> (last visited Jan. 27, 2018).

² *Id.*

³ 15 U.S.C. §§ 78c(5).

⁴ U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, *Blue Sky Laws*, <http://www.sec.gov/answers/bluesky.htm> (last visited Jan. 27, 2018).

⁵ s. 517.12(1), F.S.

⁶ s. 517.021(6)(a), F.S. The term “dealer”, as defined under Florida law, encompasses the definitions of “broker” and “dealer” under federal law.

- “Investment advisers,” which:⁷
 - Include any person who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, and engages for all or part of her or his time, directly or indirectly, or through publications or writings, in the business of advising others as to the value of securities or as to the advisability of investments in, purchasing of, or selling of securities, except a dealer whose performance of these services is solely incidental to the conduct of her or his business as a dealer and who receives no special compensation for such services.
 - Does not include a “federal covered adviser.”⁸
- “Associated persons,” which include:⁹
 - With respect to a dealer or investment adviser, any of the following:
 - Any partner, officer, director, or branch manager of a dealer or investment adviser or any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions;
 - Any natural person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by such dealer or investment adviser, other than an employee whose function is only clerical or ministerial; or
 - Any natural person, other than a dealer, employed, appointed, or authorized by a dealer, investment adviser, or issuer to sell securities in any manner or act as an investment adviser as defined in s. 517.021, F.S.
 - With respect to a federal covered adviser, any person who is an investment adviser representative and who has a place of business in this state.

Vulnerability of Seniors to Investment Fraud

Although investment fraud is not a new occurrence in the financial marketplace, recent economic forces have created an environment conducive to swindlers practicing their craft.¹⁰ Such economic forces include:¹¹

- The decline of traditional pensions, which has resulted in fewer Americans relying on expert money managers to invest their retirement funds in a fast-moving and complex investment market.
- The rise of technology, which has made it significantly easier for scammers to reach a broad set of investors with sophisticated robotic and predictive telephone dialing, email, television, and social media.
- The rise of the information age, which has given scammers unlimited access to personal information about investors, making it easier for them to customize their messages and harder for investors to discern who is truly on their side.

In recent years, financial research has focused on understanding the vulnerability of seniors to investment fraud. In a 2012 study prepared for the FINRA Investor Education Foundation, adults 65 and older were found to be more likely to receive solicitations in the mail.¹² Survey respondents age 65 and older were more likely to be solicited for fraud, more likely to engage with potentially fraudulent financial opportunities, and more likely to have lost money.¹³

⁷ s. 517.021(14)(a), F.S.

⁸ s. 517.021(9) and (14)(b)9., F.S. A federal covered adviser must be registered under federal law and must provide a notice-filing to the OFR. ss. 517.021 and 517.1201, F.S.

⁹ s. 517.021(2), F.S.

¹⁰ Doug Shadel and Karla Pak, *AARP Investment Fraud Vulnerability Study*, at 3 (2017), available at https://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/surveys_statistics/econ/2017/investment-fraud-vulnerability.doi.10.26419%252Fres.00150.001.pdf (last visited Jan. 27, 2018).

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² FINRA Investor Education Foundation, *Financial Fraud and Fraud Susceptibility in the United States: Research Report from a 2012 National Survey*, at 11 (Sept. 2013), available at <https://www.saveandinvest.org/sites/default/files/Financial-Fraud-And-Fraud-Susceptibility-In-The-United-States.pdf> (last visited Jan. 27, 2018).

¹³ *Id.* at 17-18.

A more recent study sponsored by AARP sought to identify psychological, behavioral, and demographic risk factors that might make investors more vulnerable to investment fraud.¹⁴ The study identified the following psychological risk factors:¹⁵

- Belief that accumulation of wealth is an important measure of success in life.
- Openness to new opportunities presented by salespersons.
- Belief that the most profitable investments are those not regulated by the government.
- Belief in taking chances with one's money if those chances are likely to pay off.

Many behavioral factors that put victims at risk flow directly from the psychological risk factors above.¹⁶ The mindset of openness to sales pitches may result in signaling a desire to be pitched with investment opportunities.¹⁷ More fraud victims engaged in active trading of five or more trades in a year, and the victims were more likely to make remote investments.¹⁸ As for demographic risk factors, the study found that many more of the victims were older (age 70+), male, married, and veterans.¹⁹

FINRA Rules Relating to Financial Exploitation of Seniors

FINRA is an SRO regulated by the United States Security Exchange Commission. Most broker-dealers in the United States are members of FINRA. As members, such broker-dealers are subject to FINRA rules and examination by FINRA. In an effort to address financial exploitation of seniors, FINRA implemented rules to provide its members with a way to respond to situations in which they have a reasonable basis to believe that financial exploitation of a "specified adult" has occurred, is occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted.²⁰ The term "specified adult" refers to "a natural person age 65 and older; or . . . a natural person age 18 and older who the [FINRA] member reasonably believes has a mental or physical impairment that renders the individual unable to protect his or her own interests."²¹ Under the new rules, FINRA members have the ability to contact a customer's designated trusted contact person and, when appropriate, place a temporary hold on a disbursement of funds or securities from a customer's account.²² These rules took effect February 5, 2018.²³ However, they do not apply to broker-dealers and investment advisers who are not FINRA members.

