By Senator Hays

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

1920

2122

23

24

2526

27

28

29

20-01479-12 20121894

A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission; amending s. 215.37, F.S.; providing for the deposit of certain fees, charges, and fines relating to loan originators and mortgage brokers into the Professional Regulation Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; providing for a type two transfer of the administration of ch. 494, F.S., relating to loan originators and mortgage brokers, from the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending ss. 494.001, 494.0011, 494.0012, 494.00125, 494.0013, 494.00135, 494.0014, 494.0016, 494.00165, 494.00172, 494.00173, 494.0023, 494.0025, 494.00255, 494.0028, 494.00296, 494.00312, 494.00313, 494.00321, 494.00322, 494.00331, 494.0035, 494.0036, 494.0038, 494.004, 494.00421, 494.00611, 494.00612, 494.0063, 494.0066, 494.00665, 494.0067, 494.0069, 494.00721, 494.0076, 494.0079, 494.00795, and 494.00797, F.S.; conforming terminology and making technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 516.01, F.S.; deleting the definitions of the terms "commission," "office," "license," "licensee," and "control person" and defining the term "lender"; amending s. 516.02, F.S.; deleting a prohibition against engaging in the business of making consumer finance loans unless the person is licensed and otherwise authorized to make

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38 39

40 41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

4950

51

52

5354

55

56

57

58

20-01479-12 20121894

such loans; prohibiting a pawnbroker from making loans under ch. 516, F.S.; making technical and grammatical changes; repealing s. 516.03, F.S., relating to procedures for applying for a license to make consumer finance loans; amending ss. 516.031 and 516.035, F.S.; conforming terminology and making technical and grammatical changes; repealing s. 516.05, F.S., relating to procedures to apply for, to renew, or to reactivate a license to make consumer finance loans; repealing s. 516.07, F.S., relating to grounds for the denial of a license to make consumer finance loans or grounds for disciplinary action; repealing s. 516.11, F.S., relating to the authority of the Office of Financial Regulation to make investigations and examinations relating to consumer finance loans; repealing s. 516.12, F.S., relating to a requirement that a person who is licensed to make consumer finance loans maintain books, accounts, and records; amending ss. 516.15 and 516.16, F.S.; conforming terminology and making technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 516.19, F.S.; conforming a penalty provision; amending s. 516.21, F.S.; conforming terminology and making technical and grammatical changes; repealing s. 516.22, F.S., relating to the authority of the Financial Services Commission to adopt rules and furnish certified copies of a license, regulation, or order; repealing s. 516.221, F.S., relating to the liability of a person who in good faith relies on an order, declaratory statement, or rule issued by the

60

61 62

63

64

65

66 67

68

6970

71

72

73

7475

76

77

78

79

80

81

8283

84

85

86

87

20-01479-12 20121894

Office of Financial Regulation or the Financial Services Commission; repealing s. 516.23, F.S., relating to the authority of the Office of Financial Regulation to issue subpoenas, bring enforcement actions, and adopt rules; repealing s. 516.27, F.S., relating to preexisting contracts; amending s. 516.31, F.S.; deleting a provision that requires a purchaser of retail installment contracts to be licensed under ch. 520, F.S.; making technical and grammatical changes; repealing s. 516.32, F.S., relating to a requirement that the Office of Financial Regulation promote a consumer credit counseling service; creating s. 516.38, F.S.; authorizing a borrower under a consumer finance loan to bring an action to recover damages, including punitive damages, attorney fees, and costs; amending s. 520.02, F.S.; deleting the definitions of "branch," "commission," "control person," "office," "person," and "principal place of business"; making technical and grammatical changes; repealing s. 520.03, F.S., relating to a requirement that a person engaging in the business of a motor vehicle retail installment seller have a license; amending s. 520.12, F.S.; deleting provisions subjecting a person to criminal penalties for engaging in specified acts or in the business of a retail installment seller without a license; making technical and grammatical changes; deleting an exception to a violation of the requirement that a seller deliver or mail to the buyer a copy of the contract; amending s.

89

90 91

92

93

9495

96 97

98 99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

20-01479-12 20121894

520.31, F.S.; deleting definitions for the terms "branch," "commission," "control person," "office," and "principal place of business"; repealing s. 520.32, F.S., relating to a requirement that a person engaging in the business of a retail seller engaging in the business of retail installment contracts be licensed by the Office of Financial Regulation; amending s. 520.34, F.S.; deleting a reference to the Financial Services Commission; deleting provisions limiting the application of requirements for retail installment contracts; making technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 520.39, F.S.; deleting a provision that subjects a person to criminal penalties for engaging in specified acts or for engaging in the business of a retail seller engaging in retail installment transactions without a license; making technical and grammatical changes; repealing s. 520.41, F.S., relating to the application of certain provisions of ch. 520, F.S., to contracts or accounts in effect before a certain date; repealing s. 520.52, F.S., relating to a requirement that a person engaging in the business of a sales finance company or operating a branch office of a sales finance company be licensed by the Office of Financial Regulation; amending s. 520.57, F.S.; deleting a provision that subjects a person to criminal penalties for engaging in specified acts or in the business of a sales finance company without a license; making technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 520.61,

118

119120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135136

137

138

139

140141

142

143

144

145

20-01479-12 20121894

F.S.; deleting the definitions of the terms "branch," "commission," "control person," and "office"; making technical and grammatical changes; repealing s. 520.63, F.S., relating to a requirement that a person who engages in or transacts business as a home improvement finance seller be licensed by the Office of Financial Regulation; repealing s. 520.68, F.S., relating to exceptions to requirements for a person to have a home improvement finance seller's license; repealing s. 520.69, F.S., relating to a requirement that a person engaged in the home improvement business have a license; amending s. 520.76, F.S.; deleting a reference to the Financial Services Commission; making technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 520.81, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the Financial Services Commission prescribe the form of a certificate of completion of a home improvement; amending s. 520.98, F.S.; deleting a provision that subjects a person to criminal penalties for engaging in specified acts or for engaging in the business of a home improvement finance seller or a sales finance company without a license; making technical and grammatical changes; repealing part V of ch. 520, F.S., relating to the regulation of sales and finance by the Office of Financial Regulation; providing for a type two transfer of the administration of ch. 537, F.S., relating to title loans, from the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission to the Department of Business and

147

148

149

150151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164165

166

167

168

169170

171

172173

174

20-01479-12 20121894

Professional Regulation; amending ss. 537.001 and 537.002, F.S.; conforming terminology and making technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 537.003, F.S.; deleting the definitions of the terms "commission" and "office" and defining the term "department" to mean the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending s. 537.004, F.S.; conforming terminology; deleting a requirement that certain funds relating to the regulation of title loans be deposited in the Regulator Trust Fund of the Office of Financial Regulation; amending ss. 537.005 and 537.006, F.S.; conforming terminology; amending ss. 537.008, 537.009, 537.011, 537.012, 537.013, 537.015, 537.016, and 537.017, F.S.; conforming terminology; repealing part V of ch. 559, F.S., relating to commercial collection; providing for a type two transfer of the administration of part VI of ch. 559, F.S., relating to consumer collection practices, from the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; amending ss. 559.55, 559.553, 559.555, 559.556, 559.563, 559.565, 559.725, 559.726, 559.727, 559.730, and 559.785, F.S.; conforming terminology and cross-references; making technical and grammatical changes; amending s. 687.14, F.S.; deleting the definitions of the terms "commission" and "office"; repealing s. 687.144, F.S., relating to the authority of the Office of Financial Regulation to make investigations and examinations and 20-01479-12 20121894

issue subpoenas relating to interest, usury, and lending practices; repealing s. 687.145, F.S., relating to the authority of the Office of Financial Regulation to bring actions to enjoin acts in violation of certain laws regulating interest, usury, and lending practices; repealing s. 687.148, F.S., relating to requirements for the Office of Financial Regulation to administer and enforce ch. 687, F.S.; amending ss. 17.20, 20.165, 28.246, 205.1971, 402.33, 501.604, 501.976, 520.13, 560.309, 560.406, 634.271, 681.102, 687.12, 697.05, 721.11, 832.10, and 938.35, F.S.; conforming cross-references to changes made by the act; making technical and grammatical changes; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 215.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

215.37 Department of Business and Professional Regulation and the boards to be financed from fees collected; deposit of funds; service charge; appropriation.—

(1) All fees, licenses, and other charges assessed to practitioners of professions, as defined in chapter 455, by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation or a board within the department shall be collected by the department and shall be deposited in the State Treasury into the Professional Regulation Trust Fund to the credit of the department.

(2) The regulation of professions as defined in s. 455.01

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228229

230

231

232

20-01479-12 20121894

by the department shall be financed solely from revenue collected by it from fees and other charges and deposited in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund, and all such revenue is hereby appropriated to the department. However, it is legislative intent that each profession shall operate within its anticipated fees.

- (3) The department shall be charged a service charge pursuant to chapter 215 on funds deposited in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund.
- (4) The department shall submit a balanced legislative budget for its regulation of professions, as defined in chapter 455, by division and operating budgets as required of all governmental subdivisions in chapters 215 and 216, to be based upon anticipated revenues. Prior to development of the department's budget request to the Legislature, the department shall request that each board submit its proposed budget for the operation of the board, the board's office, and other activities or expanded programs of the board for possible inclusion in the department's budget request. Prior to submission of the department's budget request to the Legislature, each board, at a regularly scheduled board meeting, shall review the proposed request related to its regulation of a profession, as defined in chapter 455, and either approve the proposed request or submit to the secretary written exceptions to the department's proposed budget. Any board making such exceptions must specify its objections, the reasons for such exceptions, and proposed alternatives to the department's request. The secretary shall consider all exceptions. When a majority of boards agree on an exception, the secretary shall make adjustments to the

20-01479-12 20121894

department's budget request related to its regulation of professions, as defined in chapter 455, to reflect the majority position. If appropriate, the secretary shall file an exception on behalf of the department. The secretary shall submit to the Legislature the department's amended budget request along with any unresolved exceptions.

- (5) The department shall maintain separate accounts in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund, as provided in s. 455.219, for every profession within the department.
- (6) The department shall maintain a separate account in the Professional Regulation Trust Fund to receive all fees, charges, and fines collected pursuant to ss. 494.001-494.0077, except as provided in s. 494.00172.

Section 2. All of the powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, and property; unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds; administrative authority; administrative rules; pending issues; and existing contracts of the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services

Commission for the administration of chapter 494, Florida

Statutes, relating to loan originators and mortgage brokers, are transferred by a type two transfer, pursuant to s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 3. Section 494.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 494.001 Definitions.—As used in ss. 494.001-494.0077, the term:
- (1) "Borrower" means a person obligated to repay a mortgage loan and includes, but is not limited to, a coborrower or

20-01479-12 20121894___

262 cosignor.

263

264

265

266

267268

269

270

2.71

272

273274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284285

286

287288

289

290

- (2) "Branch manager" means the licensed loan originator in charge of, and responsible for, the operation of the branch office of a mortgage broker or mortgage lender.
- (3) "Branch office" means a location, other than a mortgage broker's or mortgage lender's principal place of business:
- (a) The address of which appears on business cards, stationery, or advertising used by the licensee in connection with business conducted under this chapter;
- (b) At which the licensee's name, advertising or promotional materials, or signage suggests that mortgage loans are originated, negotiated, funded, or serviced; or
- (c) At which mortgage loans are originated, negotiated, funded, or serviced by a licensee.
 - (4) "Commission" means the Financial Services Commission.
- $\underline{(4)}$ "Contract loan processor" means an individual who is licensed under part II of this chapter as a loan originator, who is an independent contractor for a mortgage broker or mortgage lender, and who engages only in loan processing.
- (5) (6) "Control person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, trust, or other organization that possesses the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. The term includes, but is not limited to:
- (a) A company's executive officers, including the president, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operations officer, chief legal officer, chief compliance officer, director, and other individuals having similar status

20-01479-12 20121894___

291 or functions.

(b) For a corporation, each shareholder that, directly or indirectly, owns 10 percent or more or that has the power to vote 10 percent or more, of a class of voting securities unless the applicant is a publicly traded company.

- (c) For a partnership, all general partners and limited or special partners that have contributed 10 percent or more or that have the right to receive, upon dissolution, 10 percent or more of the partnership's capital.
 - (d) For a trust, each trustee.
- (e) For a limited liability company, all elected managers and those members that have contributed 10 percent or more or that have the right to receive, upon dissolution, 10 percent or more of the partnership's capital.
 - (f) Principal loan originators.
- (6)(7) "Credit report" means any written, oral, or other information obtained from a consumer reporting agency as described in the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, which bears on an individual's credit worthiness, credit standing, or credit capacity. A credit score alone, as calculated by the reporting agency, is not considered a credit report.
- (7)(8) "Credit score" means a score, grade, or value that is derived by using data from a credit report in any type of model, method, or program, whether electronically, in an algorithm, in a computer software or program, or by any other process for the purpose of grading or ranking credit report data.
- (8) "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

20-01479-12 20121894

(9) "Depository institution" has the same meaning as in s.
(3) (c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and includes any credit union.

- (10) "Financial audit report" means a report prepared in connection with a financial audit that is conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards prescribed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants by a certified public accountant licensed to do business in the United States, and which must include:
- (a) Financial statements, including notes related to the financial statements and required supplementary information, prepared in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles.
- (b) An expression of opinion regarding whether the financial statements are presented in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles, or an assertion to the effect that such an opinion cannot be expressed and the reasons.
- (11) "In-house loan processor" means an individual who is an employee of a mortgage broker or a mortgage lender who engages only in loan processing.
- (12) "Institutional investor" means a depository institution, real estate investment trust, insurance company, real estate company, accredited investor as defined in 17 C.F.R. ss. 230.501 et seq., mortgage broker or mortgage lender licensed under this chapter, or other business entity that invests in mortgage loans, including a secondary mortgage market institution including, without limitation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375 376

377

20-01479-12 20121894

349 Corporation, and the Government National Mortgage Association, 350 conduits, investment bankers, and any subsidiary of such entities.

- (13) "Loan commitment" or "commitment" means a statement by the lender setting forth the terms and conditions upon which the lender is willing to make a particular mortgage loan to a particular borrower.
- (14) "Loan modification" means a modification to an existing loan. The term does not include a refinancing transaction.
- (15) "Loan origination fee" means the total compensation from any source received by a mortgage broker acting as a loan originator. Any payment for processing mortgage loan applications must be included in the fee and must be paid to the mortgage broker.
- (16) "Loan originator" means an individual who, directly or indirectly, solicits or offers to solicit a mortgage loan, accepts or offers to accept an application for a mortgage loan, negotiates or offers to negotiate the terms or conditions of a new or existing mortgage loan on behalf of a borrower or lender, or negotiates or offers to negotiate the sale of an existing mortgage loan to a noninstitutional investor for compensation or gain. The term includes an individual who is required to be licensed as a loan originator under the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008. The term does not include an employee of a mortgage broker or mortgage lender whose duties are limited to physically handling a completed application form or transmitting a completed application form to a lender on behalf of a prospective borrower.

20-01479-12 20121894

(17) "Loan processing" means:

- (a) Receiving, collecting, distributing, and analyzing information common for the processing of a mortgage loan; or
- (b) Communicating with a consumer to obtain information necessary for the processing of a mortgage loan if such communication does not include offering or negotiating loan rates or terms, or counseling consumers about residential mortgage loan rates or terms.
- (18) "Lock-in agreement" means an agreement whereby the lender guarantees for a specified number of days or until a specified date the availability of a specified rate of interest or specified formula by which the rate of interest will be determined or specific number of discount points will be given, if the loan is approved and closed within the stated period of time.
- (19) "Making a mortgage loan" means closing a mortgage loan in a person's name, advancing funds, offering to advance funds, or making a commitment to advance funds to an applicant for a mortgage loan.
- (20) "Material change" means a change that would be important to a reasonable borrower in making a borrowing decision, and includes a change in the interest rate previously offered a borrower, a change in the type of loan offered to a borrower, or a change in fees to be charged to a borrower resulting in total fees greater than \$100.
- (21) "Mortgage broker" means a person conducting loan originator activities through one or more licensed loan originators employed by the mortgage broker or as independent contractors to the mortgage broker.

20-01479-12 20121894

(22) "Mortgage lender" means a person making a mortgage loan or servicing a mortgage loan for others, or, for compensation or gain, directly or indirectly, selling or offering to sell a mortgage loan to a noninstitutional investor.

- (23) "Mortgage loan" means any:
- (a) Residential loan primarily for personal, family, or household use which is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other equivalent consensual security interest on a dwelling, as defined in s. 103(v) of the federal Truth in Lending Act, or for the purchase of residential real estate upon which a dwelling is to be constructed;
- (b) Loan on commercial real property if the borrower is an individual or the lender is a noninstitutional investor; or
- (c) Loan on improved real property consisting of five or more dwelling units if the borrower is an individual or the lender is a noninstitutional investor.
- (24) "Mortgage loan application" means the submission of a borrower's financial information in anticipation of a credit decision, which includes the borrower's name, the borrower's monthly income, the borrower's social security number to obtain a credit report, the property address, an estimate of the value of the property, the mortgage loan amount sought, and any other information deemed necessary by the loan originator. An application may be in writing or electronically submitted, including a written record of an oral application.
- (25) "Net worth" means total assets minus total liabilities pursuant to United States generally accepted accounting principles.
 - (26) "Noninstitutional investor" means an investor other

20-01479-12 20121894

436 than an institutional investor.

(27) "Office" means the Office of Financial Regulation.

(27) (28) "Principal loan originator" means the licensed loan originator in charge of, and responsible for, the operation of a mortgage lender or mortgage broker, including all of the activities of the mortgage lender's or mortgage broker's loan originators, in-house loan processors, and branch managers, whether employees or independent contractors.

(28) (29) "Principal place of business" means a mortgage broker's or mortgage lender's primary business office, the street address, or physical location that is designated on the application for licensure or any amendment to such application.

(29) (30) "Registered loan originator" means a loan originator who is employed by a depository institution, by a subsidiary that is owned and controlled by a depository institution and regulated by a federal banking agency, or by an institution regulated by the Farm Credit Administration, and who is registered with and maintains a unique identifier through the registry.

(30) (31) "Registry" means the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry, which is the mortgage licensing system developed and maintained by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators for the licensing and registration of loan originators.

 $\underline{\text{(31)}}$ "Relative" means any of the following, whether by the full or half blood or by adoption:

(a) A person's spouse, father, mother, children, brothers, and sisters.

20-01479-12 20121894

(b) The father, mother, brothers, and sisters of the person's spouse.

- (c) The spouses of the person's children, brothers, or sisters.
- (32) "Servicing endorsement" means authorizing a mortgage lender to service a loan for more than 4 months.
- (33) (34) "Servicing a mortgage loan" means to receive, cause to be received, or transferred for another, installment payments of principal, interest, or other payments pursuant to a mortgage loan.
- $\underline{(34)}$ "Substantial fault of the borrower" means that the borrower:
- (a) Failed to provide information or documentation required by the lender or broker in a timely manner;
- (b) Provided information, in the application or subsequently, which upon verification proved to be significantly inaccurate, causing the need for review or further investigation by the lender or broker;
- (c) Failed to produce by the date specified by the lender all documentation specified in the commitment or closing instructions as being required for closing; or
- (d) Failed to be ready, willing, or able to close the loan by the date specified by the lender or broker.

For purposes of this definition, a borrower is considered to have provided information or documentation in a timely manner if such information and documentation was received by the lender within 7 days after the borrower received a request for same, and information is considered significantly inaccurate if the

20-01479-12 20121894

correct information materially affects the eligibility of the borrower for the loan for which application is made.

(35)(36) "Ultimate equitable owner" means an individual who, directly or indirectly, owns or controls an ownership interest in a corporation, a foreign corporation, an alien business organization, or any other form of business organization, regardless of whether the individual owns or controls such interest through one or more individuals or one or more proxies, powers of attorney, nominees, corporations, associations, partnerships, trusts, joint stock companies, or other entities or devices, or any combination thereof.

