

# SENATE BILL REPORT

## SHB 1327

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As Reported by Senate Committee On:  
Financial Institutions, Housing & Insurance, March 26, 2013

**Title:** An act relating to licensing and enforcement provisions applicable to money transmitters.

**Brief Description:** Addressing licensing and enforcement provisions applicable to money transmitters.

**Sponsors:** House Committee on Business & Financial Services (originally sponsored by Representatives Kirby, Ryu and Santos; by request of Department of Financial Institutions).

**Brief History:** Passed House: 3/07/13, 97-0.

**Committee Activity:** Financial Institutions, Housing & Insurance: 3/21/13, 3/26/13 [DP].

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### SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, HOUSING & INSURANCE

**Majority Report:** Do pass.

Signed by Senators Hobbs, Chair; Mullet, Vice Chair; Benton, Ranking Member; Fain, Hatfield, Nelson and Roach.

**Staff:** Alison Mendiola (786-7483)

**Background:** The Department of Financial Institutions (DFI) regulates the money transmission and currency exchange businesses, collectively referred to as money services, under the Uniform Money Services Act (Act). The Act states that it is the intent of the Legislature to establish a state system of licensure and regulation to ensure the safe and sound operation of money transmission and currency exchange businesses, to ensure that these businesses are not used for criminal purposes, to promote confidence in the state's financial system, and to protect the public interest.

Money transmission is the receipt of money for the purpose of transmitting or delivering the money to another location, regardless of whether it is inside or outside the United States. The transmission or delivery of the money can take place by any means, including wire, facsimile, or electronic transfer.

Currency exchange is the exchange of the money of one government for the money of another government, or holding oneself out as being able to complete such an exchange. Various types of businesses are exempt from the definition.

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*This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.*

Generally. Money transmitters and currency exchangers must meet licensing requirements that are largely identical. However, money transmitters are subject to bonding and net worth requirements not applicable to currency exchangers. Also, currency exchangers do not need a license if total business revenues obtained from currency exchange do not exceed 5 percent.

Money Transmitter License Application. An application for a money transmitter license must contain specified information, including the following:

- a ten-year employment history of the designated responsible individual;
- fingerprints of the responsible individual, upon request by the Director of DFI (Director);
- a list of any criminal convictions sustained by the responsible individual during the preceding ten years;
- documentation that the proposed responsible individual either is a citizen of the United States or has the necessary legal work status as an immigrant;
- a list of the authorized delegates;
- a description of the source of the money or credit to be used in conducting the business;
- a description of any licensing problems in other states involving the responsible individual;
- information regarding any bankruptcy or receivership affecting the responsible individual;
- if the applicant is a business entity, specific additional information about the entity; and
- any other information required by DFI, by rule.

Prior to issuing a license, the Director must conduct an investigation of the responsible person for the applicant and find that it is in the best interest of the public to allow the applicant to engage in the money services business. The investigation must include the following:

- an examination of the applicant's background, financial profile, experience, competence, character, and general fitness; and
- a determination that neither the applicant nor its proposed employees are listed by the federal government as persons who pose a potential threat of committing terrorist acts or financing terrorist acts.

Exemptions. Certain entities are specifically exempt from the Act. The Director may waive the licensing provisions of the Act when the Director determines it necessary to facilitate commerce and protect consumers.

Prohibited Practices. It is a violation of the Act for a money services provider or an employee to engage in specified prohibited practices, including the following:

- engaging in trade practices that are unfair or deceptive, including bait and switch advertising or sales practices;
- committing fraud or misrepresentation;
- creating false or deceptive documents or records; and
- failing to file reports or records required by law.

Money Laundering and Governmental Reporting Requirements. A money services licensee must comply with:

- money laundering laws;
- record keeping laws; and
- suspicious transaction reporting requirements.

Financial Requirements. Money transmitters are required to maintain the following:

- a surety bond, or other acceptable security;
- a portfolio of permissible investments; and
- a tangible net worth, set in rule, of at least \$10,000 but not exceeding \$3 million.

Authority of the Director. The Director may examine and investigate money service provider licensees. The Director may take a wide range of regulatory actions for violations of the Act or rules to implement the Act. The Director may adopt rules to implement the Act. There are criminal penalties for certain violations of the Act.

Background Checks for Financial Professionals. A variety of financial professionals are required by state or federal law to undergo a background check, including fingerprinting. This group includes people who work at banks, credit unions, consumer loan companies, escrow agents, mortgage brokers, and insurance producers.

**Summary of Bill:** At the time of application for an initial license and upon license renewal, an applicant must provide identifying information, including fingerprints, to DFI regarding each applicant's officers, directors, and owners. This does not apply if the applicant or its corporate parents are publicly traded entities.

The officers, directors, and owners are subject to a state and national criminal background check. DFI can only disseminate this background information to criminal justice agencies.

A licensee must provide contact information for all persons that are authorized to provide money services on behalf of the licensee.

The Director is expressly given the authority and administrative discretion to administer and interpret the Act to fulfill the stated intent of the Legislature.

Several definitions are modified and language throughout the Act is conformed to those changed definitions.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Available.

**Committee/Commission/Task Force Created:** No.

**Effective Date:** Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

**Staff Summary of Public Testimony:** PRO: This bill was worked on with money transmitters. Historically, there was a problem with smaller money transmitters accessing

loans through banks. Hopefully the fingerprinting requirements will help smaller money transmitters build relationships with lenders.

**Persons Testifying:** PRO: Deb Bortner, DFI.