Mandatory Reporting for Abuse or Exploitation of Vulnerable Adults

The Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) houses the Adult Protective Services Program (APS). APS is responsible for preventing further harm to vulnerable adults who are victims of abuse, neglect, exploitation, or self-neglect.²⁴ Florida law currently contains a mandatory reporting requirement in ch. 415, F.S., which states that any person "who knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that a vulnerable adult has been or is being abused, neglected, or exploited shall immediately report such knowledge or suspicion to the central abuse hotline."²⁵

A "vulnerable adult" is "a person 18 years of age or older whose ability to perform the normal activities of daily living or to provide for his or her own care or protection is impaired due to a mental, emotional,

¹⁴ Doug Shadel and Karla Pak, *supra* note 10, at 14.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.* at 15.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.* at 6 and 15.

²⁰ FINRA, *Regulatory Notice 17-11 (Financial Exploitation of Seniors)*, available at <https://www.finra.org/sites/default/files/Regulatory-Notice-17-11.pdf> (last visited Jan. 27, 2018).

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, *Protecting Vulnerable Adults*, <http://www.myflfamilies.com/service-programs/adult-protective-services/protecting-vulnerable-adults> (last visited Jan. 27, 2018).

²⁵ s. 415.1034(1)(a), F.S.

sensory, long-term physical, or developmental disability or dysfunction, or brain damage, or the infirmities of aging.”²⁶

“Exploitation” means a person who:²⁷

- Stands in a position of trust and confidence with a vulnerable adult and knowingly, by deception or intimidation, obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or use, a vulnerable adult’s funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive a vulnerable adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult; or
- Knows or should know that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent, and obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or use, the vulnerable adult’s funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the vulnerable adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult.

“Exploitation” may include, but is not limited to:²⁸

- Breaches of fiduciary relationships, such as the misuse of a power of attorney or the abuse of guardianship duties, resulting in the unauthorized appropriation, sale, or transfer of property;
- Unauthorized taking of personal assets;
- Misappropriation, misuse, or transfer of moneys belonging to a vulnerable adult from a personal or joint account; or
- Intentional or negligent failure to effectively use a vulnerable adult’s income and assets for the necessities required for that person’s support and maintenance.

The Florida Abuse Hotline screens allegations of child and adult abuse and neglect to determine whether the information meets the criteria of an abuse report.²⁹ If the criteria is met, a protective investigation is initiated to confirm whether or not there is evidence that abuse, neglect, or exploitation occurred; whether there is an immediate or long-term risk to the victim; and whether the victim needs additional services to safeguard his or her well-being.³⁰ APS services include:³¹

- On-site investigation of reports of alleged abuse, neglect, exploitation or self-neglect;
- Determination of immediate risk to the victim and provision of necessary emergency services;
- Evaluation of the need for and provision of protective supervision; and,
- Provision of on-going protective services.

A person who participates in making a report to the Florida Abuse Hotline or who participates in a judicial proceeding resulting therefrom “is presumed to be acting in good faith and, unless lack of good faith is shown by clear and convincing evidence, is immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that otherwise might be incurred or imposed.”³²

Effect of the Bill

The bill allows a dealer, investment adviser, or associated person to delay a transaction on, or a disbursement of funds or securities from, an account of a specified adult or an account for which a specified adult is a beneficiary or beneficial owner, if the dealer, investment adviser, or associated person reasonably believes that financial exploitation of the specified adult has occurred, is occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted in connection with the transaction or disbursement. The dealer’s, investment adviser’s, or associated person’s reasonable belief may be based on the facts and

²⁶ S. 415.102(28), F.S.

²⁷ S. 415.102(8), F.S.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ *Id.*

³² S. 415.1036(1), F.S.

circumstances observed in such dealer's, investment adviser's, or associated person's business relationship with the specified adult.