Section 4. Section 494.0011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0011 Powers and duties of the <u>department</u> commission and office.—

- (1) The $\underline{\text{department}}$ of $\underline{\text{office}}$ shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of ss. 494.001-494.0077.
- (2) The <u>department</u> commission may adopt rules to administer parts I, II, and III of this chapter, including rules:
- (a) Requiring electronic submission of any forms, documents, or fees required by this act.
- (b) Relating to compliance with the S.A.F.E. Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008, including rules to:
- 1. Require loan originators, mortgage brokers, mortgage lenders, and branch offices to register through the registry.
- 2. Require the use of uniform forms that have been approved by the registry, and any subsequent amendments to such forms if the forms are substantially in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. Uniform forms that the department commission may

527

528

529

530

531532

533

534535

536

537

538

539

540

541542

543544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

20-01479-12 20121894

523 adopt include, but are not limited to:

- a. Uniform Mortgage Lender/Mortgage Broker Form, MU1.
- 525 b. Uniform Mortgage Biographical Statement & Consent Form, 526 MU2.
 - c. Uniform Mortgage Branch Office Form, MU3.
 - d. Uniform Individual Mortgage License/Registration & Consent Form, MU4.
 - 3. Require the filing of forms, documents, and fees in accordance with the requirements of the registry.
 - 4. Prescribe requirements for amending or surrendering a license or other activities as the <u>department</u> commission deems necessary for the <u>department's</u> office's participation in the registry.
 - 5. Prescribe procedures that allow a licensee to challenge information contained in the registry.
 - 6. Prescribe procedures for reporting violations of this chapter and disciplinary actions on licensees to the registry.
 - (c) Establishing time periods during which a loan originator, mortgage broker, or mortgage lender license applicant under part II or part III is barred from licensure due to prior criminal convictions of, or guilty or nolo contendere pleas by, any of the applicant's control persons, regardless of adjudication.
 - 1. The rules must provide:
 - a. Permanent bars for felonies involving fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, or money laundering;
 - b. A 15-year disqualifying period for felonies involving
 moral turpitude;
 - c. A 7-year disqualifying period for all other felonies;

20-01479-12 20121894

552 and

d. A 5-year disqualifying period for misdemeanors involving fraud, dishonesty, or any other act of moral turpitude.

- 2. The rules may provide for an additional waiting period due to dates of imprisonment or community supervision, the commitment of multiple crimes, and other factors reasonably related to the applicant's criminal history.
- 3. The rules may provide for mitigating factors for crimes identified in sub-subparagraph 1.b. However, the mitigation may not result in a period of disqualification less than 7 years. The rule may not mitigate the disqualifying periods in subsubparagraphs 1.a., 1.c., and 1.d.
- 4. An applicant is not eligible for licensure until the expiration of the disqualifying period set by rule.
- 5. Section 112.011 is not applicable to eligibility for licensure under this part.
- (3) Except as provided in s. 494.00172, all fees, charges, and fines collected pursuant to ss. 494.001-494.0077 shall be deposited in the <u>Professional Regulation</u> Regulatory Trust Fund of the department office.
- (4) The <u>department</u> office shall participate in the registry and shall regularly report to the registry violations of this chapter, disciplinary actions, and other information deemed relevant by the department office under this chapter.
- Section 5. Section 494.0012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 494.0012 Investigations; complaints; examinations.-
- (1) The <u>department</u> of emay conduct an investigation of any person whenever the department of the has reason to believe,

20-01479-12 20121894

either upon complaint or otherwise, that any violation of ss. 494.001-494.0077 has been committed or is about to be committed.

- (2) Any person having reason to believe that a provision of this act has been violated may file a written complaint with the department office setting forth details of the alleged violation.
- (3) (a) The <u>department</u> office may, at intermittent periods, conduct examinations of any licensee or other person under the provisions of ss. 494.001-494.0077.
- (b) The <u>department</u> office shall conduct all examinations at a convenient location in this state unless the <u>department</u> office determines that it is more effective or cost-efficient to perform an examination at the licensee's out-of-state location. For an examination performed at the licensee's out-of-state location, the licensee shall pay the travel expense and per diem subsistence at the rate provided by law for up to thirty 8-hour days per year for each <u>department</u> office examiner who participates in such an examination. However, if the examination involves or reveals fraudulent conduct by the licensee, the licensee shall pay the travel expense and per diem subsistence provided by law, without limitation, for each participating examiner.

Section 6. Section 494.00125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00125 Public records exemptions.-

- (1) INVESTIGATIONS OR EXAMINATIONS.-
- (a) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, information relative to an investigation or examination by the department office pursuant to this chapter, including any

62.0

20-01479-12 20121894

consumer complaint received by the <u>department</u> of the Department of Financial Services, is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) until the investigation or examination is completed or ceases to be active. For purposes of this subsection, an investigation or examination is considered active if the <u>department</u> office or any law enforcement or administrative agency is proceeding with reasonable dispatch and has a reasonable good faith belief that the investigation or examination may lead to the filing of an administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding or to the denial or conditional grant of a license.

- (b) This subsection does not prohibit the disclosure of information that is filed with the <u>department</u> office as a normal condition of licensure and <u>that</u> which, but for the investigation or examination, would be subject to s. 119.07(1).
- (c) Except as necessary for the <u>department</u> office to enforce the provisions of this chapter, a consumer complaint and other information relative to an investigation or examination shall remain confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) after the investigation or examination is completed or ceases to be active to the extent disclosure would:
- 1. Jeopardize the integrity of another active investigation or examination.
- 2. Reveal the name, address, telephone number, social security number, or any other identifying number or information of any complainant, customer, or account holder.
 - 3. Disclose the identity of a confidential source.
 - 4. Disclose investigative techniques or procedures.
 - 5. Reveal a trade secret as defined in s. 688.002.

20-01479-12 20121894

(d) If <u>department</u> office personnel are or have been involved in an investigation or examination of such nature as to endanger their lives or physical safety or that of their families, the home addresses, telephone numbers, places of employment, and photographs of such personnel, together with the home addresses, telephone numbers, photographs, and places of employment of spouses and children of such personnel and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such personnel are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1).

- (e) This subsection does not prohibit the <u>department</u> office from providing confidential and exempt information to any law enforcement or administrative agency. Any law enforcement or administrative agency receiving confidential and exempt information in connection with its official duties shall maintain the confidentiality of the information if it would otherwise be confidential.
- (f) All information obtained by the <u>department</u> office from any person which is only made available to the <u>department</u> office on a confidential or similarly restricted basis shall be confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1).
- (g) If information subject to this subsection is offered in evidence in any administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding, the presiding officer may prevent the disclosure of information that would be confidential pursuant to paragraph (c).
- (h) A privilege against civil liability is granted to a person who furnishes information or evidence to the <u>department</u> office, unless such person acts in bad faith or with malice in providing such information or evidence.

20-01479-12 20121894

(2) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.—All audited financial statements submitted pursuant to ss. 494.001-494.0077 are confidential and exempt from the requirements of s. 119.07(1), except that office employees may have access to such information in the administration and enforcement of ss. 494.001-494.0077 and such information may be used by department office personnel in the prosecution of violations under ss. 494.001-494.0077.

- (3) CREDIT INFORMATION. -
- (a) Credit history information and credit scores held by the <u>department</u> office and related to licensing under ss. 494.001-494.0077 are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (b) Credit history information and credit scores made confidential and exempt pursuant to paragraph (a) may be provided by the <u>department</u> office to another governmental entity having oversight or regulatory or law enforcement authority.
- (c) This subsection does not apply to information that is otherwise publicly available.
- (d) This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2015, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 7. Section 494.0013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0013 Injunction to restrain violations.

(1) The <u>department</u> of the may bring action through its own counsel in the name and on behalf of the state against any person who has violated or is about to violate any provision of ss. 494.001-494.0077 or any rule of the <u>department</u> commission or

698

699

700

701

702

703

704

705

706

707

708

709 710

711

712

713

714

715

716

717

718719

720

721

722

723

724

725

20-01479-12 20121894

order of the <u>department</u> office issued under ss. 494.001-494.0077 to enjoin the person from continuing in or engaging in any act in furtherance of the violation.

- (2) In any injunctive proceeding, the court may, on due showing by the <u>department</u> office, issue a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum requiring the attendance of any witness and requiring the production of any books, accounts, records, or other documents and materials that appear necessary to the expeditious resolution of the application for injunction.
- (3) In addition to all other means provided by law for the enforcement of any temporary restraining order, temporary injunction, or permanent injunction issued in any such court proceeding, the court has the power and jurisdiction, upon application of the department office, to impound, and to appoint a receiver or administrator for, the property, assets, and business of the defendant, including, but not limited to, the books, records, documents, and papers appertaining thereto. Such receiver or administrator, when appointed and qualified, has all powers and duties as to custody, collection, administration, winding up, and liquidation of the property and business as are from time to time conferred upon him or her by the court. In any such action, the court may issue an order staying all pending suits and enjoining any further suits affecting the receiver's or administrator's custody or possession of the property, assets, and business, or the court, in its discretion and with the consent of the chief judge of the circuit, may require that all such suits be assigned to the circuit court judge who appoints the receiver or administrator.
 - Section 8. Section 494.00135, Florida Statutes, is amended

20-01479-12 20121894

726 to read:

494.00135 Subpoenas.-

- (1) The department office may:
- (a) Issue and serve subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all books, accounts, records, and other documents and materials relevant to an examination or investigation conducted by the department office. The department office, or its authorized representative, may administer oaths and affirmations to any person.
- (b) Seek subpoenas or subpoenas duces tecum from any court to command the appearance of witnesses and the production of books, accounts, records, and other documents or materials at a time and place named in the subpoenas, and an authorized representative of the <u>department</u> of the <u>office</u> may serve such subpoenas.
- or subpoena duces tecum issued by the <u>department</u> office, the <u>department</u> office may petition the court in the county where the person subpoenaed resides or has his or her principal place of business for an order requiring the person to appear, testify, or produce such books, accounts, records, and other documents as are specified in the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum.
- (a) The court may grant injunctive relief restraining the person from advertising, promoting, soliciting, entering into, offering to enter into, continuing, or completing a mortgage loan or servicing a mortgage loan.
- (b) The court may grant such other relief, including, but not limited to, the restraint, by injunction or appointment of a

20-01479-12 20121894

receiver, of any transfer, pledge, assignment, or other disposition of the person's assets or any concealment, alteration, destruction, or other disposition of books, accounts, records, or other documents and materials as the court deems appropriate, until the person has fully complied with the subpoena duces tecum and the <u>department</u> office has completed its investigation or examination.

- (c) The court may order the refund of any fees collected in a mortgage loan transaction if books and documents substantiating the transaction are not produced or cannot be produced.
- (d) If it appears to the <u>department</u> office that compliance with a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum issued is essential and otherwise unavailable to an investigation or examination, the <u>department</u> office may apply to the court for a writ of ne exeat pursuant to s. 68.02.
- (e) The <u>department</u> of the may seek a writ of attachment to obtain all books, accounts, records, and other documents and materials relevant to an examination or investigation.
- (3) The <u>department</u> office is entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. 51.011, and the court shall advance such cause on its calendar. Attorney Attorney's fees and any other costs incurred by the <u>department</u> office to obtain an order granting, in whole or in part, a petition for enforcement of a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum shall be taxed against the subpoenaed person, and failure to comply with such order is a contempt of court.

Section 9. Section 494.0014, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20-01479-12 20121894

494.0014 Cease and desist orders; refund orders.-

- (1) The <u>department</u> office may issue and serve upon any person an order to cease and desist and to take corrective action if it has reason to believe the person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate any provision of ss. 494.001-494.0077, any rule or order issued under ss. 494.001-494.0077, or any written agreement between the person and the <u>department office</u>. All procedural matters relating to issuance and enforcement of such order are governed by the Administrative Procedure Act.
- (2) The <u>department</u> of the refund of any fee directly or indirectly assessed and charged on a mortgage loan transaction which is unauthorized or exceeds the maximum fee specifically authorized in ss. 494.001-494.0077, or any amount collected for the payment of third-party fees which exceeds the cost of the service provided.

Section 10. Section 494.0016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0016 Books, accounts, and records; maintenance; examinations by the <u>department</u> office.—

- (1) Each licensee shall maintain, at the principal place of business designated on the license, all books, accounts, records, and documents necessary to determine the licensee's compliance with ss. 494.001-494.0077.
- (2) The <u>department</u> of the may authorize maintenance of records at a location other than a principal place of business. The <u>department</u> of the may require books, accounts, and records to be produced and available at a reasonable and convenient location in this state.

20-01479-12 20121894

(3) All books, accounts, records, documents, and receipts for expenses paid by the licensee on behalf of the borrower, including each closing statement signed by a borrower, shall be preserved and kept available for examination by the <u>department</u> office for at least 3 years after the date of original entry.

(4) The <u>department</u> commission may prescribe by rule the minimum information to be shown in the books, accounts, records, and documents of licensees so that such records will enable the <u>department</u> office to determine the licensee's compliance with ss. 494.001-494.0077. In addition, the <u>department</u> commission may prescribe by rule requirements for the destruction of books, accounts, records, and documents retained by the licensee after completion of the time period specified in subsection (3).

Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 494.00165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00165 Prohibited advertising; record requirements.-

(2) Each person required to be licensed under this chapter must maintain a record of samples of each of its advertisements, including commercial scripts of each radio or television broadcast, for examination by the <u>department</u> of each 2 years after the date of publication or broadcast.

Section 12. Section 494.00172, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00172 Mortgage Guaranty Trust Fund; payment of fees and claims.—A nonrefundable fee is imposed on each application for a mortgage broker, mortgage lender, or loan originator license and on each annual application for a renewal of such license. For a loan originator, the initial and renewal fee is \$20. For mortgage brokers and lenders, the initial and renewal fee is

20-01479-12 20121894

\$100. This fee is in addition to the regular application or renewal fee assessed and shall be deposited into the Mortgage Guaranty Trust Fund of the <u>department</u> of the payment of claims in accordance with this section.

- (1) If the amount in the trust fund exceeds \$5 million, the additional fee shall be discontinued and may not be reimposed until the fund is reduced to below \$1 million pursuant to disbursements made in accordance with this section.
- (2) A borrower in a mortgage loan transaction is eligible to seek recovery from the trust fund if all of the following conditions are met:
- (a) The borrower has recorded a final judgment issued by a state court wherein the cause of action against a licensee under this chapter was based on a violation of this chapter and the damages were the result of that violation.
- (b) The borrower has caused a writ of execution to be issued upon such judgment, and the officer executing the judgment has made a return showing that no personal or real property of the judgment debtor liable to be levied upon in satisfaction of the judgment can be found or that the amount realized on the sale of the judgment debtor's property pursuant to such execution is insufficient to satisfy the judgment.
- (c) The borrower has made all reasonable searches and inquiries to ascertain whether the judgment debtor possesses real or personal property or other assets subject to being sold or applied in satisfaction of the judgment, and has discovered no such property or assets; or he or she has discovered property and assets and has taken all necessary action and proceedings for the application thereof to the judgment, but the amount

20-01479-12 20121894

realized is insufficient to satisfy the judgment.

(d) The borrower has applied any amounts recovered from the judgment debtor, or from any other source, to the damages awarded by the court.

- (e) The borrower, at the time the action was instituted, gave notice and provided a copy of the complaint to the department office by certified mail. The requirement of a timely giving of notice may be waived by the department office upon a showing of good cause.
- (f) The act for which recovery is sought occurred on or after January 1, 2011.
- (3) The requirements of subsection (2) are not applicable if the licensee upon which the claim is sought has filed for bankruptcy or has been adjudicated bankrupt. However, the claimant must file a proof of claim in the bankruptcy proceedings and must notify the <u>department office</u> by certified mail of the claim by enclosing a copy of the proof of claim and all supporting documents.
- (4) Any person who meets all of the conditions in subsection (2) may apply to the <u>department</u> office for payment from the trust fund equal to the unsatisfied portion of that person's judgment or \$50,000, whichever is less, but only to the extent that the amount reflected in the judgment is for actual or compensatory damages, plus any attorney attorney's fees and costs awarded by the trial court which have been determined by the court, and the documented costs associated with attempting to collect the judgment. Actual or compensatory damages may not include postjudgment interest. Attorney Attorney's fees may not exceed \$5,000 or 20 percent of the actual or compensatory

20-01479-12 20121894

damages, whichever is less. If actual or compensatory damages, plus attorney attorney's fees and costs, exceed \$50,000, actual or compensatory damages must be paid first. The cumulative payment for actual or compensatory damages, plus attorney attorney's fees and costs, may not exceed \$50,000 as described in this section.

- (a) A borrower may not collect more than \$50,000 from the trust fund for any claim regardless of the number of licensees liable for the borrower's damages.
- (b) Payments for claims are limited in the aggregate to \$250,000 against any one licensee under this chapter. If the total claims exceed the aggregate limit of \$250,000, the department of shall prorate payments based on the ratio that a claim bears to the total claims filed.
- (c) Payments shall be made to all persons meeting the requirements of subsection (2) 2 years after the date the first complete and valid notice is received by the <u>department</u> office. Persons who give notice after 2 years and who otherwise comply with the conditions precedent to recovery may recover from any remaining portion of the \$250,000 aggregate as provided in this subsection, with claims being paid in the order notice was received until the \$250,000 aggregate has been disbursed.
- (d) The claimant shall assign his or her right, title, and interest in the judgment, to the extent of his or her recovery from the fund, to the <u>department</u> of each and shall record, at his or her own expense, the assignment of judgment in every county where the judgment is recorded.
- (e) If the money in the fund is insufficient to satisfy any valid claim or portion thereof, the <u>department</u> office shall

20-01479-12 20121894

satisfy such unpaid claim or portion as soon as a sufficient amount of money has been deposited in the trust fund. If there is more than one unsatisfied claim outstanding, such claims shall be paid in the order in which the claims were filed with the department office.

(f) The payment of any amount from the fund in settlement of a claim or in satisfaction of a judgment against a licensee constitutes prima facie grounds for the revocation of the license.

Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 494.00173, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00173 Mortgage Guaranty Trust Fund; creation.-

(1) The Mortgage Guaranty Trust Fund is created within, and shall be administered by, the <u>Department of Business and Professional Regulation</u> Office of Financial Regulation.

Section 14. Subsection (3) of section 494.0023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0023 Conflicting interest.

(3) The <u>department</u> commission may adopt rules to administer the disclosure requirements of this section. The rules must consider the disclosure requirements of the federal Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, 12 U.S.C. ss. 2601 et seq.; the federal Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 1601 et seq.; and related federal regulations.

Section 15. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (5) of section 494.0025, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

494.0025 Prohibited practices.—It is unlawful for any person:

(1) To act as a loan originator in this state without a

20-01479-12 20121894

current, active license issued by the $\underline{\text{department}}$ $\underline{\text{office}}$ pursuant to part II of this chapter.

- (2) To act as a mortgage broker in this state without a current, active license issued by the <u>department</u> of the pursuant to part II of this chapter.
- (3) To act as a mortgage lender in this state without a current, active license issued by the <u>department</u> office pursuant to part III of this chapter.
- (5) In any matter within the jurisdiction of the <u>department</u> office, to knowingly and willfully falsify, conceal, or cover up by a trick, scheme, or device a material fact, make any false or fraudulent statement or representation, or make or use any false writing or document, knowing the same to contain any false or fraudulent statement or entry.

Section 16. Paragraphs (t), (v), and (w) of subsection (1) and subsections (2), (8), and (9) of section 494.00255, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

494.00255 Administrative penalties and fines; license violations.—

- (1) Each of the following acts constitutes a ground for which the disciplinary actions specified in subsection (2) may be taken against a person licensed or required to be licensed under part II or part III of this chapter:
- (t) Payment to the <u>department</u> office for a license or permit with a check or electronic transmission of funds which is dishonored by the applicant's or licensee's financial institution.
- (v) Failure to maintain, preserve, and keep available for examination all books, accounts, or other documents required by

20-01479-12 20121894

987 ss. 494.001-494.0077 and the rules of the department commission.

- (w) Refusal to permit an investigation or examination of books and records, or refusal to comply with <u>a department</u> an $\frac{\partial f}{\partial f}$ subpoena or subpoena duces tecum.
- (2) If the <u>department</u> of finds a person in violation of any act specified in this section, it may enter an order imposing one or more of the following penalties:
 - (a) Issuance of a reprimand.
- (b) Suspension of a license, subject to reinstatement upon satisfying all reasonable conditions imposed by the <u>department</u> office.
 - (c) Revocation of a license.
 - (d) Denial of a license.
- (e) Imposition of a fine in an amount up to \$25,000 for each count or separate offense.
- (f) An administrative fine of up to \$1,000 per day, but not to exceed \$25,000 cumulatively, for each day that:
- 1. A mortgage broker or mortgage lender conducts business at an unlicensed branch office.
- 2. An unlicensed person acts as a loan originator, a mortgage broker, or a mortgage lender.
- (8) Pursuant to s. 120.60(6), the <u>department</u> office may summarily suspend the license of a loan originator, mortgage broker, or mortgage lender if the <u>department</u> office has reason to believe that a licensee poses an immediate, serious danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare. The arrest of the licensee, or the mortgage broker or the mortgage lender's control person, for any felony or any crime involving fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, money laundering, or any other act

20-01479-12 20121894

of moral turpitude is deemed sufficient to constitute an immediate danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare. Any proceeding for the summary suspension of a license must be conducted by the secretary commissioner of the department of designee, who shall issue the final summary order.

(9) The <u>department</u> office may deny any request to terminate or withdraw any license application or license if the <u>department</u> office believes that an act that would be a ground for license denial, suspension, restriction, or revocation under this chapter has been committed.

Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 494.0028, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0028 Arbitration.

(3) All agreements subject to this section must provide the noninstitutional investor or borrower with the option to elect arbitration before the American Arbitration Association or other independent nonindustry arbitration forum. Any other nonindustry arbitration forum may apply to the <u>department office</u> to allow such forum to provide arbitration services. The <u>department office</u> shall grant the application if the applicant's fees, practices, and procedures do not materially differ from those of the American Arbitration Association.

Section 18. Subsection (1) of section 494.00296, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00296 Loan modification.

- (1) PROHIBITED ACTS.—When offering or providing loan modification services, a loan originator, mortgage broker, or mortgage lender may not:
 - (a) Engage in or initiate loan modification services

1048

1049

1050

1051

1052

1053

1054

1055

1056

1057

1058

1059

1060

10611062

1063

1064

10651066

1067

1068

1069

1070

1071

1072

1073

20-01479-12 20121894

without first executing a written agreement for loan modification services with the borrower;

- (b) Execute a loan modification without the consent of the borrower after the borrower is made aware of each modified term; or
- (c) Solicit, charge, receive, or attempt to collect or secure payment, directly or indirectly, for loan modification services before completing or performing all services included in the agreement for loan modification services. A fee may be charged only if the loan modification results in a material benefit to the borrower. The <u>department commission</u> may adopt rules to provide guidance on what constitutes a material benefit to the borrower.

Section 19. Section 494.00312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00312 Loan originator license.-

- (1) An individual who acts as a loan originator must be licensed under this section.
- (2) In order to apply for a loan originator license, an applicant must:
- (a) Be at least 18 years of age and have a high school diploma or its equivalent.
- (b) Complete a 20-hour prelicensing class approved by the registry.
- (c) Pass a written test developed by the registry and administered by a provider approved by the registry.
- (d) Submit a completed license application form as prescribed by department commission rule.
 - (e) Submit a nonrefundable application fee of \$195, and the

20-01479-12 20121894

\$20 nonrefundable fee if required by s. 494.00172. Application fees may not be prorated for partial years of licensure.

- (f) Submit fingerprints in accordance with rules adopted by the department commission:
- 1. The fingerprints may be submitted to the registry, the <u>department</u> of the registry or the department office.
- 2. The <u>department</u> office may contract with a third-party vendor to provide live-scan fingerprinting in lieu of a paper fingerprint card.
- 3. A state criminal history background check must be conducted through the Department of Law Enforcement, and a federal criminal history background check must be conducted through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- 4. All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement must be submitted electronically and entered into the statewide automated fingerprint identification system established in s. 943.05(2)(b) and available for use in accordance with s. 943.05(2)(g) and (h). The <u>department office</u> shall pay an annual fee to the Department of Law Enforcement to participate in the system and inform the Department of Law Enforcement of any person whose fingerprints are no longer required to be retained.
- 5. The costs of fingerprint processing, including the cost of retaining the fingerprints, shall be borne by the person subject to the background check.
- 6. The <u>department</u> office is responsible for reviewing the results of the state and federal criminal history checks and determining whether the applicant meets licensure requirements.

20-01479-12 20121894

(g) Authorize the registry to obtain an independent credit report on the applicant from a consumer reporting agency, and transmit or provide access to the report to the <u>department</u> office. The cost of the credit report shall be borne by the applicant.

- (h) Submit additional information or documentation requested by the <u>department</u> office and required by rule concerning the applicant. Additional information may include documentation of pending and prior disciplinary and criminal history events, including arrest reports and certified copies of charging documents, plea agreements, judgments and sentencing documents, documents relating to pretrial intervention, orders terminating probation or supervised release, final administrative agency orders, or other comparable documents that may provide the <u>department</u> office with the appropriate information to determine eligibility for licensure.
- (i) Submit any other information required by the registry for the processing of the application.
- (3) An application is considered received for the purposes of s. 120.60 upon the <u>department's</u> office's receipt of all documentation from the registry, including the completed application form, documentation of completion of the prelicensure class, test results, criminal history information, and independent credit report, as well as the license application fee, the fee required by s. 494.00172, and all applicable fingerprinting processing fees.
- (4) The <u>department</u> office shall issue a loan originator license to each person who is not otherwise ineligible and who meets the requirements of this section. However, it is a ground

20-01479-12 20121894

1132 for denial of licensure if the applicant:

- (a) Has committed any violation specified in ss. 494.001-494.0077, or is the subject of a pending felony criminal prosecution or a prosecution or an administrative enforcement action, in any jurisdiction, which involves fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, money laundering, or any other act of moral turpitude.
- (b) Has failed to demonstrate the character, general fitness, and financial responsibility necessary to command the confidence of the community and warrant a determination that the applicant will operate honestly, fairly, and efficiently.
- 1. If the <u>department</u> office has information that could form the basis for license denial under this paragraph, before denying the license, the <u>department</u> office must notify the applicant in writing of the specific items of concern and provide the applicant with an opportunity to explain the circumstances surrounding the specific items and provide any information that the applicant believes is relevant to the <u>department's</u> office's determination.
- 2. For purposes of evaluating adverse information found in an applicant's credit report, the information must be considered within the totality of the circumstances. Information provided by the applicant under subparagraph 1., or information obtained by the <u>department office</u> by other means, may be used to provide a context for the adverse items. For example, the adverse items may have resulted from factors that do not necessarily reflect negatively upon the applicant's character, general fitness, or financial responsibility.
 - 3. The <u>department</u> office may not use a credit score or the

20-01479-12 20121894

absence or insufficiency of credit history information to determine character, general fitness, or financial responsibility.

- 4. If information contained in a credit report is used as the basis for denying a license, the <u>department</u> office shall, in accordance with s. 120.60(3), provide with particularity the grounds or basis for denial. The use of the terms "poor credit history," "poor credit rating," or similar language does not meet the requirements of this paragraph.
- (5) The <u>department</u> office may not issue a license to an applicant who has had a loan originator license or its equivalent revoked in any jurisdiction.
- (6) A loan originator license shall be annulled pursuant to s. 120.60 if it was issued by the <u>department</u> office by mistake. A license must be reinstated if the applicant demonstrates that the requirements for obtaining the license under this chapter have been satisfied.
- (7) All loan originator licenses must be renewed annually by December 31 pursuant to s. 494.00313. If a person holding an active loan originator license has not applied to renew the license on or before December 31, the loan originator license expires on December 31. If a person holding an active loan originator license has applied to renew the license on or before December 31, the loan originator license remains active until the renewal application is approved or denied. A loan originator is not precluded from reapplying for licensure upon expiration of a previous license.

Section 20. Section 494.00313, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20-01479-12 20121894

494.00313 Loan originator license renewal.-

- (1) In order to renew a loan originator license, a loan originator must:
- (a) Submit a completed license renewal form as prescribed by department commission rule.
- (b) Submit a nonrefundable renewal fee of \$150, the \$20 nonrefundable fee if required by s. 494.00172, and nonrefundable fees to cover the cost of further fingerprint processing and retention as set forth in department commission rule.
- (c) Provide documentation of completion of at least 8 hours of continuing education in courses reviewed and approved by the registry.
- (d) Authorize the registry to obtain an independent credit report on the licensee from a consumer reporting agency, and transmit or provide access to the report to the <u>department</u> office. The cost of the credit report shall be borne by the licensee.
- (e) Submit any additional information or documentation requested by the <u>department</u> office and required by rule concerning the licensee. Additional information may include documentation of pending and prior disciplinary and criminal history events, including arrest reports and certified copies of charging documents, plea agreements, judgments and sentencing documents, documents relating to pretrial intervention, orders terminating probation or supervised release, final administrative agency orders, or other comparable documents that may provide the <u>department</u> office with the appropriate information to determine eligibility for renewal of licensure.
 - (2) The $\underline{\text{department}}$ $\underline{\text{office}}$ may not renew a loan originator

1223

1224

1225

1226

1227

1228

1229

1230

12311232

1233

1234

1235

1236

1237

1238

1239

1240

1241

12421243

1244

1245

1246

1247

20-01479-12 20121894

license unless the loan originator continues to meet the minimum requirements for initial licensure pursuant to s. 494.00312 and adopted rule.

Section 21. Section 494.00321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00321 Mortgage broker license.-

- (1) Each person who acts as a mortgage broker must be licensed in accordance with this section.
- (2) In order to apply for a mortgage broker license, an applicant must:
- (a) Submit a completed license application form as prescribed by department commission rule.
- (b) Designate a qualified principal loan originator on the application form who meets the requirements of s. 494.0035.
- (c) Submit a nonrefundable application fee of \$425, and the \$100 nonrefundable fee if required by s. 494.00172. Application fees may not be prorated for partial years of licensure.
- (d) Submit fingerprints for each of the applicant's control persons in accordance with rules adopted by the <u>department</u> commission:
- 1. The fingerprints may be submitted to the registry, the <u>department</u> of a vendor acting on behalf of the registry or the department office.
- 2. The <u>department</u> office may contract with a third-party vendor to provide live-scan fingerprinting in lieu of a paper fingerprint card.
- 3. A state criminal history background check must be conducted through the Department of Law Enforcement, and a federal criminal history background check must be conducted

20-01479-12 20121894

1248 through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- 4. All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement must be submitted electronically and entered into the statewide automated fingerprint identification system established in s. 943.05(2)(b) and available for use in accordance with s. 943.05(2)(g) and (h). The department of shall pay an annual fee to the Department of Law Enforcement to participate in the system and inform the Department of Law Enforcement of any person whose fingerprints are no longer required to be retained.
- 5. The costs of fingerprint processing, including the cost of retaining the fingerprints, shall be borne by the person subject to the background check.
- 6. The <u>department</u> office is responsible for reviewing the results of the state and federal criminal history checks and determining whether the applicant meets licensure requirements.
- (e) Authorize the registry to obtain an independent credit report on each of the applicant's control persons from a consumer reporting agency, and transmit or provide access to the report to the <u>department</u> office. The cost of the credit report shall be borne by the applicant.
- (f) Submit additional information or documentation requested by the <u>department</u> office and required by rule concerning the applicant or a control person of the applicant. Additional information may include documentation of pending and prior disciplinary and criminal history events, including arrest reports and certified copies of charging documents, plea agreements, judgments and sentencing documents, documents relating to pretrial intervention, orders terminating probation

20-01479-12 20121894

or supervised release, final administrative agency orders, or other comparable documents that may provide the <u>department</u> office with the appropriate information to determine eligibility for licensure.

- (g) Submit any other information required by the registry for the processing of the application.
- (3) An application is considered received for the purposes of s. 120.60 upon the <u>department's</u> office's receipt of all documentation from the registry, including the completed application form, criminal history information, and independent credit report, as well as the license application fee, the fee required by s. 494.00172, and all applicable fingerprinting processing fees.
- (4) The <u>department</u> office shall issue a mortgage broker license to each person who is not otherwise ineligible and who meets the requirements of this section. However, it is a ground for denial of licensure if the applicant or one of the applicant's control persons:
- (a) Has committed any violation specified in ss. 494.001-494.0077, or is the subject of a pending felony criminal prosecution or a prosecution or an administrative enforcement action, in any jurisdiction, which involves fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, money laundering, or any other act of moral turpitude.
- (b) Has failed to demonstrate the character, general fitness, and financial responsibility necessary to command the confidence of the community and warrant a determination that the applicant will operate honestly, fairly, and efficiently.
 - 1. If the department office has information that could form

20-01479-12 20121894

the basis for license denial under this paragraph, before denying the license, the <u>department</u> office must notify the applicant in writing of the specific items of concern and provide the applicant with an opportunity to explain the circumstances surrounding the specific items and provide any information that the applicant believes is relevant to the department's office's determination.

- 2. For purposes of evaluating adverse information found in an applicant's credit report, the information must be considered within the totality of the circumstances. Information provided by the applicant under subparagraph 1., or information obtained by the <u>department office</u> by other means, may be used to provide a context for the adverse items. For example, the adverse items may have resulted from factors that do not necessarily reflect negatively upon the applicant's character, general fitness, or financial responsibility.
- 3. The <u>department</u> office may not use a credit score or the absence or insufficiency of credit history information to determine character, general fitness, or financial responsibility.
- 4. If information contained in a credit report is used as the basis for denying a license, the <u>department</u> office shall, in accordance with s. 120.60(3), provide with particularity the grounds or basis for denial. The use of the terms "poor credit history," "poor credit rating," or similar language does not meet the requirements of this paragraph.
- (5) The <u>department</u> office shall deny a license if the applicant has had a mortgage broker license, or its equivalent, revoked in any jurisdiction, or if any of the applicant's

20-01479-12 20121894

control persons has had a loan originator license, or its equivalent, revoked in any jurisdiction.

- (6) A mortgage broker license shall be annulled pursuant to s. 120.60 if it was issued by the <u>department</u> office by mistake. A license must be reinstated if the applicant demonstrates that the requirements for obtaining the license under this chapter have been satisfied.
- (7) All mortgage broker licenses must be renewed annually by December 31 pursuant to s. 494.00322. If a person holding an active mortgage broker license has not applied to renew the license on or before December 31, the mortgage broker license expires on December 31. If a person holding an active mortgage broker license has applied to renew the license on or before December 31, the mortgage broker license remains active until the renewal application is approved or denied. A mortgage broker is not precluded from reapplying for licensure upon expiration of a previous license.

Section 22. Section 494.00322, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00322 Mortgage broker license renewal.-

- (1) In order to renew a mortgage broker license, a mortgage broker must:
- (a) Submit a completed license renewal form as prescribed by department commission rule.
- (b) Submit a nonrefundable renewal fee of \$375, the \$100 nonrefundable fee if required by s. 494.00172, and nonrefundable fees to cover the cost of further fingerprint processing and retention as set forth in department commission rule.
 - (c) Submit fingerprints in accordance with s.

20-01479-12 20121894

1364 494.00321(2)(d) for any new control persons who have not been screened.

- (d) Authorize the registry to obtain an independent credit report on each of the licensee's control persons from a consumer reporting agency, and transmit or provide access to the report to the <u>department</u> office. The cost of the credit report shall be borne by the licensee.
- (e) Submit any additional information or documentation requested by the <u>department</u> office and required by rule concerning the licensee or a control person of the licensee. Additional information may include documentation of pending and prior disciplinary and criminal history events, including arrest reports and certified copies of charging documents, plea agreements, judgments and sentencing documents, documents relating to pretrial intervention, orders terminating probation or supervised release, final administrative agency orders, or other comparable documents that may provide the <u>department</u> office with the appropriate information to determine eligibility for renewal of licensure.
- (2) The <u>department</u> office may not renew a mortgage broker license unless the licensee continues to meet the minimum requirements for initial licensure pursuant to s. 494.00321 and adopted rule.

Section 23. Subsection (2) of section 494.00331, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00331 Loan originator and loan processor employment.-

(2) CONTRACT LOAN PROCESSORS.—Subsection (1) does not apply to a contract loan processor who has a declaration of intent to act solely as a contract loan processor on file with the

20-01479-12 20121894

<u>department</u> of the declaration of intent must be on a form as prescribed by department commission rule.

- (a) A loan originator may withdraw his or her declaration of intent. The withdrawal of declaration of intent must be on such form as prescribed by department commission rule.
- (b) A declaration of intent or a withdrawal of declaration of intent is effective upon receipt by the department office.
- (c) The fee earned by a contract loan processor may be paid to the company that employs the loan processor without violating the restriction in s. 494.0025(7) requiring fees or commissions to be paid to a licensed mortgage broker or mortgage lender or a person exempt from licensure under this chapter.

Section 24. Section 494.0035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0035 Principal loan originator and branch manager for mortgage broker.—

(1) Each mortgage broker must be operated by a principal loan originator who shall have full charge, control, and supervision of the mortgage broker. The principal loan originator must have been licensed as a loan originator for at least 1 year before being designated as the principal loan originator, or must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department office that he or she has been actively engaged in a mortgage-related business for at least 1 year before being designated as a principal loan originator. Each mortgage broker must keep the department office informed of the person designated as the principal loan originator as prescribed by department commission rule. If the designation is inaccurate, the mortgage broker shall be deemed to be operated under the

20-01479-12 20121894

full charge, control, and supervision of each officer, director, or ultimate equitable owner of a 10-percent or greater interest in the mortgage broker, or any other person in a similar capacity. A loan originator may not be a principal loan originator for more than one mortgage broker at any given time.

(2) Each branch office of a mortgage broker must be operated by a branch manager who shall have full charge, control, and supervision of the branch office. The designated branch manager must be a licensed loan originator pursuant to s. 494.00312. Each branch office must keep the department office informed of the person designated as the branch manager as prescribed by department commission rule, which includes documentation of the individual's acceptance of such responsibility. If the designation is inaccurate, the branch office shall be deemed to be operated under the full charge, control, and supervision of each officer, director, or ultimate equitable owner of a 10-percent or greater interest in the mortgage broker, or any other person in a similar capacity.

Section 25. Section 494.0036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0036 Mortgage broker branch office license.-

- (1) Each branch office of a mortgage broker must be licensed under this section.
- (2) The <u>department</u> office shall issue a mortgage broker branch office license to a mortgage broker licensee after the <u>department</u> office determines that the licensee has submitted a completed application for a branch office in a form prescribed by <u>department</u> commission rule and payment of an initial nonrefundable branch office license fee of \$225 per branch

20-01479-12 20121894

office. Application fees may not be prorated for partial years of licensure. The branch office license shall be issued in the name of the mortgage broker that maintains the branch office. An application is considered received for purposes of s. 120.60 upon receipt of a completed application form as prescribed by department commission rule, and the required fees.

(3) A branch office license must be renewed annually at the time of renewing the mortgage broker license under s. 494.00322. A nonrefundable branch renewal fee of \$225 per branch office must be submitted at the time of renewal.