A specified adult is an individual who is age 65 or older, or who meets the definition of "vulnerable adult" under the Adult Protective Services Act (ch. 415, F.S.). The term "exploitation" means:

- With respect to a person who stands in a position of trust and confidence with a specified adult, knowingly, by deception or intimidation, obtaining or using, or endeavoring to obtain or use, the specified adult's funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the specified adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property for the benefit of someone other than the specified adult; or
- With respect to a person who knows or should know that a specified adult lacks the capacity to consent, obtaining or using, or endeavoring to obtain or use, the specified adult's funds, assets, or property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the specified adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the funds, assets, or property for the benefit of someone other than the specified adult.

"Exploitation" may include, but is not limited to:

- A breach of a fiduciary relationship, such as the misuse of a power of attorney or the abuse of guardianship duties, resulting in the unauthorized appropriation, sale, or transfer of property;
- An unauthorized taking of personal assets;
- Misappropriation, misuse, or transfer of moneys belonging to a specified adult from a personal or joint account; or
- Intentional or negligent failure to effectively use a specified adult's income and assets for the necessities required for that person's support and maintenance.

The bill adds dealers, investment advisers, and associated persons to the list of specified mandatory reporters under ch. 415, F.S. If the exploitation involves a specified adult who meets the definition of a "vulnerable adult" under ch. 415, F.S., the dealer, investment adviser, or associated person must immediately notify the DCF, via its central abuse hotline.³³

Additionally, within three business days after placing a delay, the dealer, investment adviser, or associated person must notify in writing all parties authorized to transact business on the account as well as any designated trusted contact³⁴ using the contact information provided³⁴ for the account, unless the dealer, investment adviser, or associated person reasonably believes that any such party engaged or is engaging in the suspected exploitation of the specified adult. Such notice must include at a minimum a description of the transaction or disbursement; a statement that a delay was placed on such transaction or disbursement pursuant to s. 517.34, F.S.; the basis for the reasonable belief regarding financial exploitation of the specified adult; and an explanation of the delay process.

A delay expires 15 business days after the date on which the delay was placed. The length of the delay may be shortened or extended at any time by an agency or court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing in the bill prevents a dealer, investment adviser, or associated person from terminating a delay after communication with the parties authorized to transact business on the account and any trusted contact on the account.

The bill requires dealers, investment advisers, and associated persons to notify the OFR, on a quarterly basis and on a form prescribed by commission rule, of every delay placed by the dealer, the investment adviser, or an associated person. The notice may not directly or indirectly identify the name or account number of the customer, parties authorized to transact business on the account, or any trusted contact on the account. The notice must include:

³³ Chapter 415, F.S., does not require a person to report suspected exploitation of an adult age 65 or older who does not meet the definition of vulnerable adult.

³⁴ The bill defines "trusted contact" to mean "a natural person 18 years of age or older whom the account owner has expressly identified in writing as a person who may be contacted about the account."

- The name and branch office address of the firm placing the delay on the transaction or disbursement.
- A general description of the reason why the dealer, investment adviser, or associated person placed the delay on the transaction or disbursement.
- The length of the delay on the transaction or disbursement and whether the transaction or disbursement was ultimately executed.

On or before October 1 of each year, the OFR must report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a summary of the information it received from dealers, investment advisers, and associated persons during the prior fiscal year. This annual reporting requirement expires October 1, 2023.

A dealer, investment adviser, or associated person subject to the jurisdiction of the OFR must make available to the OFR, upon request, all records relating to a delay or report made by the dealer, investment adviser, or associated person regarding the financial exploitation of a specified adult.

Before placing a delay on a transaction or disbursement pursuant to this section, a dealer or investment adviser must develop training policies or programs designed to educate associated persons on issues pertaining to exploitation and must conduct training of all associated persons accordingly. The training policies or programs must provide for all associated persons to initially receive a minimum of 1 hour of such training and must provide for all associated persons to receive a minimum of 1 hour of such training every 2 years thereafter. Such training must include components relating to recognition of indicators of exploitation, recognition of indicators of a vulnerable adult, the manner in which suspected exploitation must be reported to supervisory personnel and to the appropriate regulatory and law enforcement agencies,³⁵ and steps that may be taken to prevent exploitation. The dealer or investment adviser must maintain a written record of compliance with these training requirements.

Any dealer, investment adviser, or associated person who delays a transaction or disbursement, who provides records to an agency of competent jurisdiction, or who participates in a judicial or arbitration proceeding resulting therefrom is presumed to be acting based upon a reasonable belief and is immune from any civil or administrative liability that otherwise might be incurred or imposed, unless lack of such reasonable belief is shown by clear and convincing evidence. The bill does not create new rights or obligations of a dealer, investment adviser, or associated person under other applicable laws or rules. In addition, the bill does not limit the right of a dealer, investment adviser, or associated person to otherwise refuse or place a delay on a transaction or disbursement under other applicable laws or rules or under an applicable customer agreement. Absent a reasonable belief of exploitation, the bill does not alter a dealer's, investment adviser's, or associated person's obligation to comply with instructions from a client to close an account or transfer an account to another dealer, investment adviser, or associated person.