Section 26. Subsection (2) of section 494.0038, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0038 Loan origination and mortgage broker fees and disclosures.—

- (2) If the mortgage broker is to receive any payment of any kind from the mortgage lender, the maximum total dollar amount of the payment must be disclosed to the borrower in the written mortgage broker agreement as described in paragraph (1)(a). The department commission may prescribe by rule an acceptable form for disclosure of brokerage fees received from the lender. The agreement must state the nature of the relationship with the lender, describe how compensation is paid by the lender, and describe how the mortgage interest rate affects the compensation paid to the mortgage broker.
- (a) The exact amount of any payment of any kind by the lender to the mortgage broker must be disclosed in writing to the borrower within 3 business days after the mortgage broker is made aware of the exact amount of the payment from the lender but not less than 3 business days before the execution of the

20-01479-12 20121894

closing or settlement statement. The licensee bears the burden of proving such notification was provided to the borrower.

Notification is waived if the exact amount of the payment is accurately disclosed in the written mortgage broker agreement.

(b) The <u>department</u> commission may prescribe by rule the form of disclosure of brokerage fees.

Section 27. Subsection (1) of section 494.004, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.004 Requirements of licensees.-

- (1) Each licensee under this part shall report to the department office:
- (a) In writing, any conviction of, or plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any felony or any crime or administrative violation that involves fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, money laundering, or any other act of moral turpitude, in any jurisdiction, by the licensee or any control person within 30 days after the date of conviction, entry of a plea of nolo contendere, or final administrative action.
- (b) In a form prescribed by rule of the <u>department</u> commission, any conviction of, or plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, any felony committed by the licensee or any control person within 30 days after the date of conviction or the date the plea of nolo contendere is entered.
- (c) Any action in bankruptcy, voluntary or involuntary, within 30 days after the action is instituted.
- (d) On a form prescribed by rule of the <u>department</u> commission, any change to the information contained in any initial application form or any amendment to the application

20-01479-12 20121894

1509 within 30 days after the change is effective.

(e) Any change in the principal loan originator, any addition or subtraction of a control person, or any change in the form of business organization, by written amendment in the form and at the time the <u>department</u> commission specifies by rule.

(f) Any addition of a control person who has not previously filed a Uniform Mortgage Biographical Statement & Consent Form, MU2, or has not previously complied with the fingerprinting and credit report requirements of ss. 494.00321 and 494.00322, is subject to the provisions of these sections. If, after the addition of a control person, the <u>department office</u> finds that the licensee does not continue to meet licensure requirements, the <u>department office</u> may bring an administrative action in accordance with s. 494.00255 to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

Section 28. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 494.00421, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00421 Fees earned upon obtaining a bona fide commitment.—Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 494.001-494.0077, any mortgage broker which contracts to receive a loan origination fee from a borrower upon obtaining a bona fide commitment shall accurately disclose in the mortgage broker agreement:

(7) (a) The following statement, in at least 12-point boldface type immediately above the signature lines for the borrowers:

"You are entering into a contract with a mortgage broker to

1544

1550

1551

1553

1554

1555

1556 1557

1558 1559

1560

1561 1562

1563

1564

1565

1566

20-01479-12 20121894

obtain a bona fide mortgage loan commitment under the same terms 1539 and conditions as stated hereinabove or in a separate executed 1540 good faith estimate form. If the mortgage broker obtains a bona 1541 fide commitment under the same terms and conditions, you will be 1542 obligated to pay the loan origination fees even if you choose 1543 not to complete the loan transaction. If the provisions of s. 494.00421, Florida Statutes, are not met, the loan origination 1545 fee can only be earned upon the funding of the mortgage loan. 1546 The borrower may contact the Department of Business and 1547 Professional Regulation Office of Financial Regulation, 1548 Tallahassee, Florida, regarding any complaints that the borrower 1549 may have against the loan originator. The telephone number of the department office is: ...(insert telephone number)...." Section 29. Section 494.00611, Florida Statutes, is amended 1552 to read:

494.00611 Mortgage lender license.-

- (1) Each person who acts as a mortgage lender must be licensed under this section.
- (2) In order to apply for a mortgage lender license, an applicant must:
- (a) Submit a completed application form as prescribed by the department commission by rule.
- (b) Designate a qualified principal loan originator who meets the requirements of s. 494.0035 on the application form.
- (c) Submit a nonrefundable application fee of \$500, and the \$100 nonrefundable fee if required by s. 494.00172. Application fees may not be prorated for partial years of licensure.
- (d) Submit fingerprints for each of the applicant's control persons in accordance with rules adopted by the department

20-01479-12 20121894

1567 commission:

- 1. The fingerprints may be submitted to the registry, the <u>department</u> of a vendor acting on behalf of the registry or the department office.
- 2. The <u>department</u> office may contract with a third-party vendor to provide live-scan fingerprinting in lieu of a paper fingerprint card.
- 3. A state criminal history background check must be conducted through the Department of Law Enforcement, and a federal criminal history background check must be conducted through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- 4. All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement must be submitted electronically and entered into the statewide automated fingerprint identification system established in s. 943.05(2)(b) and available for use in accordance with s. 943.05(2)(g) and (h). The department office shall pay an annual fee to the Department of Law Enforcement to participate in the system and inform the Department of Law Enforcement of any person whose fingerprints are no longer required to be retained.
- 5. The costs of fingerprint processing, including the cost of retaining the fingerprints, shall be borne by the person subject to the background check.
- 6. The <u>department</u> office is responsible for reviewing the results of the state and federal criminal history checks and determining whether the applicant meets licensure requirements.
- (e) Indicate whether the applicant will be seeking a servicing endorsement on the application form.
 - (f) Submit a copy of the applicant's financial audit report

1597

1598

1599

1600

1601

1602

1603

1604

1605

1606

1607

16081609

1610

1611

1612

1613

16141615

16161617

16181619

1620

1621

1622

1623

1624

20-01479-12 20121894

for the most recent fiscal year, pursuant to United States generally accepted accounting principles. If the applicant is a wholly owned subsidiary of another corporation, the financial audit report for the parent corporation satisfies this requirement. The department commission may establish by rule the form and procedures for filing the financial audit report, including the requirement to file the report with the registry when technology is available. The financial audit report must document that the applicant has a bona fide and verifiable net worth, of at least \$63,000 if the applicant is not seeking a servicing endorsement, or at least \$250,000 if the applicant is seeking a servicing endorsement, which must be continuously maintained as a condition of licensure. However, if the applicant held an active license issued before October 1, 2010, pursuant to former s. 494.0065, and the applicant is seeking a servicing endorsement, the minimum net worth requirement:

- 1. Until September 30, 2011, is \$63,000.
- 2. Between October 1, 2011, and September 30, 2012, is \$125,000.
 - 3. On or after October 1, 2012, is \$250,000.
- (g) Authorize the registry to obtain an independent credit report on each of the applicant's control persons from a consumer reporting agency, and transmit or provide access to the report to the <u>department</u> office. The cost of the credit report shall be borne by the applicant.
- (h) Submit additional information or documentation requested by the <u>department</u> office and required by rule concerning the applicant or a control person of the applicant. Additional information may include documentation of pending and

20-01479-12 20121894

prior disciplinary and criminal history events, including arrest reports and certified copies of charging documents, plea agreements, judgments and sentencing documents, documents relating to pretrial intervention, orders terminating probation or supervised release, final administrative agency orders, or other comparable documents that may provide the <u>department</u> office with the appropriate information to determine eligibility for licensure.

- (i) Submit any other information required by the registry for the processing of the application.
- (3) An application is considered received for the purposes of s. 120.60 upon the <u>department's</u> office's receipt of all documentation from the registry, including the completed application form, criminal history information, and independent credit report, as well as the license application fee, the fee required under s. 494.00172, and all applicable fingerprinting processing fees.
- (4) The <u>department</u> office shall issue a mortgage lender license to each person who is not otherwise ineligible and who meets the requirements of this section. However, it is a ground for denial of licensure if the applicant or one of the applicant's control persons:
- (a) Has committed any violation specified in ss. 494.001-494.0077, or is the subject of a pending felony criminal prosecution or a prosecution or an administrative enforcement action, in any jurisdiction, which involves fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, money laundering, or any other act of moral turpitude.
 - (b) Has failed to demonstrate the character, general

20-01479-12 20121894

fitness, and financial responsibility necessary to command the confidence of the community and warrant a determination that the applicant will operate honestly, fairly, and efficiently.

- 1. If the <u>department</u> office has information that could form the basis for license denial under this paragraph, before denying the license, the <u>department</u> office must notify the applicant in writing of the specific items of concern and provide the applicant with an opportunity to explain the circumstances surrounding the specific items and provide any information that the applicant believes is relevant to the department's office's determination.
- 2. For purposes of evaluating adverse information found in an applicant's credit report, the information must be considered within the totality of the circumstances. Information provided by the applicant under subparagraph 1., or information obtained by the <u>department</u> office by other means, may be used to provide a context for the adverse items. For example, the adverse items may have resulted from factors that do not necessarily reflect negatively upon the applicant's character, general fitness, or financial responsibility.
- 3. The <u>department</u> office may not use a credit score or the absence or insufficiency of credit history information to determine character, general fitness, or financial responsibility.
- 4. If information contained in a credit report is used as the basis for denying a license, the <u>department</u> office shall, in accordance with s. 120.60(3), provide with particularity the grounds or basis for denial. The use of the terms "poor credit history," "poor credit rating," or similar language does not

20-01479-12 20121894

1683 meet the requirements of this paragraph.

- (5) The <u>department</u> office may not issue a license if the applicant has had a mortgage lender license or its equivalent revoked in any jurisdiction, or any of the applicant's control persons has ever had a loan originator license or its equivalent revoked in any jurisdiction.
- (6) A person required to be licensed under this part, or an agent or employee thereof, is deemed to have consented to the venue of courts in this state regarding any matter within the authority of ss. 494.001-494.0077 regardless of where an act or violation was committed.
- (7) A license issued in accordance with this part is not transferable or assignable.
- (8) A mortgage lender or branch office license may be annulled pursuant to s. 120.60 if it was issued by the department office by mistake. A license must be reinstated if the applicant demonstrates that the requirements for obtaining the license under this chapter have been satisfied.
- (9) Each lender, regardless of the number of branches it operates, shall designate a principal loan originator representative who exercises control of the licensee's business, and a branch manager for each branch office. Each mortgage lender must keep the <u>department office</u> informed of the persons designated as prescribed by <u>department commission</u> rule, which includes documentation of the individual's acceptance of such responsibility. If the designation is inaccurate, the branch shall be deemed to be operated under the full charge, control, and supervision by each officer, director, or ultimate equitable owner of a 10-percent or greater interest in the mortgage lender

20-01479-12 20121894

business, or any other person in a similar capacity during that time.

(10) All mortgage lender licenses must be renewed annually by December 31 pursuant to s. 494.00612. If a person holding an active mortgage lender license has not applied to renew the license on or before December 31, the mortgage lender license expires on December 31. If a person holding an active mortgage lender license has applied to renew the license on or before December 31, the mortgage lender license remains active until the renewal application is approved or denied. A mortgage lender is not precluded from reapplying for licensure upon expiration of a previous license.

Section 30. Section 494.00612, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00612 Mortgage lender license renewal.-

- (1) In order to renew a mortgage lender license, a mortgage lender must:
- (a) Submit a completed license renewal form as prescribed by <u>department</u> <u>commission</u> rule.
- (b) Submit a nonrefundable renewal fee of \$475, the \$100 nonrefundable fee if required by s. 494.00172, and nonrefundable fees to cover the cost of further fingerprint processing and retention as set forth in department commission rule.
- (c) Submit fingerprints in accordance with s. 494.00611(2)(d) for any new control persons who have not been screened.
- (d) Provide proof that the mortgage lender continues to meet the applicable net worth requirement in a form prescribed by department commission rule.

20-01479-12 20121894

(e) Authorize the registry to obtain an independent credit report on each of the mortgage lender's control persons from a consumer reporting agency, and transmit or provide access to the report to the <u>department</u> office. The cost of the credit report shall be borne by the licensee.

- (f) Submit any additional information or documentation requested by the <u>department</u> office and required by rule concerning the licensee. Additional information may include documentation of pending and prior disciplinary and criminal history events, including arrest reports and certified copies of charging documents, plea agreements, judgments and sentencing documents, documents relating to pretrial intervention, orders terminating probation or supervised release, final administrative agency orders, or other comparable documents that may provide the <u>department</u> office with the appropriate information to determine eligibility for renewal of licensure.
- (2) The <u>department</u> office may not renew a mortgage lender license unless the mortgage lender continues to meet the minimum requirements for initial licensure pursuant to s. 494.00611 and adopted rule.

Section 31. Section 494.0063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0063 Audited financial statements.—All audited financial statements required by ss. 494.001-494.0077 must be prepared by an independent licensed certified public accountant. A mortgage lender must obtain an annual financial audit report as of the date of the licensee's fiscal year end, as disclosed to the <u>department</u> office on the application or a subsequent amendment to the application. The mortgage lender shall submit a

1771

1772

1773

1774

1775

1776

1777

1778

1779

1780

1781

1782

17831784

1785

1786

1787

1788

1789

1790

1791

17921793

1794

1795

1796

17971798

20-01479-12 20121894

copy of the report to the <u>department</u> office within 120 days after the end of the licensee's fiscal year. If the licensee is a wholly owned subsidiary of another corporation, the financial audit report of the parent corporation satisfies this requirement. If the licensee changes its fiscal year, the licensee must file a report within 18 months after the previously submitted report. The <u>department commission</u> may establish by rule the procedures and form for filing a financial audit report, including the requirement to file the report with the registry when technology is available.

Section 32. Subsection (2) of section 494.0066, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0066 Branch offices.-

(2) The department office shall issue a branch office license to a mortgage lender after the department office determines that the mortgage lender has submitted a completed branch office application form as prescribed by rule by the department commission and an initial nonrefundable branch office license fee of \$225 per branch office. Application fees may not be prorated for partial years of licensure. The branch office application must include the name and license number of the mortgage lender under this part, the name of the branch manager in charge of the branch office, and the address of the branch office. The branch office license shall be issued in the name of the mortgage lender and must be renewed in conjunction with the license renewal. An application is considered received for purposes of s. 120.60 upon receipt of a completed branch office renewal form, as prescribed by department commission rule, and the required fees.

20-01479-12 20121894

Section 33. Section 494.00665, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00665 Principal loan originator and branch manager for mortgage lender.—

- (1) Each mortgage lender business must be operated by a principal loan originator who shall have full charge, control, and supervision of the mortgage lender business. The principal loan originator must be licensed as a loan originator pursuant to s. 494.00312. Each mortgage lender must keep the department office informed of the person designated as the principal loan originator as prescribed by department commission rule. If the designation is inaccurate, the business shall be deemed to be operated under the full charge, control, and supervision of each officer, director, or ultimate equitable owner of a 10-percent or greater interest in the mortgage lender business, or any other person in a similar capacity during that time.
- (2) Each branch office of a mortgage lender must be operated by a branch manager who shall have full charge, control, and supervision of the branch office. The designated branch manager must be a licensed loan originator pursuant to s. 494.00312. Each mortgage lender must keep the department office informed of the person designated as the branch manager as prescribed by department commission rule, which includes documentation of the individual's acceptance of such responsibility. If the designation is inaccurate, the branch office shall be deemed to be operated under the full charge, control, and supervision of each officer, director, or ultimate equitable owner of a 10-percent or greater interest in the mortgage lender business, or any other person in a similar

20-01479-12 20121894

1828 capacity during that time.

Section 34. Subsections (3), (4), (5), (6), (8), and (12) of section 494.0067, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

494.0067 Requirements of mortgage lenders.-

- (3) A mortgage lender shall report, on a form prescribed by rule of the <u>department</u> commission, any change in the information contained in any initial application form, or any amendment thereto, within 30 days after the change is effective.
- (4) A mortgage lender shall report any changes in the principal loan originator, any addition or subtraction of a control person, or any change in the form of business organization by written amendment in such form and at such time that the <u>department commission</u> specifies by rule. Any addition of a control person who has not previously filed a Uniform Mortgage Biographical Statement & Consent Form, MU2, or has not previously complied with the fingerprinting and credit report requirements of s. 494.00611 is subject to the provisions of this section. If, after the addition of a control person, the <u>department office</u> determines that the licensee does not continue to meet licensure requirements, the <u>department office</u> may bring administrative action in accordance with s. 494.00255 to enforce this section.
- (5) Each mortgage lender shall report in a form prescribed by rule of the <u>department commission</u> any indictment, information, charge, conviction, or plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of adjudication, to any felony or any crime or administrative violation that involves fraud, dishonesty, breach of trust, money laundering, or any other act of moral turpitude, in any jurisdiction, by the licensee or any

1858

18591860

1861

1862

1863

1864

1865 1866

18671868

1869

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875 1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

18841885

20-01479-12 20121894

principal officer, director, or ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of the licensed corporation, within 30 business days after the indictment, information, charge, conviction, or final administrative action.

- (6) Each mortgage lender shall report any action in bankruptcy, voluntary or involuntary, to the <u>department</u> office, within 30 business days after the action is instituted.
- (8) Each mortgage lender shall provide an applicant for a mortgage loan a good faith estimate of the costs the applicant can reasonably expect to pay in obtaining a mortgage loan. The good faith estimate of costs must be mailed or delivered to the applicant within 3 business days after the licensee receives a written loan application from the applicant. The estimate of costs may be provided to the applicant by a person other than the licensee making the loan. The good faith estimate must identify the recipient of all payments charged to the borrower and, except for all fees to be received by the mortgage broker and the mortgage lender, may be disclosed in generic terms, such as, but not limited to, paid to appraiser, officials, title company, or any other third-party service provider. The licensee bears the burden of proving such disclosures were provided to the borrower. The department commission may adopt rules that set forth the disclosure requirements of this section.
- (12) A mortgage lender must report to the <u>department</u> office the failure to meet the applicable net worth requirements of s. 494.00611 within 2 days after the mortgage lender's knowledge of such failure or after the mortgage lender should have known of such failure.
 - Section 35. Subsection (6) of section 494.0069, Florida

20-01479-12 20121894

1886 Statutes, is amended to read:

1887

18881889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

19041905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1913

1914

494.0069 Lock-in agreement.

(6) The <u>department</u> commission may adopt by rule a form for required lock-in agreement disclosures.

Section 36. Subsection (2) of section 494.00721, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00721 Net worth.-

(2) If a mortgage lender fails to satisfy the net worth requirements, the mortgage lender shall immediately cease taking any new mortgage loan applications. Thereafter, the mortgage lender shall have up to 60 days within which to satisfy the net worth requirements. If the licensee makes the <u>department office</u> aware, <u>before prior to</u> an examination, that the licensee no longer meets the net worth requirements, the mortgage lender shall have 120 days within which to satisfy the net worth requirements. A mortgage lender may not resume acting as a mortgage lender without written authorization from the <u>department office</u>, which authorization shall be granted if the mortgage lender provides the <u>department office</u> with documentation <u>that which</u> satisfies the requirements of s. 494.00611, whichever is applicable.

Section 37. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 494.0076, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.0076 Servicing audits.-

(2)

1911 (b) The <u>department</u> commission may adopt rules to ensure 1912 that investors are adequately protected under this subsection.

Section 38. Section 494.0079, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20-01479-12 20121894

494.0079 Definitions.—As used in this act:

- (1) "Affiliate" means any company that controls, is controlled by, or is in common control with another company, as set forth in 12 U.S.C. ss. 1841 et seq. and the regulations adopted thereunder.
- (2) "Annual percentage rate" means the annual percentage rate for the loan calculated according to the provisions of 15 U.S.C. s. 1606 and the regulations adopted thereunder by the Federal Reserve Board.
- (3) "Borrower" means any natural person obligated to repay a loan, including, but not limited to, a coborrower, cosignor, or guarantor.
- (4) "Bridge loan" means a loan $\underline{\text{having with}}$ a maturity of less than 18 months $\underline{\text{which}}$ that only requires the payment $\underline{\text{only}}$ of interest until such time as the entire unpaid balance is due and payable.
- (5) "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
 - (5) "Commission" means the Financial Services Commission.
- (6) "Office" means the Office of Financial Regulation of the commission.
- (6) "High-cost home loan" means a home loan as defined in 15 U.S.C. s. 1602(aa) and regulations adopted thereunder.
- (7) (8) "Lender" means any person who makes a high-cost home loan or acts as a mortgage broker or lender, finance company, or retail installment seller with respect to a high-cost home loan, but does shall not include any entity chartered by the United States Congress when engaging in secondary market mortgage transactions as an assignee or otherwise.

20-01479-12 20121894

Section 39. Section 494.00795, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00795 Powers and duties of the <u>department</u> commission and <u>office</u>; investigations; examinations; injunctions; orders.

- (1) (a) The <u>department is commission and office are</u> responsible for the administration and enforcement of this act.
- (b) The <u>department</u> commission may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to <u>administer</u> implement this act. The <u>department</u> commission may adopt rules to allow electronic submission of any forms, documents, or fees required by this act.
- (2) (a) The <u>department</u> office may conduct an investigation of any person whenever the <u>department</u> office has reason to believe, upon complaint or otherwise, that any violation of the act has occurred.
- (b) Any person having reason to believe that a provision of this act has been violated may file a written complaint with the department office setting forth the details of the alleged violation.
- (c) The $\underline{\text{department}}$ $\underline{\text{office}}$ may conduct examinations of any person to determine compliance with this act.
- (3) (a) The <u>department</u> of the may bring action, through its own counsel in the name and on behalf of the state, against any person who has violated or is about to violate any provision of this act, or any rule or order issued under the act, to enjoin the person from continuing in or engaging in any act in furtherance of the violation.
- (b) In any injunctive proceeding, the court may, on due showing by the <u>department</u> office, issue a subpoena or subpoena

20-01479-12 20121894

duces tecum requiring the attendance of any witness and requiring the production of any books, accounts, records, or other documents and materials that appear necessary to the expeditious resolution of the application for injunction.

- (4) The <u>department</u> office may issue and serve upon any person an order to cease and desist and to take corrective action whenever the <u>department</u> office has reason to believe the person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate any provision of this act, any rule or order issued under this act, or any written agreement between the person and the <u>department</u> office. All procedural matters relating to issuance and enforcement of cease and desist orders are governed by the Administrative Procedure Act.
- (5) Whenever the <u>department</u> office finds a person in violation of this act, it may enter an order imposing a fine in an amount not exceeding \$5,000 for each count or separate offense, provided that the aggregate fine for all violations of this act which that could have been asserted at the time of the order imposing the fine may shall not exceed \$500,000.
- (6) Any violation of this act shall also be deemed to be a violation of this chapter, chapter 516, chapter 520, chapter 655, chapter 657, chapter 658, chapter 660, chapter 663, chapter 665, or chapter 667. The <u>department</u> commission may adopt rules to enforce this subsection.

Section 40. Section 494.00797, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

494.00797 General rule.—All counties and municipalities of this state are prohibited from enacting and enforcing ordinances, resolutions, and rules regulating financial or

20-01479-12 20121894

lending activities, including ordinances, resolutions, and rules disqualifying persons from doing business with a city, county, or municipality based upon lending interest rates or imposing reporting requirements or any other obligations upon persons regarding financial services or lending practices of persons or entities, and any subsidiaries or affiliates thereof, who:

- (1) Are subject to the jurisdiction of the <u>department</u> office, including for activities subject to this chapter, except entities licensed under s. 537.004;
- (2) Are subject to the jurisdiction of the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the National Credit Union Administration, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Trade Commission, or the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- (3) Originate, purchase, sell, assign, secure, or service property interests or obligations created by financial transactions or loans made, executed, or originated by persons referred to in subsection (1) or subsection (2) to assist or facilitate such transactions;
- (4) Are chartered by the United States Congress to engage in secondary market mortgage transactions; or
 - (5) Are created by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.

Proof of noncompliance with this act can be used by a city, county, or municipality of this state to disqualify a vendor or contractor from doing business with a city, county, or municipality of this state.

Section 41. Section 516.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20-01479-12 20121894

516.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (1) "Consumer finance borrower" or "borrower" means a person who has incurred either direct or contingent liability to repay a consumer finance loan.
- (2) "Consumer finance loan" means a loan of money, credit, goods, or choses in action, including, except as otherwise specifically indicated, provision of a line of credit, in an amount or to a value of \$25,000 or less for which the lender charges, contracts for, collects, or receives interest at a rate greater than 18 percent per annum.
 - (3) "Commission" means the Financial Services Commission.
- (4) "Office" means the Office of Financial Regulation of the commission.
- (3)(5) "Interest" means the cost of obtaining a consumer finance loan and includes any profit or advantage of any kind which whatsoever that a lender may charge, contract for, collect, receive, or in anywise obtain, including by means of any collateral sale, purchase, or agreement, as a condition for a consumer finance loan. Charges specifically permitted by this chapter, including commissions received for insurance written as permitted by this chapter, are shall not be deemed interest.
- (4) "Lender" means a person who makes and collects a consumer finance loan.
- (6) "License" means a permit issued under this chapter to make and collect loans in accordance with this chapter at a single place of business.
 - (7) "Licensee" means a person to whom a license is issued.
- (8) "Control person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, trust, or other organization that possesses the

20-01479-12 20121894

power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person is presumed to control a company if, with respect to a particular company, that person:

- (a) Is a director, general partner, or officer exercising executive responsibility or having similar status or functions;
- (b) Directly or indirectly may vote 10 percent or more of a class of a voting security or sell or direct the sale of 10 percent or more of a class of voting securities; or
- (c) In the case of a partnership, may receive upon dissolution or has contributed 10 percent or more of the capital.

Section 42. Section 516.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 516.02 Loans; lines of credit; rate of interest; license.-
- (1) A person must not engage in the business of making consumer finance loans unless she or he is authorized to do so under this chapter or other statutes and unless the person first obtains a license from the office.
- (1) (2) (a) A person who is engaged in the business of making loans of money, except as authorized by this chapter or other statutes of this state, may not directly or indirectly charge, contract for, or receive any interest or consideration greater than 18 percent per annum upon the loan, use, or forbearance of money, goods, or choses in action, or upon the loan or use of credit, of the amount or value of \$25,000 or less.
- (b) The prohibition in paragraph (a) applies to any lender who, as security for any such loan, use, or forbearance of money, goods, or choses in action, or for any such loan or use

20-01479-12 20121894

of credit, makes a pretended purchase of property from any person and permits the owner or pledgor to retain the possession of the property thereof or who by any device or pretense of charging for services or otherwise seeks to obtain a greater compensation than is authorized by this chapter.

- (c) A loan for which a greater rate of interest or charge than is allowed by this chapter has been contracted for or received, wherever made, is not enforceable in this state, and each person who in any manner participates in the loan therein in this state is subject to this chapter. However, this paragraph does not apply to loans legally made to a resident of another state by a person within that state if that state has in effect a regulatory small loan or consumer finance law similar in principle to this chapter.
- $\underline{(2)}$ (3) A <u>lender licensee</u> may offer lines of credit not exceeding \$25,000 and may charge, contract for, and receive interest charges and other charges pursuant to s. 516.031, except that a lender <u>licensee</u> may not offer a credit card.
- (3)(4) This chapter does not apply to any person who does business under, and as permitted by, any law of this state or of the United States relating to banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, credit unions, or industrial loan and investment companies. A pawnbroker may not make loans be licensed to transact business under this chapter.

Section 43. Section 516.03, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 44. Section 516.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 516.031 Finance charge; maximum rates.-
- (1) INTEREST RATES.—A lender Every licensee may lend any

2119

21202121

2122

2123

2124

2125

21262127

2128

21292130

2131

2132

2133

2134

2135

2136

2137

2138

2139

2140

2141

2142

2143

2144

2145

2146

20-01479-12 20121894

sum of money not exceeding \$25,000. A lender licensee may not take a security interest secured by land on any loan less than \$1,000. The lender licensee may charge, contract for, and receive thereon interest charges on the loan as provided and authorized by this section. The maximum interest rate is shall be 30 percent per annum, computed on the first \$2,000 of the principal amount as computed from time to time; 24 percent per annum on that part of the principal amount as computed from time to time exceeding \$2,000 and not exceeding \$3,000; and 18 percent per annum on that part of the principal amount as computed from time to time exceeding \$3,000 and not exceeding \$25,000. The original principal amount as used in this section is shall be the same amount as the amount financed as defined by the federal Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In determining compliance with the statutory maximum interest and finance charges set forth in this subsection herein, the computations used must utilized shall be simple interest and not add-on interest or any other computations. If When two or more interest rates are to be applied to the principal amount of a loan, the lender licensee may charge, contract for, and receive interest at that single annual percentage rate that which if applied according to the actuarial method to each of the scheduled periodic balances of principal would produce at maturity the same total amount of interest as would result from the application of the two or more rates otherwise permitted, based upon the assumption that all payments are made as agreed.

(2) ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE UNDER FEDERAL TRUTH IN LENDING ACT.—The annual percentage rate of finance charge which may be

20-01479-12 20121894

contracted for and received under any loan contract made by a lender licensee under this chapter may equal, but not exceed, the annual percentage rate that which must be computed and disclosed as required by the federal Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The maximum annual percentage rate of finance charge which may be contracted for and received is 12 times the maximum monthly rate, and the maximum monthly rate must shall be computed on the basis of one-twelfth of the annual rate for each full month. The maximum daily rate of finance charge is one-thirtieth of the maximum monthly rate The commission shall by rule establish the rate for each day in a fraction of a month when the period for which the charge is computed is more or less than 1 month.

- (3) OTHER CHARGES.—
- (a) In addition to the interest, delinquency, and insurance charges authorized in this section, a lender may not, directly or indirectly, impose additional herein provided for, no further or other charges or amount whatsoever for an any examination, service, commission, or any other purpose thing or otherwise shall be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for, or received as a condition to the grant of a loan, except:
- 1. An amount not to exceed \$25 to reimburse a portion of the costs for investigating the character and credit of the person applying for the loan;
- 2. An annual fee of \$25 on the anniversary date of each line-of-credit account;
- 3. Charges paid for brokerage fee on a loan or line of credit of more than \$10,000, title insurance, and the appraisal

20-01479-12 20121894

of real property offered as security <u>if when</u> paid to a third party and supported by an actual expenditure;

- 4. Intangible personal property tax on the loan note or obligation if when secured by a lien on real property;
- 5. The documentary excise tax and lawful fees, if any, actually and necessarily paid out by the <u>lender licensee</u> to any public officer for filing, recording, or releasing in any public office any instrument securing the loan, which fees may be collected when the loan is made or at any time thereafter;
- 6. The premium payable for any insurance in lieu of perfecting any security interest otherwise required by the lender licensee in connection with the loan, if the premium does not exceed the fees that which would otherwise be payable, which premium may be collected when the loan is made or at any time thereafter;
- 7. Actual and reasonable <u>attorney attorney's</u> fees and court costs as determined by the court in which suit is filed;
- 8. Actual and commercially reasonable expenses of repossession, storing, repairing and placing in condition for sale, and selling of any property pledged as security; or
- 9. A delinquency charge not to exceed \$10 for each payment in default for a period of not less than 10 days, if the charge is agreed upon, in writing, between the parties before imposing the charge.

Any charges, including interest, in excess of the combined total of all charges authorized and permitted by this chapter constitute a violation of chapter 687 governing interest and usury, and the penalties of that chapter apply. If In the event

20-01479-12 20121894

of a bona fide error occurs, the <u>lender licensee</u> shall refund or credit the borrower with the amount of the overcharge immediately but within 20 days <u>after from</u> the discovery of such error.

- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), any lender of money who receives a check, draft, negotiable order of withdrawal, or like instrument drawn on a bank or other depository institution, which instrument is given by a borrower as full or partial repayment of a loan, may, if such instrument is not paid or is dishonored by such institution, make and collect from the borrower a bad check charge of not more than the greater of \$20 or an amount equal to the actual charge made to the lender by the depository institution for the return of the unpaid or dishonored instrument.
- (4) DIVIDED LOANS.—A lender may not No licensee shall induce or permit any borrower to split up or divide any loan. A lender may not No licensee shall induce or permit any person, or any husband and wife, jointly or severally, to become obligated to the lender licensee, directly or contingently or both, under more than one contract of loan at the same time, for the purpose, or with the result, of obtaining a greater finance charge than would otherwise be permitted by this section.
- (5) UNPAID INTEREST UPON REFINANCING.—If all or part of the consideration for a new loan contract is the unpaid principal balance of a prior loan with the <u>lender licensee</u>, the principal amount payable under the new loan contract may include not more than 60 days' unpaid interest accrued on the prior loan.

Section 45. Section 516.035, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

read:

licensee shall:

20-01479-12 20121894

516.035 Rate of interest upon default.—<u>If</u> In the event that any balance remains unpaid at the expiration of the scheduled maturity date of a loan, a lender licensees may continue to charge interest on the unpaid balance at the rate provided for in s. 516.031(1) for a period not to exceed 12 months.

Thereafter, the interest <u>may shall</u> not exceed the permissible rate of interest provided by chapter 687. When advances are made pursuant to a line of credit, a <u>lender licensee</u> may charge interest on the unpaid balance at the rate provided for in s. 516.031(1) for the period that a balance remains unpaid.

Section 46. Section 516.05, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 47. Section 516.07, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 48. Section 516.11, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 49. Section 516.12, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 50. Section 516.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to

516.15 Duties of <u>lender</u> licensee.—A lender must Every

- (1) Deliver to the borrower at the time a loan is made a statement in the English language showing in clear and distinct terms the amount and date of the loan and the date of its maturity; the nature of the security, if any, for the loan; the name and address of the borrower and of the Lender Licensee; and the rate of interest charged. However, with respect to a line of credit, the statement need not show a maturity date.
- (2) Give to the borrower a plain and complete receipt for each payment made on account of any loan at the time the payment is made or, alternatively, furnish to the borrower an annual statement showing the amount of interest paid on the loan during

2268

2269

2270

22712272

2273

2274

2275

2276

2277

2278

22792280

2281

2282

2283

2284

2285

2286

2287

2290

2291

20-01479-12 20121894

the previous year as well as the remaining balance on the loan,

if provided a simple receipt is given to the borrower for each
payment made in cash and for any payment when requested in

writing by the borrower.

- (3) Permit payment of the loan in whole or in part <u>before</u> prior to its maturity with interest on <u>the</u> such payment to the date of the payment thereof.
- (4) Upon repayment of the loan in full, mark indelibly every paper signed by the borrower with the word "Paid" or "Canceled" and release any mortgage, restore any pledge, cancel and return any note, and cancel and return any assignment given by the borrower as security.

Section 51. Section 516.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 516.16 Confession of judgment; power of attorney; contents of notes and security.—A lender may not No licensee shall take:

 any
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ A confession of judgment or $\underline{\text{a}}$ any power of attorney; $\underline{\text{Nor shall a licensee take any}}$
- $\underline{(2)}$ A note, \underline{a} promise to pay, or \underline{a} security that does not state the actual amount of the loan, the time for which it is made, and the rate of interest charged; or, nor any
- (3) An instrument in which blanks are left to be filled after execution.

However, with respect to a line of credit, the note, promise to pay, or security need not state the time for which it is made.

Section 52. Section 516.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2.301

20-01479-12 20121894

516.19 Penalties.—A Any person who violates any of the provisions of s. 516.02, s. 516.031 commits, s. 516.05(3), s. $\frac{516.05(6)}{0}$, or s. $\frac{516.07(1)}{0}$ is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 53. Section 516.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

516.21 Restriction of borrower's indebtedness.-

- (1) A lender may not No licensee shall directly or indirectly charge, contract for, or receive any interest, discount, or consideration greater than 18 percent per annum upon any loan, or upon any part or all of any aggregate loan indebtedness of the same borrower, of the amount of more than \$25,000. The foregoing prohibition shall also applies apply to any lender licensee who permits any person, as borrower or as endorser, guarantor, or surety for any borrower, or otherwise, or any husband and wife, jointly or severally, to owe directly or contingently or both to the lender licensee at any time a sum of more than \$25,000 for principal.
- (2) However, if the proceeds of any loan of \$25,000 or less are used to discharge a preexisting debt of the borrower for goods or services owed directly to the person who provided the such goods or services, the lender licensee may accept from the such person a guaranty of payment of the principal of the such loan with interest at a rate not exceeding 18 percent per annum., and The acceptance of one or more such guaranties of payment by the provider of goods or services in any aggregate amount does shall not affect the rights of the lender such licensee to make the charges against the primary borrower

20-01479-12 20121894

2321 authorized by s. 516.031., nor shall

- (3) (a) The limitation on the consideration upon the aggregate indebtedness of the same borrower in subsection (1) does not apply to the isolated acquisition directly or indirectly by purchase or by discount of bona fide obligations of a borrower.
- (b) However, if in the event a lender licensee makes a bona fide purchase of substantially all of the loans made under this chapter from another licensee or other lender not affiliated with the purchaser and the purchaser such licensee or other lender has an existing loan outstanding to one or more of the borrowers whose loans are purchased, the lender such licensee making the such purchase may shall be entitled to liquidate and collect the balances due on the such loans, including all lawful charges and interest at the rates or amounts agreed upon in the such loan contracts.
 - Section 54. Section 516.22, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
 - Section 55. Section 516.221, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
 - Section 56. <u>Section 516.23</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 57. <u>Section 516.27</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 58. Subsections (3), (5), and (6) of section 5342 516.31, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 516.31 Consumer protection; certain negotiable instruments restricted; assigns subject to defenses; limitation on deficiency claims; cross collateral.—
 - (3) LIMITATION ON DEFICIENCY CLAIMS.—If a creditor takes possession of property that which was collateral under a consumer credit transaction, the consumer is shall not be personally liable to the creditor for any unpaid balance of the

20-01479-12 20121894

obligation unless the unpaid balance of the consumer's obligation at the time of default was \$2,000 or more. If When the unpaid balance is \$2,000 or more, the creditor may shall be entitled to recover from the consumer the deficiency, if any, resulting from deducting the fair market value of the collateral from the unpaid balance due. In a proceeding for a deficiency, the fair market value of the collateral is shall be a question for the trier of fact. Periodically published trade estimates of the retail value of goods shall, to the extent they are recognized in the particular trade or business, are be presumed to be the fair market value of the collateral.

- (5) PURCHASERS OF RETAIL INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS MUST BE LICENSED UNDER CHAPTER 520.—A licensee under the Consumer Finance Act who purchases or holds retail installment contracts as defined in s. 520.31 in this state shall also be licensed under chapter 520 as an Installment Sales Finance Act licensee.
- $\underline{(5)}$ WAIVER.—A waiver by the buyer of any provision of provisions in this section is shall be void and unenforceable as contrary to public policy.
- Section 59. <u>Section 516.32</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 60. Section 516.38, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 516.38 Actions for damages.—A borrower who is injured by a violation of this chapter may bring an action to recover actual and punitive damages. If the borrower prevails in such action, the borrower is entitled to reasonable attorney fees and costs.

 The remedies provided in this section are in addition to any other remedies available to the borrower.
 - Section 61. Section 520.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to

20-01479-12 20121894

2379 read:

520.02 Definitions.—In this <u>part</u> act, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires, the term:

- (1) "Branch" means any location, other than a licensee's principal place of business, at which a licensee operates or conducts business under this act or which a licensee owns or controls for the purpose of conducting business under this act.
- (1)(2) "Cash price" means the price at which a seller, in the ordinary course of business, offers to sell for cash the property or service that is the subject of the transaction. At the seller's option, the term "cash price" may include the price of accessories, services related to the sale, service contracts, and taxes and fees for license, title, and registration of the motor vehicle. The term "cash price" does not include any finance charge.
 - (3) "Commission" means the Financial Services Commission.
- (4) "Control person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, trust, or other organization that possesses the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person is presumed to control a company if, with respect to a particular company, that person:
- (a) Is a director, general partner, or officer exercising executive responsibility or having similar status or functions;
- (b) Directly or indirectly may vote 10 percent or more of a class of a voting security or sell or direct the sale of 10 percent or more of a class of voting securities; or
- (c) In the case of a partnership, may receive upon dissolution or has contributed 10 percent or more of the

20-01479-12 20121894

2408 capital.