B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 415.1034, F.S., relating to mandatory reporting of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults; mandatory reports of death.

Section 2. Creates s. 517.34, F.S., relating to protection of specified adults.

Section 3. Provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

³⁵ The bill defines "law enforcement agency" to mean "an agency or political subdivision of this state or of the United States whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal laws of this state or the United States and whose agents and officers are empowered by law to conduct criminal investigations or to make arrests."

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

The OFR estimates that incorporating the quarterly report required by the bill into their Regulatory Enforcement and Licensing system would cost \$112,800 at a minimum.³⁶ This cost does not include potential costs of a surge in users filing through the public-facing portal.³⁷ However, the bill does not require that the form be incorporated into the Regulatory Enforcement and Licensing system or that information be submitted through the public-facing portal. The OFR also indicates that one additional full-time employee will be needed at a cost of \$74,572.32 in the first year and \$64,572.32 thereafter.³⁸

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

As permitted by the bill, the placement of a delay on a transaction or disbursement, may decrease losses to investors who are financially preyed upon because such a delay may prevent the money from ever getting into the hands of the bad actor. Once the bad actor receives the money, it is difficult, or in some cases impossible, to ever recover the money. Given the impossibility in quantifying avoidance of future losses to investors, the impact on the private sector is indeterminate.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. This bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

2. Other:

None.

³⁶ Email from Jamie Mongioli, Director of Communications and Governmental Relations for the OFR, RE: Fiscal Impact for CS/CS/CS HB 681 (Feb. 22, 2018).

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ Email from Jamie Mongioli, *supra* note 36.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill requires quarterly reporting of delays placed and provides rulemaking authority for the Financial Services Commission to adopt a form for such report.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On January 30, 2018, the Insurance and Banking Subcommittee considered one strike-all amendment, which was adopted, and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute:

- Permitted a delay to be placed on a disbursement of funds or securities from an account.
- Permitted a delay to be placed if the dealer, investment adviser, or associated person believes in good faith that financial exploitation of the specified adult will be attempted.
- Added “trusted contact” to the set of individuals who must be notified when a delay is placed on a transaction or disbursement.
- Required that such notice must be in writing and specifies minimum content for the notice.
- Clarified that reporting to the DCF is only required to the extent currently required by the Adult Protective Services Act.
- Specified that the dealer’s, investment adviser’s, or associated person’s good faith belief may be based on the facts and circumstances observed in such dealer’s, investment adviser’s, or associated person’s business relationship with the specified adult.
- Required that a dealer, investment adviser, or associated person subject to the jurisdiction of the OFR must make available to the OFR, upon request, all records relating to a delay or report made by the dealer, investment adviser, or associated person.
- Amended the scope of immunity granted by the statute.
- Provided minimum training requirements pertaining to financial exploitation of specified adults.
- Made other technical and clarifying changes.

On February 15, 2018, the Health and Human Services Committee considered two amendments, which were adopted, and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute:

- Required dealers, investment advisers, and associated persons to notify the OFR quarterly of every delay placed and provide specified information.
- Required that the OFR annually report to the Governor, Senate President, and House Speaker a summary of the delays placed by dealers, investment advisers, and associated persons in the prior fiscal year.
- Stated that nothing in the bill prevents a dealer, investment adviser, or associated person from terminating a delay after contact with the specified adult or trusted contact.

On February 22, 2018, the Commerce Committee considered one strike-all amendment, which was adopted, and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute:

- Specifies that securities dealers, investment advisers, and associated persons are mandatory reporters under the Adult Protective Services Act.
- Redefines the term “exploitation” and removes the definition of “records.”
- Changes all variations of “good faith belief” to variations of “reasonable belief.”
- Revises the requirements for notifying the Office of Financial Regulation of delays placed on a transaction or disbursement.
- Removes language authorizing a dealer, investment adviser, or associated person to extend a delay for up to 10 additional business days.
- Removes language authorizing a dealer, investment adviser, or associated persons to provide records to the DCF or a law enforcement agency at their request.
- Removes language authorizing the DCF to inform the reporting party of the status of an investigation and any final disposition.

- Revises minimum training requirements.
- Specifies that, absent a reasonable belief of exploitation, a dealer, investment adviser, or associated person is obligated to comply with instructions from a client to close or transfer an account.
- Makes other technical changes.

The staff analysis has been updated to reflect the committee substitute.