(2)(5) "Down payment" means the amount, including the value of any property used as a trade-in, paid to a seller to reduce the cash price of goods or services purchased in a credit sale transaction. A deferred portion of a down payment may be treated as part of the down payment if it is payable not later than the due date of the second otherwise regularly scheduled payment and is not subject to a finance charge.

(3)(6) "Finance charge" means the cost of consumer credit as a dollar amount. The term "finance charge" includes any charge payable directly or indirectly by the buyer and imposed directly or indirectly by the seller as an incident to or a condition of the extension of credit. The term "finance charge" does not include any charge of a type payable in a comparable cash transaction.

(4) (7) "Guaranteed asset protection product" means a loan, lease, or retail installment contract term, or modification or addendum to a loan, lease, or retail installment contract, under which a creditor agrees to waive a customer's liability for payment of some or all of the amount by which the debt exceeds the value of the collateral. Such a product is not insurance for purposes of the Florida Insurance Code. This subsection also applies to all guaranteed asset protection products issued before October 1, 2008.

(5) "Holder" of a retail installment contract means the retail seller of a motor vehicle retail installment contract or an assignee of such contract.

(6) "Mobile home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is 8 body feet or more in width and

20-01479-12 20121894

is 32 body feet or more in length, designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein.

- (7)(10) "Motor vehicle" means any device or vehicle, including automobiles, motorcycles, motor trucks, trailers, mobile homes, and all other vehicles operated over the public highways and streets of this state and propelled by power other than muscular power, but excluding traction engines, road rollers, implements of husbandry and other agricultural equipment, and vehicles that which run only upon a track.
- (8) (11) "Motor vehicle retail installment seller" or "seller" means a person engaged in the business of selling motor vehicles to retail buyers in retail installment transactions.
- (12) "Office" means the Office of Financial Regulation of the commission.
- (9) (13) "Official fees" means fees and charges prescribed by law which actually are or will be paid to public officials for determining the existence of, or for perfecting, releasing, or satisfying, any security related to the credit transaction, or the premium payable for any insurance in lieu of perfecting any security interest otherwise required by the creditor in connection with the transaction, if the premium does not exceed the fees and charges that which would otherwise be payable to public officials.
- (14) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, and any other group however organized.
- (15) "Principal place of business" means the physical location designated on the licensee's application for licensure,

20-01479-12 20121894

unless otherwise designated as required by this chapter.

(10) (16) "Retail buyer" or "buyer" means a person who buys a motor vehicle from a seller not principally for the purpose of resale, and who executes a retail installment contract in connection with the purchase therewith or a person who succeeds to the rights and obligations of such person.

(11) (17) "Retail installment contract" or "contract" means an agreement, entered into in this state, pursuant to which the title to, or a lien upon the motor vehicle, which is the subject matter of a retail installment transaction, is retained or taken by a seller from a retail buyer as security, in whole or in part, for the buyer's obligation. The term includes a conditional sales contract and a contract for the bailment or leasing of a motor vehicle by which the bailee or lessee contracts to pay as compensation for its use a sum substantially equivalent to or in excess of its value and by which it is agreed that the bailee or lessee is bound to become, or for no further or a merely nominal consideration, has the option of becoming, the owner of the motor vehicle upon full compliance with the provisions of the contract.

(12) (18) "Retail installment transaction" means any transaction evidenced by a retail installment contract entered into between a retail buyer and a seller in which wherein the retail buyer buys a motor vehicle from the seller at a deferred payment price payable in one or more deferred installments.

(13) (19) "Sales finance company" means a person engaged in the business of purchasing retail installment contracts from one or more sellers. The term includes, but is not limited to, a bank or trust company, if so engaged. The term does not include

20-01479-12 20121894

the pledge of an aggregate number of such contracts to secure a bona fide loan thereon.

(20) Words in the singular include the plural and vice versa.

Section 62. <u>Section 520.03</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 63. Section 520.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

520.12 Penalties.-

- (1) Any person who willfully and intentionally violates any provision of s. 520.995 or engages in the business of a retail installment seller without obtaining a license as required by this part is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (2) In the case of a willful violation of this part with respect to any retail installment sale, \underline{A} the buyer may bring an action against a person who violates this part with respect to a retail installment sale recover from the person committing such violation, or may set off or counterclaim in any action against the buyer by such person, an amount equal to any finance charge and any fees charged to the buyer by reason of delinquency, plus attorney attorney's fees and costs incurred by the buyer to assert rights under this part.
- (3) Section 520.12(2) does not apply to any violation of the requirement in s. 520.07(1)(c) that the seller deliver or mail to the buyer a copy of the contract signed by the seller, if the seller delivered to the buyer at the time the buyer signed the contract an exact copy of the contract that the buyer signed.
 - Section 64. Section 520.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to

20-01479-12 20121894

2524 read:

520.31 Definitions.—Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context, as used in this part, the term the following words when used in this act, for the purposes of this act, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

- (1) "Branch" means any location, other than a licensee's principal place of business, at which a licensee operates or conducts business under this act or which a licensee owns or controls for the purpose of conducting business under this act.
- (1)(2) "Cash price" means the price at which the seller, in the ordinary course of business, offers to sell for cash the property or service that is the subject of the transaction. At the seller's option, the term "cash price" may include the price of accessories, services related to the sale, service contracts, and taxes. The term "cash price" does not include any finance charge.
 - (3) "Commission" means the Financial Services Commission.
- (4) "Control person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, trust, or other organization that possesses the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person is presumed to control a company if, with respect to a particular company, that person:
- (a) Is a director, general partner, or officer exercising executive responsibility or having similar status or functions;
- (b) Directly or indirectly has the right to vote 10 percent or more of a class of a voting security or has the power to sell or direct the sale of 10 percent or more of a class of voting securities; or

20-01479-12 20121894

(c) In the case of a partnership, has the right to receive upon dissolution or has contributed 10 percent or more of the capital.

(2) (5) "Down payment" means the amount, including the value of any property used as a trade-in, paid to a seller to reduce the cash price of goods or services purchased in a credit sale transaction. A deferred portion of a down payment may be treated as part of the down payment if it is payable not later than the due date of the second otherwise regularly scheduled payment and is not subject to a finance charge.

(3) (6) "Finance charge" means the cost of consumer credit as a dollar amount. The term "finance charge" includes any charge payable directly or indirectly by the buyer and imposed directly or indirectly by the seller as an incident to or a condition of the extension of credit. The term "finance charge" does not include any charge of a type payable in a comparable cash transaction.

(4)(7) "Goods" means all personalty <u>if</u> when purchased primarily for personal, family, or household use, including certificates or coupons issued by a retail seller exchangeable for personalty or services, but not including other choses in action, personalty sold for commercial or industrial use, money, motor vehicles or construction, mining, or quarrying equipment. The term "goods" includes such personalty <u>that</u> which is furnished or used, at the time of sale or subsequently, in the modernization, rehabilitation, repair, alteration, improvement, or construction of real property as to become a part <u>of</u> the real property thereof, whether or not severable <u>from</u> the real property therefrom.

20-01479-12 20121894

(5) "Holder" means the retail seller or an assignee of the retail seller.

(6) (9) "Motor vehicle" means any device or vehicle operated over the public highways and streets of this state and propelled by other than muscular power, but does not include traction engines, road rollers, implements of husbandry and other agricultural equipment, and such vehicles as run only upon a track.

(10) "Office" means the Office of Financial Regulation of the commission.

(7) (11) "Official fees" means fees and charges prescribed by law which actually are or will be paid to public officials for determining the existence of, or for perfecting, releasing, or satisfying, any security related to the credit transaction or the premium payable for any insurance in lieu of perfecting any security interest otherwise required by the creditor in connection with the transaction, if the premium does not exceed the fees and charges that which would otherwise be payable to public officials.

(12) "Principal place of business" means the physical location designated on the licensee's application for licensure, unless otherwise designated as required by this chapter.

- (8) "Retail buyer" or "buyer" means a person who buys goods or obtains services from a retail seller in a retail installment transaction and not principally for the purpose of resale.
- (9) "Retail installment contract" or "contract" means an instrument or instruments reflecting one or more retail installment transactions entered into in this state pursuant to

20-01479-12 20121894

which goods or services may be paid for in installments. It does not include a revolving account or an instrument reflecting a sale pursuant thereto.

(10) (15) "Retail installment transaction" or "transaction" means a contract to sell or furnish or the sale of or the furnishing of goods or services by a retail seller to a retail buyer pursuant to a retail installment contract or a revolving account.

(11) (16) "Retail seller" or "seller" means a person regularly engaged in, and whose business consists to a substantial extent of, selling goods to a retail buyer. The term also includes a seller who regularly grants credit to retail buyers pursuant to a retail installment contract or a revolving account for the purpose of purchasing goods or services from any other person.

(12) (17) "Revolving account" or "account" means an instrument or instruments prescribing the terms of retail installment transactions that which may be made thereafter from time to time pursuant thereto, under which the buyer's total unpaid balance thereunder, whenever incurred, is payable in installments over a period of time and under the terms of which a finance charge is to be computed in relation to the buyer's unpaid balance from time to time.

(13) (18) "Sales finance company" means a person engaged in the business of purchasing retail installment contracts from one or more retail sellers. The term includes, but is not limited to, a bank or trust company, if so engaged. The term does not include the pledgee of an aggregate number of such contracts to secure a bona fide loan thereon.

2641

2642

2643

2644

2645

2646

2647

2648

2649

2650

2651

2652

2653

2654

2655

2656

2657

2658

2659

2660

2661

2662

2663

2664

2665

2666

2667

2668

20-01479-12 20121894

(14) (19) "Services" means work, labor, or other personal services furnished for personal, family, or household use, including but not limited to the delivery, installation, servicing, repair, or improvement of goods, and includes such work or labor furnished in connection with the modernization, rehabilitation, repair, alteration, improvement, or construction upon or in connection with real property.

Section 65. <u>Section 520.32</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, <u>is repealed</u>. Section 66. Subsections (6) through (14) of section 520.34, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

520.34 Retail installment contracts.-

(6)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the seller under a retail installment contract may charge, receive, and collect a finance charge that which may not exceed the rate of following rates: on the amount financed, \$12 per \$100 per year on the amount financed. The finance charge under this subsection shall be computed on the amount financed of each transaction, as determined under paragraph (2)(a), on contracts payable in successive monthly payments substantially equal in amount, for the period from the date of the contract to and including the date when the final installment under the contract thereunder is payable. If When a retail installment contract is payable other than in successive monthly payments substantially equal in amount, the finance charge may be at the effective rates provided in this subsection, having due regard for the schedule of payments. The finance charge may be computed on the basis of a full month for any fractional-month period in excess of 10 days. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, a minimum finance charge not in excess of the

2.678

20-01479-12 20121894

following amounts may be charged on any retail installment contract: \$12 on any retail installment contract involving an initial amount financed of \$50 or more; \$7.50 on a retail installment contract involving an initial amount financed of more than \$25 and less than \$50; and \$5 on a retail installment contract involving an initial amount financed of \$25 or less.

- (b) The holder of a retail installment contract, upon request by the buyer, may extend the scheduled due date of all or any part of any installment. If In the event the unpaid time balance of the contract is extended, the holder may, at his or her election, charge and collect for each 30 days' extension an amount not to exceed one-twelfth of the maximum allowable rate per annum of the unpaid balance at the time of extension.
- signed by the buyer <u>if</u> when it contains blank spaces to be filled in after it has been signed, except that, if delivery of the goods or services is not made at the time of execution of the contract, the identification of the goods or services and the due date of the first installment may be left blank and later inserted by the seller in the seller's counterpart of the contract after the contract it has been signed by the buyer. The buyer's written acknowledgment, conforming to the requirements of paragraph (1)(c), of delivery of a copy of a contract is shall be presumptive proof, in any action or proceeding, of such delivery of the goods or services and that the contract, when signed, did not contain any blank spaces as herein provided in this subsection.
- (8) The seller under any retail installment contract shall, within 30 days after execution of the contract, deliver or mail

20-01479-12 20121894

or cause to be delivered or mailed to the buyer at his or her aforesaid address shown on the contract any policy or policies of insurance the seller has agreed to purchase in connection with the contract therewith, or in lieu thereof a certificate or certificates of the such insurance. The amount, if any, included for insurance may shall not exceed the applicable premiums chargeable in accordance with the rates filed with the Office of Insurance Regulation of the commission; if any such insurance is canceled, unearned insurance premium refunds and any unearned finance charges thereon received by the holder shall, at his or her option, be credited to the final maturing installments of the contract or paid to the buyer, except to the extent applied toward the payment for similar insurance protecting the interests of the seller and the holder or either of them. The finance charge on the original transaction shall be separately computed:

- (a) With the premium for the canceled or adjusted insurance included in the "amount financed"; and
- (b) With the premium for the canceled insurance or the amount of the premium adjustment excluded from the "amount financed."

27192720

2721

2722

2723

2724

2725

2726

2718

2698

2699

2700

2701

2702

2703

2704

27052706

2707

2708

2709

2710

2711

2712

2713

2714

2715

27162717

The difference in the finance charge resulting from these computations shall be the portion of the finance charge attributable to the canceled or adjusted insurance, and the unearned portion thereof shall be determined by the use of the rule of 78ths. "Cancellation of insurance" occurs at such time as the seller or holder receives from the insurance carrier the proper refund of unearned insurance premiums. Nothing in This

20-01479-12 20121894

section does not act shall impair or abrogate the right of a buyer to procure insurance from an agent and company of his or her own selection, as provided by the insurance laws of this state. This section does not; and nothing contained in this act shall modify, alter, or repeal any of the insurance laws of this state.

- (9) If the buyer so requests, the holder shall give or forward to the buyer a receipt for any payment when made in cash. At any time after the execution of a contract, but not later than 2 months after the last payment thereunder, the holder shall, upon written request of the buyer, give or forward to the buyer a written statement of the dates and amounts of payments and the total amount, if any, unpaid thereunder. The Such a statement shall be supplied by the holder once without charge; if any additional statement is requested by the buyer, the holder may impose shall supply such statement to the buyer at a charge not exceeding \$1 for each additional statement so supplied.
- (10) After payment of all sums for which the buyer is obligated under a contract, and upon written demand made by the buyer, the holder shall deliver or mail to the buyer, at his or her last known address, one or more good and sufficient instruments to acknowledge payment in full and shall release all security in the goods.
- (11) Notwithstanding the provisions of any retail installment contract to the contrary, any buyer may prepay in full at any time before maturity the unpaid balance of any retail installment contract and in so paying such unpaid balance shall receive a refund credit thereon for such anticipation of

20-01479-12 20121894

payments. The amount of the such refund shall represent at least as great a proportion of the finance charge, after first deducting therefrom an acquisition cost of \$15, as the sum of the monthly balances beginning 1 month after prepayment is made bears to the sum of all the monthly balances under the schedule of payments in the contract. If When the amount of the such refund credit is less than \$1, no refund need be made.

- (12) The seller <u>may</u> shall not request or accept a certificate of completion signed by the buyer <u>before</u> prior to the actual delivery of the goods and completion of the work to be performed under the contract.
- (13) As amended by chapter 79-592, Laws of Florida, chapter 79-274, Laws of Florida, which amended subsection (5):
- (a) Shall apply only to loans, advances of credit, or lines of credit made on or subsequent to July 1, 1979, and to loans, advances of credit, or lines of credit made prior to that date if the lender has the legal right to require full payment or to adjust or modify the interest rate, by renewal, assumption, reaffirmation, contract, or otherwise; and
- (b) Shall not be construed as diminishing the force and effect of any laws applying to loans, advances of credit, or lines of credit, other than to those mentioned in paragraph (a), completed prior to July 1, 1979.
- $\underline{(13)}$ (14) The seller under a retail installment contract may collect a \$10 processing fee for each retail installment contract that is approved and activated. Such processing fee \underline{is} \underline{shall} not \underline{be} considered interest or finance charges pursuant to chapter 687.
 - Section 67. Section 520.39, Florida Statutes, is amended to

20-01479-12 20121894

2785 read:

520.39 Penalties.-

(1) Any person who willfully and intentionally violates any provision of s. 520.995 or engages in the business of a retail seller engaging in retail installment transactions without obtaining a license as required by this part is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) In the case of a willful violation of this part with respect to any retail installment transaction, A the buyer may bring an action against a person who violates this part with respect to a retail installment transaction recover from the person committing such violation, or may set off or counterclaim in any action against the buyer by such person, an amount equal to any finance charge and any fees charged to the buyer by reason of delinquency, plus attorney attorney's fees and costs incurred by the buyer to assert rights under this part.

Section 68. Section 520.41, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 69. Section 520.52, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 70. Section 520.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

520.57 Penalties.-

- (1) Any person who willfully and intentionally violates any provision of s. 520.995 or engages in the business of a sales finance company without obtaining a license is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (2) In the case of a willful violation of this part with respect to a retail installment transaction, A the buyer may

20-01479-12 20121894

bring an action against a person who violates this part with respect to a retail installment transaction recover from the person committing such violation, or may set off or counterclaim in any action against the buyer by such person, an amount equal to any finance charge and any fees charged to the buyer by reason of delinquency, plus attorney attorney's fees and costs incurred by the buyer to assert rights under this part.

Section 71. Section 520.61, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

520.61 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term act:

- (1) "Banking institution" means any bank, bank and trust company, trust company, or any national banking association organized and doing business under the provisions of any state or of the United States.
- (2) "Branch" means any location, other than a licensee's principal place of business, at which a licensee operates or conducts business under this act or which a licensee owns or controls for the purpose of conducting business under this act.
- (2)(3) "Business day" means all calendar days except
 Sundays and the following legal public holidays: New Year's Day,
 January 1; Birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., January 15;
 Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February; Memorial
 Day, the last Monday in May; Independence Day, July 4; Labor
 Day, the first Monday in September; Columbus Day, the second
 Monday in October; Veterans' Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day,
 the fourth Thursday in November; and Christmas Day, December 25.
- (3) (4) "Cash price" means the price at which a home improvement finance seller, in the ordinary course of business, offers to sell for cash the property or service that is the

20-01479-12 20121894

subject of the transaction. At the seller's option, the term

"cash price" may include the price of accessories, services

related to the sale, service contracts, and taxes. The term

"cash price" does not include any finance charge.

- (5) "Commission" means the Financial Services Commission.
- (6) "Control person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, trust, or other organization that possesses the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the management or policies of a company, whether through ownership of securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person is presumed to control a company if, with respect to a particular company, that person:
- (a) Is a director, general partner, or officer exercising executive responsibility or having similar status or functions;
- (b) Directly or indirectly may vote 10 percent or more of a class of a voting security or sell or direct the sale of 10 percent or more of a class of voting securities; or
- (c) In the case of a partnership, may receive upon dissolution or has contributed 10 percent or more of the capital.
- $\underline{(4)}$ "Debt consolidation" means any money advanced to an owner or the owner's assignee in any connection with a home improvement contract.
- (5)(8) "Down payment" means the amount paid in money and goods to the home improvement finance seller and allowances given by the home improvement finance seller to the buyer pursuant to a home improvement contract.
- $\underline{(6)}$ "Finance charge" means the cost of consumer credit as a dollar amount. The term "finance charge" includes any charge payable directly or indirectly by the buyer and imposed

2876 2877

2878

2879

2880

2881

2882 2883

2884

2885

2886

2887

2888 2889

2890

2891

2892

2893

2894

2895

2896

2897

2898

2899

2900

20-01479-12 20121894

directly or indirectly by the seller as an incident to or a 2873 condition of the extension of credit. The term "finance charge" 2874 does not include any charge of a type payable in a comparable 2875 cash transaction.

- (7) (10) "Goods" means all personal chattels that which are furnished or used in home improvement.
- (8) (11) "Holder" of a home improvement contract or related instrument means the home improvement finance seller or assignee of the holder thereof.
- (9) (12) "Home improvement" means repair, replacement, remodeling, alteration, conversion, modernization, or improvement of, or addition to, any land or building that which is to be used as a single-family residence or dwelling place if when such construction is done pursuant to a home improvement contract and a security interest in the real property is retained. The term "Home improvement" does not include:
- (a) The construction of a new home building or work done by a contractor or seller in compliance with a quarantee of completion of a new building project; or
- (b) The sale of goods or materials by a seller who does not arrange neither arranges to perform or who does not perform nor performs directly or indirectly any work or labor in connection with the installation of or application of the goods or materials.
- (10) (13) "Home improvement contract" or "contract" means a written agreement contained in one or more documents between a home improvement finance seller and an owner for the performance of a home improvement and includes all labor, materials, and services to be furnished if when all or part of the contract

20-01479-12 20121894

price is to be paid in installments over a period of time greater than 90 days.

- (11) (14) "Home improvement finance seller" or "seller" means any person other than a bona fide employee of the owner who directly or indirectly enters into two or more home improvement contracts, each of which was for consideration of \$500 or more, in any calendar year.
- (12) (15) "Home improvement sale" or "sale" means the sale of goods and furnishing of services or the furnishing of services by a home improvement finance seller to an owner pursuant to a home improvement contract.
- (16) "Office" means the Office of Financial Regulation of the commission.
- (13) (17) "Official fees" means fees actually paid to the appropriate public officer for obtaining any permit; filing, recording, or releasing any judgment, mortgage, or other lien; or perfecting any security in connection with a home improvement contract.
- (14) (18) "Owner," "retail buyer," or "buyer" means any homeowner, tenant, or any other person who orders, contracts for, or purchases the services of a home improvement finance seller or the person entitled to the performance of the work of a home improvement finance seller pursuant to a home improvement contract.
- (15) (19) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, business, corporation, banking institution, nonprofit corporation, common-law trust, joint stock company, or any other group of individuals, however organized.
 - (16) (20) "Principal place of business" means the physical

20-01479-12 20121894

location designated on the licensee's application for licensure, unless otherwise designated as required by this chapter.

- (17) (21) "Retail installment transaction," "home improvement finance transaction," or "transaction" means a contract to sell or furnish or the sale of or the furnishing of goods or services by a home improvement finance seller to an owner.
- (18) (22) "Sales finance company" means any person who directly or indirectly purchases, acquires, solicits, or arranges for the acquisition of home improvement contracts or connected obligations by purchase, discount, pledge, or otherwise.
- $\underline{\text{(19)}}$ "Services" means labor furnished for home improvement.
 - Section 72. Section 520.63, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
 - Section 73. Section 520.68, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
 - Section 74. Section 520.69, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 75. Section 520.76, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 520.76 Insurance provisions, procurement, rates.-
- (1) The premium paid for any group credit life or other insurance shall be included in the home improvement contract.
- (2) The home improvement contract shall state which party is to procure insurance.
- (3) The amount, if any, included for the such insurance may shall not exceed the applicable premiums chargeable in accordance with rates filed with the Office of Insurance Regulation of the commission. If any such group credit life or other insurance is canceled, the refund for unearned insurance

20-01479-12 20121894

premiums received or receivable by the holder of the home improvement contract or the excess of the amount included in the contract for insurance over the premiums paid or payable by the holder of the contract together with, in either case, the unearned portion of the finance charge or other interest applicable thereto shall be credited to the final maturing installments of the home improvement contract. However, the no such credit need not be made if the amount is would be less than \$1.

(4) If the insurance is to be procured by the home improvement finance seller or holder, he or she shall, within 30 days after delivery of the goods and furnishing of the services under the home improvement contract, deliver or mail to the owner at his or her address as specified in the contract a copy of the policy or policies of insurance or a certificate or certificates of the insurance procured.

Section 76. Section 520.81, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

520.81 Completion certificate.

(1) Upon completion of the home improvement for which the owner and the home improvement finance seller contracted, the seller shall prepare a certificate that which shall be signed by both parties.

(2) The form of the certificate shall be prescribed by the commission.

Section 77. Section 520.98, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

520.98 Penalties.-

(1) Any person who willfully and intentionally violates any

20-01479-12 20121894

provision of s. 520.995 or engages in the business of a home improvement finance seller or a sales finance company without obtaining a license as required by this act is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) In the case of a willful violation of this act with respect to any home improvement sale or contract, An the owner may bring an action against a person who violates this part with respect to a home improvement contract recover from the person committing such violation, or may set off or counterclaim in any action against the owner by such person, an amount equal to any finance charge and any fees charged to the owner by reason of delinquency, plus attorney attorney's fees and costs incurred by the owner to assert rights under this part.

Section 78. Part V of chapter 520, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 520.993, 520.994, 520.995, 520.996, 520.996, 520.997, 520.998, and 520.999, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 79. All of the powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, and property; unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds; administrative authority; administrative rules; pending issues; and existing contracts of the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services

Commission for the administration of chapter 537, Florida

Statutes, relating to title loans, are transferred by a type two transfer, pursuant to s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 80. Section 537.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

537.001 Short title.—This chapter act may be cited as the

20-01479-12 20121894

3017 "Florida Title Loan Act."

Section 81. Section 537.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

537.002 Legislative intent.—The Legislature intends that title loans to consumers be regulated by this chapter. It is the intent of the Legislature in the creation of this chapter that title loans to consumers be regulated by the provisions of this act. The provisions of This chapter supersedes act supersede any other provisions of state law affecting title loans to the extent of any conflict.

Section 82. Section 537.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

537.003 Definitions.—As used in this <u>chapter</u> act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

- (1) "Commercially reasonable" has the same meaning as used in part V of chapter 679. In addition, nonpublic sales or disposal of personal property between a title loan lender and any business affiliates of a title loan lender or a member of a title loan lender's family <u>is</u> are presumed not to be made in a commercially reasonable manner.
 - (2) "Commission" means the Financial Services Commission.
- (2) "Consumer" means an individual borrowing money for personal, family, or household purposes.
- (3) "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (4) "Office" means the Office of Financial Regulation of the commission.
- $\underline{(4)}$ "Executive officer" means the president, chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating

20-01479-12 20121894

officer, executive vice president, senior vice president, secretary, and treasurer.

- (5) "Identification" means a government-issued photographic identification.
- (6) (7) "Interest" means the cost of obtaining a title loan and includes any profit or advantage of any kind which whatsoever that a title loan lender may charge, contract for, collect, receive, or in any way obtain as a result of a title loan.
- $\underline{(7)}$ "License" means a permit issued under this <u>chapter</u> act to make or service title loans in accordance with this chapter act at a single title loan office.
- (8) "Licensee" means a person who is licensed as a title loan lender.
- (9) (10) "Loan property" means any motor vehicle certificate of title that is deposited with a title loan lender as a security for a title loan in the course of the title loan lender's business.
- (10) (11) "Motor vehicle" means an automobile, motorcycle, mobile home, truck, trailer, semitrailer, truck tractor and semitrailer combination, or any other vehicle operated on the public highways and streets of this state, used to transport persons or property, and propelled by power other than muscular power, but excluding a vehicle that which runs only upon a track and a mobile home that is the primary residence of the owner.
- (11) (12) "Title loan" or "loan" means a loan of money to a consumer secured by bailment of a certificate of title to a motor vehicle, except such loan made by a person licensed under chapter 516, chapter 520, chapter 655, chapter 657, chapter 658,

20-01479-12 20121894

chapter 660, chapter 663, chapter 665, or chapter 667 or a person who complies with s. 687.03.

- $\underline{(12)}$ "Title loan agreement" or "agreement" means a written agreement in which a title loan lender agrees to make a title loan to a borrower.
- (13) "Title loan lender" or "lender" means any person who engages in the business of making or servicing title loans.
- (14) (15) "Title loan office" means the location at which, or premises from which, a title loan lender regularly conducts business under this chapter or any other location that is held out to the public as a location at which a lender makes or services title loans.
- (15) "Titled personal property" means a motor vehicle that has as evidence of ownership a state-issued certificate of title except for a mobile home that is the primary residence of the borrower.
- (16) (17) "Ultimate equitable owner" means a person who, directly or indirectly, owns or controls an ownership interest in a corporation, a foreign corporation, an alien business organization, or any other form of business organization, regardless of whether such person owns or controls such ownership interest through one or more persons or one or more proxies, powers of attorney, nominees, corporations, associations, partnerships, trusts, joint stock companies, or other entities or devices, or any combination thereof.
- Section 83. Subsections (1), (3), (5), (6), (8), (9), and (10) of section 537.004, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 537.004 License required; license fees.—
 - (1) A person may not act as a title loan lender or own or

20-01479-12 20121894

operate a title loan office unless such person has an active title loan lender license issued by the <u>department</u> office under this <u>chapter</u> act. A title loan lender may not own or operate more than one title loan office unless the lender obtains a separate title loan lender license for each title loan office.

- (3) If the <u>department</u> office determines that an application should be approved, the <u>department</u> office shall issue a license for a period not to exceed 2 years.
- (5) Each license must be conspicuously displayed at the title loan office. When a licensee wishes to move a title loan office to another location, the licensee shall provide prior written notice to the department office.
- (6) A license issued pursuant to this $\underline{\text{chapter}}$ act is not transferable or assignable.
- (8) Whenever a person or a group of persons, directly or indirectly or acting by or through one or more persons, proposes to purchase or acquire a 50 percent or more interest in a licensee, such person or group shall submit an initial application for licensure under this <u>chapter before</u> act prior to such purchase or acquisition.
- (9) The <u>department</u> commission may adopt rules to allow for electronic filing of applications, fees, and forms required by this chapter act.
- (10) All moneys collected by the office under this act shall be deposited into the Regulatory Trust Fund of the office.
- Section 84. Section 537.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 537.005 Application for license.-
 - (1) A verified application for licensure under this chapter

 20-01479-12 20121894

act, in the form prescribed by department commission rule,
shall:

- (a) Contain the name and the residence and business address of the applicant. If the applicant is other than a natural person, the application shall contain the name and the residence and business address of each ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of such entity and each director, general partner, and executive officer of such entity.
- (b) State whether any individual identified in paragraph (a) has, within the last 10 years, pleaded nolo contendere to, or has been convicted or found guilty of, a felony, regardless of whether adjudication was withheld.
- (c) Identify the county and municipality with the street and number or location where the business is to be conducted.
- (d) Contain additional information as the <u>department</u> commission determines by rule to be necessary to ensure compliance with this chapter act.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the application need not state the full name and address of each officer, director, and shareholder if the applicant is owned directly or beneficially by a person who as an issuer has a class of securities registered pursuant to s. 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or, pursuant to s. 13 or s. 15(d) of such act, is an issuer of securities which is required to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, if the person files with the department office any information, documents, and reports required by such act to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 - (3) An applicant for licensure shall file with the

3162 department of \$100,000 for each 3163 license, with a surety company qualified to do business in this 3164 state. However, in no event shall the aggregate amount of the 3165 bond required for a single title loan lender may not exceed \$1 3166 million. In lieu of the bond, the applicant may establish a 3167 certificate of deposit or an irrevocable letter of credit in a 3168 financial institution, as defined in s. 655.005, in the amount 3169 of the bond. The original bond, certificate of deposit, or 3170 letter of credit shall be filed with the department office, and 3171 the department office shall be the beneficiary to that document. The bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be 3172 3173 in favor of the department office for the use and benefit of any 3174 consumer who is injured pursuant to a title loan transaction by 3175 the fraud, misrepresentation, breach of contract, financial 3176 failure, or violation of any provision of this chapter act by 3177 the title loan lender. Such liability may be enforced either by 3178 proceeding in an administrative action or by filing a judicial 3179 suit at law in a court of competent jurisdiction. However, in 3180 such court suit, the bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of 3181 credit posted with the department is office shall not be 3182 amenable or subject to any judgment or other legal process 3183 issuing out of or from such court in connection with such 3184 lawsuit, but such bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of 3185 credit is shall be amenable to and enforceable only by and 3186 through administrative proceedings before the department office. 3187 It is the intent of The Legislature intends that such bond, 3188 certificate of deposit, or letter of credit shall be applicable 3189 and liable only for the payment of claims duly adjudicated by 3190 order of the department office. The bond, certificate of

3196

3197

3198

3199 3200

3201

3202

3203

3204

3205

3206

3207

3208

3209

3210

3211

3212

3213

32143215

3216

3217

3218

3219

20-01479-12 20121894

deposit, or letter of credit <u>is</u> shall be payable on a pro rata basis as determined by the <u>department</u> office, but the aggregate amount may not exceed the amount of the bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit.

(4) The <u>department</u> office shall approve an application and issue a license if the <u>department</u> office determines that the applicant satisfies the requirements of this <u>chapter</u> act.

Section 85. Section 537.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

537.006 Denial, suspension, or revocation of license.

- (1) The following acts are violations of this <u>chapter</u> act and constitute grounds for the disciplinary actions specified in subsection (2):
- (a) Failure to comply with any provision of this chapter act, any rule or order adopted pursuant to this chapter act, or any written agreement entered into with the department office.
- (b) Fraud, misrepresentation, deceit, or gross negligence in any title loan transaction, regardless of reliance by or damage to the borrower.
- (c) Fraudulent misrepresentation, circumvention, or concealment of any matter required to be stated or furnished to a borrower pursuant to this <u>chapter</u> act, regardless of reliance by or damage to the borrower.
- (d) Imposition of illegal or excessive charges in any title loan transaction.
- (e) False, deceptive, or misleading advertising by a title loan lender.
- (f) Failure to maintain, preserve, and keep available for examination all books, accounts, or other documents required by

20-01479-12 20121894

this <u>chapter</u> act, by any rule or order adopted pursuant to this <u>chapter</u> act, or by any agreement entered into with the department office.

- (g) Aiding, abetting, or conspiring by a title loan lender with a person to circumvent or violate any of the requirements of this chapter act.
- (h) Refusal to provide information upon request of the <u>department</u> office, to permit inspection of books and records in an investigation or examination by the <u>department</u> office, or to comply with a subpoena issued by the department office.
- (i) Pleading nolo contendere to or having been convicted or found guilty, regardless of whether adjudication was withheld, of a crime involving fraud, dishonest dealing, or any act of moral turpitude or acting as an ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of a licensee who has pled nolo contendere to or has been convicted or found guilty, regardless of whether adjudication was withheld, of a crime involving fraud, dishonest dealing, or any act of moral turpitude.
- (j) Making or having made material misstatement of fact in an initial or renewal application for a license.
- (k) Having been the subject of any decision, finding, injunction, suspension, prohibition, revocation, denial, judgment, or administrative order by any court of competent jurisdiction or administrative law judge, or by any state or federal agency, involving a violation of any federal or state law relating to title loans or any rule or regulation adopted under such law, or has been the subject of any injunction or adverse administrative order by a state or federal agency regulating banking, insurance, finance or small loan companies,

3253

3254

3255

3256

3257

3258

3259

3260

3261

3262

3263

3264

3265

3266

3267

3268

3269

3270

3271

3272

3273

3274

3275

3276

3277

20-01479-12 20121894

real estate, mortgage brokers, or other related or similar industries for acts involving fraud, dishonest dealing, or any act of moral turpitude.

- (1) Failing to continuously maintain the bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit required by s. 537.005(3).
- (m) Failing to timely pay any fee, charge, or fine imposed or assessed pursuant to this $\underline{\text{chapter}}$ act or rules adopted under this chapter $\underline{\text{act}}$.
- (n) Having a license or registration, or the equivalent, to practice any profession or occupation denied, suspended, revoked, or otherwise acted against by a licensing authority in any jurisdiction for fraud, dishonest dealing, or any act of moral turpitude.
- (o) Having demonstrated unworthiness, as defined by <u>department</u> commission rule, to transact the business of a title loan lender.
- (2) Upon a finding by the <u>department</u> office that any person has committed any of the acts set forth in subsection (1), the <u>department</u> office may enter an order taking one or more of the following actions:
- (a) Denying an application for licensure under this <u>chapter</u> act.
- (b) Revoking or suspending a license previously granted pursuant to this chapter act.
- (c) Placing a licensee or an applicant for a license on probation for a period of time and subject to such conditions as the department office specifies.
 - (d) Issuing a reprimand.
 - (e) Imposing an administrative fine not to exceed \$5,000

20-01479-12 20121894

3278 for each separate act or violation.

- (3) If a person seeking licensure is anything other than a natural person, the eligibility requirements of this section apply to each direct or ultimate equitable owner of 10 percent or more of the outstanding equity interest of such entity and to each director, general partner, and executive officer.
- (4) It is sufficient cause for the <u>department</u> office to take any of the actions specified in subsection (2), as to any entity other than a natural person, if the <u>department</u> office finds grounds for such action as to any member of such entity, as to any executive officer or director of the entity, or as to any person with power to direct the management or policies of the entity.
- (5) Each licensee is subject to the provisions of subsection (2) for the acts of employees and agents of the licensee if the licensee knew or should have known about such acts.
- (6) Licensure under this <u>chapter</u> act may be denied or any license issued under this <u>chapter</u> act may be suspended or restricted if an applicant or licensee is charged, in a pending enforcement action or pending criminal prosecution, with any conduct that would authorize denial or revocation under this section.

Section 86. Section 537.008, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

537.008 Title loan agreement.-

(1) At the time a title loan lender makes a title loan, the lender and the borrower shall execute a title loan agreement, which shall be legibly typed or written in indelible ink and

20-01479-12 20121894

completed as to all essential provisions <u>before</u> prior to execution by the borrower and lender. The title loan agreement must shall include the following information:

- (a) The make, model, and year of the titled personal property to which the loan property relates.
- (b) The vehicle identification number, or other comparable identification number, along with the license plate number, if applicable, of the titled personal property to which the loan property relates.
- (c) The name, residential address, date of birth, physical description, and social security number of the borrower.
- (d) The date the title loan agreement is executed by the title loan lender and the borrower.
- (e) The identification number and the type of identification, including the issuing agency, accepted from the borrower.
- (f) The amount of money advanced, designated as the "amount financed."
- (g) The maturity date of the title loan agreement, which shall be 30 days after the date the title loan agreement is executed by the title loan lender and the borrower.
- (h) The total title loan interest payable on the maturity date, designated as the "finance charge."
- (i) The amount financed plus finance charge, which must be paid to reclaim the loan property on the maturity date, designated as the "total amount of all payments."
- (j) The interest rate, computed in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to the federal Truth in Lending Act, designated as the "annual"

3336 percentage rate."

(2) The following information <u>must shall</u> also be printed on all title loan agreements:

- (a) The name and physical address of the title loan office.
- (b) The name and address of the department of Financial Services as well as a telephone number to which consumers may address complaints.
- (c) The following statement in not less than 12-point type that:
- 1. If the borrower fails to repay the full amount of the title loan on or before the end of the maturity date or any extension of the maturity date 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, whichever is later, the title loan lender may take possession of the borrower's motor vehicle and sell the vehicle 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 expenses of repossession and sale.
- 2. If the title loan agreement is lost, destroyed, or stolen, the borrower should immediately so advise the issuing title loan lender in writing.
- (d) The statement that "The borrower represents and warrants that the titled personal property to which the loan property relates is not stolen and has no liens or encumbrances against it, the borrower has the right to enter into this transaction, and the borrower will not apply for a duplicate certificate of title while the title loan agreement is in effect."

3365 (e) A blank line for the signature of the borrower and the 3366 title loan lender or the lender's agent.

- All owners of the titled personal property must sign the title loan agreement.
- (3) At the time of the transaction, the title loan lender shall deliver to the borrower an exact copy of the executed title loan agreement.
 - (4) Upon execution of a title loan agreement, the title loan lender may take possession of the loan property and retain possession of such property until such property is redeemed. The borrower has shall have the exclusive right to redeem the loan property by repaying all amounts legally due under the agreement. When the loan property is redeemed, the lender shall immediately return the loan property and commence action to release any security interest in the titled personal property. During the term of the agreement or any extension of the agreement, a title loan lender may retain physical possession of the loan property only. A title loan lender may shall not require a borrower to provide any additional security or guaranty as a condition to entering into a title loan transaction.

Section 87. Section 537.009, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 537.009 Recordkeeping; reporting; safekeeping of property.-
- (1) Every title loan lender shall maintain, at the lender's title loan office, such books, accounts, and records of the business conducted under the license issued for such place of business as will enable the department office to determine the

20-01479-12 20121894

3394 licensee's compliance with this chapter act.

- (2) The <u>department</u> of emay authorize the maintenance of books, accounts, and records at a location other than the lender's title loan office. The <u>department</u> office may require books, accounts, and records to be produced and available at a reasonable and convenient location in this state within a reasonable period of time after such a request.
- (3) The title loan lender shall maintain the original copy of each completed title loan agreement on the title loan office premises, and <u>may shall</u> not obliterate, discard, or destroy any such original copy, for a period of at least 2 years after making the final entry on any loan recorded in such office or after an examination by the <u>department</u> Office of Financial Regulation, whichever is later.
- (4) Loan property that which is delivered to a title loan lender shall be securely stored and maintained at the title loan office unless the loan property has been forwarded to the appropriate state agency for the purpose of having a lien recorded or deleted.
- (5) The <u>department</u> commission may prescribe by rule the books, accounts, documents, and records, and the minimum information to be shown in the books, accounts, documents, and records, of licensees so that such records will enable the <u>department</u> office to determine compliance with the provisions of this <u>chapter</u> act. In addition, the <u>department</u> commission may prescribe by rule requirements for the destruction of books, accounts, records, and documents retained by the licensee after completion of the time period specified in subsection (3).
 - Section 88. Subsections (2) through (5) of section 537.011,

20-01479-12 20121894

3423 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

537.011 Title loan charges.-

- (2) The annual percentage rate that may be charged for a title loan may equal, but not exceed, the annual percentage rate that must be computed and disclosed as required by the federal Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The maximum annual percentage rate of interest that may be charged is 12 times the maximum monthly rate, and the maximum monthly rate must be computed on the basis of one-twelfth of the annual rate for each full month. The maximum daily rate of finance charge is one-thirtieth of the maximum monthly rate The commission shall establish by rule the rate for each day in a fraction of a month when the period for which the charge is computed is more or less than 1 month.
- (3) A title loan agreement may be extended for one or more 30-day periods by mutual consent of the title loan lender and the borrower. Each extension of a title loan agreement shall be executed in a separate extension agreement, each of which shall comply with the requirements for executing a title loan agreement as provided in this <u>chapter act</u>. The interest rate charged in any title loan extension agreement <u>may shall</u> not exceed the interest rate charged in the related title loan agreement. A title loan lender may not capitalize in any title loan extension agreement any unpaid interest due on the related title loan agreement or any subsequent extensions to that title loan agreement.
- (4) Any interest contracted for or received, directly or indirectly, by a title loan lender, or an agent of the title loan lender, in excess of the amounts authorized under this

20-01479-12 20121894

chapter is prohibited and may not be collected by the title loan lender or an agent of the title loan lender.

- (a) If such excess interest resulted from a bona fide error by the title loan lender, or an agent of the title loan lender, the title loan agreement shall be voidable and the lender shall refund the excess interest to the borrower within 20 days after discovery by the lender or borrower of the bona fide error, whichever occurs first.
- (b) If such excess interest resulted from an act by the title loan lender, or an agent of the title loan lender, to circumvent the maximum title loan interest allowed by this chapter act, the title loan agreement is void. The lender shall refund to the borrower any interest paid on the title loan and return to the borrower the loan property. The title loan lender forfeits the lender's right to collect any principal owed by the borrower on the title loan.
- (c) The <u>department</u> of the department of the title loan lender, or an agent of the title loan lender, to comply with the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (5) Any interest contracted for or received, directly or indirectly, by a title loan lender, or an agent of the title loan lender, in excess of the amount allowed by this <u>chapter</u> act constitutes a violation of chapter 687, governing interest and usury, and the penalties of that chapter apply.

Section 89. Subsection (3) of section 537.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 537.012 Repossession, disposal of pledged property; excess proceeds.—
 - (3) Upon taking possession of titled personal property, the

3482

3483

3484

3485

3486

3487

3488

34893490

34913492

3493

3494

3495

3496

3497

3498

3499

3500

3501

3502

3503

3504

3505

3506

3507

3508

3509

20-01479-12 20121894

lender may dispose of the titled personal property by sale but may do so only through a motor vehicle dealer licensed under s. 320.27. At least 10 days before the prior to sale, the lender shall notify the borrower of the date, time, and place of the sale and provide the borrower with a written accounting of the principal amount due on the title loan, interest accrued through the date the lender takes possession of the titled personal property, and any reasonable expenses incurred to date by the lender in taking possession of, preparing for sale, and selling the titled personal property. At any time before prior to such sale, the lender shall permit the borrower to redeem the titled personal property by tendering a money order or certified check for the principal amount of the title loan, interest accrued through the date the lender takes possession, and any reasonable expenses incurred to date by the lender in taking possession of, preparing for sale, and selling the titled personal property. This chapter does not and a Nothing in this act nor in any title loan agreement may not shall preclude a borrower from purchasing the titled personal property at any sale.

Section 90. Section 537.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

537.013 Prohibited acts.-

- (1) A title loan lender, or any agent or employee of a title loan lender, may shall not:
- (a) Falsify or fail to make an entry of any material matter in a title loan agreement or any extension of such agreement.
- (b) Refuse to allow the <u>department</u> office to inspect completed title loan agreements, extensions of such agreements, or loan property during the ordinary operating hours of the

20-01479-12 20121894

3510 title loan lender's business or other times acceptable to both 3511 parties.

- (c) Enter into a title loan agreement with a person under the age of 18 years.
- (d) Make any agreement requiring or allowing for the personal liability of a borrower or the waiver of any of the provisions of this chapter act.
- (e) Knowingly enter into a title loan agreement with any person who is under the influence of drugs or alcohol when such condition is visible or apparent, or with any person using a name other than such person's own name or the registered name of the person's business.
- (f) Fail to exercise reasonable care, as defined by department commission rule, in the safekeeping of loan property or of titled personal property repossessed pursuant to this chapter act.
- (g) Fail to return loan property or repossessed titled personal property to a borrower, with any and all of the title loan lender's liens on the property properly released, upon payment of the full amount due the title loan lender, unless the property has been seized or impounded by an authorized law enforcement agency, taken into custody by a court, or otherwise disposed of by court order.
- (h) Sell or otherwise charge for any type of insurance in connection with a title loan agreement.
- (i) Charge or receive any finance charge, interest, or fees that which are not authorized pursuant to this chapter act.
- (j) Act as a title loan lender without an active license issued under this chapter act.

20-01479-12 20121894

(k) Refuse to accept partial payments toward satisfying any obligation owed under a title loan agreement or extension of such agreement.

- (1) Charge a prepayment penalty.
- (m) Engage in the business of selling new or used motor vehicles, or parts for motor vehicles.
- (n) Act as a title loan lender under this <u>chapter</u> act within a place of business in which the licensee solicits or engages in business outside the scope of this <u>chapter</u> act if the <u>department</u> office determines that the licensee's operation of and conduct pertaining to such other business results in an evasion of this <u>chapter</u> act. Upon making such a determination, the <u>department</u> office shall order the licensee to cease and desist from such evasion. A; provided, no licensee <u>may not shall</u> engage in the pawnbroker business.
- (2) Title loan companies may not advertise using the words "interest free loans" or "no finance charges."

Section 91. Section 537.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

537.015 Criminal penalties.-

- (1) Any person who acts as a title loan lender without first securing the license prescribed by this <u>chapter</u> act commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (2) In addition to any other applicable penalty, any person who willfully violates any provision of this <u>chapter</u> act or who willfully makes a false entry in any record specifically required by this <u>chapter</u> act commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

20-01479-12 20121894

Section 92. Section 537.016, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

537.016 Subpoenas; enforcement actions; rules.-

- (1) The <u>department</u> office may issue and serve subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, papers, books, records, and other evidence before the <u>department</u> office in any matter pertaining to this <u>chapter</u> act. The <u>department</u> office may administer oaths and affirmations to any person whose testimony is required. If any person refuses to testify, to; produce books, records, and documents; or to otherwise refuses to obey a subpoena issued under this section, the <u>department</u> office may enforce the subpoena in the same manner as subpoenas issued under the Administrative Procedure Act are enforced. Witnesses are entitled to the same fees and mileage as they are entitled to by law for attending as witnesses in the circuit court, unless such examination or investigation is held at the place of business or residence of the witness.
- (2) In addition to any other powers conferred upon the <u>department</u> office to enforce or administer this <u>chapter</u> act, the <u>department</u> office may:
- (a) Bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce or administer this <u>chapter</u> act, any rule or order adopted under this <u>chapter</u> act, or any written agreement entered into with the <u>department</u> office. In such action, the <u>department</u> office may seek any relief at law or equity, including a temporary or permanent injunction, appointment of a receiver or administrator, or an order of restitution.
 - (b) Issue and serve upon a person an order requiring the

20-01479-12 20121894

whenever the <u>department</u> office finds that <u>the</u> such person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate any provision of this <u>chapter</u> act, any rule or order adopted under this <u>chapter</u> act, or any written agreement entered into with the <u>department</u> office.

- (c) Whenever the <u>department</u> office finds that conduct described in paragraph (b) presents an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare requiring an immediate final order, the <u>department</u> office may issue an emergency cease and desist order reciting with particularity the facts underlying such findings. The emergency cease and desist order is effective immediately upon service of a copy of the order on the respondent named in the order and remains shall remain effective for 90 days. If the <u>department</u> office begins nonemergency proceedings under paragraph (b), the emergency cease and desist order remains effective until the conclusion of the proceedings under ss. 120.569 and 120.57.
- (3) The $\underline{\text{department}}$ $\underline{\text{commission}}$ may adopt rules to administer this $\underline{\text{chapter}}$ $\underline{\text{act}}$.

Section 93. Section 537.017, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

537.017 Investigations and complaints.

(1) The <u>department</u> office may make any investigation and examination of any licensee or other person the <u>department</u> office deems necessary to determine compliance with this <u>chapter</u> act. For such purposes, the <u>department</u> office may examine the books, accounts, records, and other documents or matters of any licensee or other person. The <u>department</u> office may compel the

20-01479-12 20121894

production of all relevant books, records, and other documents and materials relative to an examination or investigation. Examinations <u>may shall</u> not be made more often than once during any 12-month period unless the <u>department</u> office has reason to believe the licensee is not complying with the provisions of this chapter <u>act</u>.

- (2) The <u>department</u> office shall conduct all examinations at a convenient location in this state unless the <u>department</u> office determines that it is more effective or cost-efficient to perform an examination at the licensee's out-of-state location. For an examination performed at the licensee's out-of-state location, the licensee shall pay the travel expense and per diem subsistence at the rate provided by law for up to thirty 8-hour days per year for each <u>department</u> office examiner who participates in <u>the such an</u> examination. However, if the examination involves or reveals possible fraudulent conduct by the licensee, the licensee shall pay the travel expenses and per diem subsistence provided by law, without limitation, for each participating examiner.
- (3) Any person having reason to believe that any provision of this <u>chapter</u> act has been violated may file with the department of Financial Services or the office a written complaint setting forth the details of such alleged violation, and the <u>department</u> office may investigate the such complaint.

Section 94. Part V of chapter 559, Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 559.541, 559.542, 559.543, 559.544, 559.545, 559.546, 559.547, and 559.548, Florida Statutes, are repealed. The Division of Statutory Revision is requested to redesignate parts VI through XII of chapter 559, Florida Statutes, as parts

20-01479-12 20121894___

3655 V through XI.

 Section 95. All of the powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, and property; unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds; administrative authority; administrative rules; pending issues; and existing contracts of the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services

Commission for the administration of existing part VI of chapter 559, Florida Statutes, relating to consumer collection practices, are transferred by a type two transfer, pursuant to s. 20.06(2), Florida Statutes, to the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 96. Section 559.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 559.55 Definitions.—The following terms shall, unless the context otherwise indicates, have the following meanings for the purpose of this part:
- (4) (1) "Debt" or "consumer debt" means any obligation or alleged obligation of a consumer to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance, or services that which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes, whether or not such obligation has been reduced to judgment.
- $\underline{(6)}$ "Debtor" or "consumer" means any natural person obligated or allegedly obligated to pay any debt.
- (3) "Creditor" means any person who offers or extends credit creating a debt or to whom a debt is owed, but does not include any person to the extent that they receive an assignment or transfer of a debt in default solely for the purpose of facilitating collection of such debt for another.

20-01479-12 20121894

(4) "Office" means the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission.

- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ "Communication" means the conveying of information regarding a debt directly or indirectly to any person through any medium.
- (5)(6) "Debt collector" means any person who uses any instrumentality of commerce within this state, whether initiated from within or outside this state, in any business the principal purpose of which is the collection of debts, or who regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another. The term "debt collector" includes any creditor who, in the process of collecting her or his own debts, uses any name other than her or his own which would indicate that a third person is collecting or attempting to collect such debts. The term does not include:
- (a) Any officer or employee of a creditor while, in the name of the creditor, collecting debts for such creditor;
- (b) Any person while acting as a debt collector for another person, both of whom are related by common ownership or affiliated by corporate control, if the person acting as a debt collector for persons to whom it is so related or affiliated and if the principal business of such persons is not the collection of debts;
- (c) Any officer or employee of any federal, state, or local governmental body to the extent that collecting or attempting to collect any debt is in the performance of her or his official duties;
- (d) Any person while serving or attempting to serve legal process on any other person in connection with the judicial

3713 enforcement of any debt;

- (e) Any not-for-profit organization that which, at the request of consumers, performs bona fide consumer credit counseling and assists consumers in the liquidation of their debts by receiving payments from such consumers and distributing such amounts to creditors; or
- (f) Any person collecting or attempting to collect any debt owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another to the extent that such activity is incidental to a bona fide fiduciary obligation or a bona fide escrow arrangement; concerns a debt that which was originated by such person; concerns a debt that which was not in default at the time it was obtained by such person; or concerns a debt obtained by such person as a secured party in a commercial credit transaction involving the creditor.
- (7) "Department" means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (2) "Consumer collection agency" means any debt collector or business entity engaged in the business of soliciting consumer debts for collection or of collecting consumer debts, which debt collector or business is not expressly exempted as set forth in s. 559.553(4).
- (9) (8) "Out-of-state consumer debt collector" means any person whose business activities in this state involve both collecting or attempting to collect consumer debt from debtors located in this state by means of interstate communication originating from outside this state and soliciting consumer debt accounts for collection from creditors who have a business presence in this state. For purposes of this subsection, a creditor has a business presence in this state if either the

20-01479-12 20121894

creditor or an affiliate or subsidiary of the creditor has an office in this state.

(8) (9) "Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act" or "Federal Act" means the federal legislation regulating fair debt collection practices, as set forth in Pub. L. No. 95-109, as amended and published in 15 U.S.C. ss. 1692 et seq.

Section 97. Subsections (2), (3), and (5) of section 559.553, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

559.553 Registration of consumer collection agencies required; exemptions.—

- (2) Each consumer collection agency doing business in this state shall register with the <u>department</u> office and renew such registration annually as set forth in s. 559.555.
- (3) A prospective registrant shall be entitled to be registered when registration information is complete on its face and the applicable registration fee has been paid; however, the department office may reject a registration submitted by a prospective registrant if the registrant or any principal of the registrant previously has held any professional license or state registration that which was the subject of any suspension or revocation that which has not been explained by the prospective registrant to the satisfaction of the department office either in the registration information submitted initially or upon the subsequent written request of the department office. In the event that an attempted registration is rejected by the department office the prospective registrant shall be informed of the basis for rejection.
- (5) Any out-of-state consumer debt collector as defined in s. 559.55(9) s. 559.55(8) who is not exempt from registration

3772

3773

3774

3775

37763777

3778

3779

3780

3781

3782

3783

3784

3785

3786

3787

3788

3789

3790

3791

37923793

3794

3795

3796

3797

3798

3799

20-01479-12 20121894

by application of subsection (4) and who fails to register in accordance with this part shall be subject to an enforcement action by the state as specified in s. 559.565.

Section 98. Section 559.555, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.555 Registration of consumer collection agencies; procedure.—Any person required to register as a consumer collection agency shall furnish to the <u>department</u> office the registration fee and information as follows:

- (1) The registrant shall pay to the <u>department</u> office a registration fee in the amount of \$200. All amounts collected shall be deposited by the <u>department</u> office to the credit of the Regulatory Trust Fund of the department office.
- (2) Each registrant shall provide to the department office the business name or trade name, the current mailing address, the current business location that is which constitutes its principal place of business, and the full name of each individual who is a principal of the registrant. "Principal of a registrant" means the registrant's owners if a partnership or sole proprietorship, corporate officers, corporate directors other than directors of a not-for-profit corporation organized pursuant to chapter 617 and Florida resident agent if a corporate registrant. The registration information shall include a statement clearly identifying and explaining any occasion on which any professional license or state registration held by the registrant, by any principal of the registrant, or by any business entity in which any principal of the registrant was the owner of 10 percent or more of such business, was the subject of any suspension or revocation.

20-01479-12 20121894

(3) Renewal of registration shall be made between October 1 and December 31 of each year. There shall be no proration of the fee for any registration.

Section 99. Section 559.5556, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.5556 Maintenance of records.-

- (1) Each registered consumer collection agency shall maintain, at the principal place of business designated on the registration, all books, accounts, records, and documents necessary to determine the registrant's compliance with this part.
- (2) The <u>department</u> of the may authorize the maintenance of records at a location other than a principal place of business. The <u>department</u> of the may require books, accounts, and records to be produced and available at a reasonable and convenient location in this state.
- (3) The <u>department</u> commission may prescribe by rule the minimum information to be shown in the books, accounts, records, and documents of registrants so that such records enable the <u>department</u> office to determine the registrant's compliance with this part.
- (4) All books, accounts, records, documents, and receipts of any debt collection transaction must be preserved and kept available for inspection by the <u>department office</u> for at least 3 years after the date the transaction is completed. The <u>department commission</u> may prescribe by rule requirements for the destruction of books, accounts, records, and documents retained by the registrant after the completion of the 3 years.

Section 100. Section 559.563, Florida Statutes, is amended

3829 to read:

559.563 Void registration.—Any registration made under this part based upon false identification or false information, or identification not current with respect to name, address, and business location, or other fact that which is material to such registration, shall be void. Any registration made and subsequently void under this section may shall not be construed as creating any defense in any action by the department office to impose any sanction for any violation of this part.

Section 101. Section 559.565, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.565 Enforcement action against out-of-state consumer debt collector.—The remedies of this section are cumulative to other sanctions and enforcement provisions of this part for any violation by an out-of-state consumer debt collector, as defined in s. 559.55(9) s. 559.55(8).

- (1) An out-of-state consumer debt collector who collects or attempts to collect consumer debts in this state without first registering in accordance with this part is subject to an administrative fine of up to \$10,000 together with reasonable attorney fees and court costs in any successful action by the state to collect such fines.
- (2) Any person, whether or not exempt from registration under this part, who violates s. 559.72 is subject to sanctions the same as any other consumer debt collector, including imposition of an administrative fine. The registration of a duly registered out-of-state consumer debt collector is subject to revocation or suspension in the same manner as the registration of any other registrant under this part.

20-01479-12 20121894

(3) In order to effectuate this section and enforce the requirements of this part as it relates to out-of-state consumer debt collectors, the Attorney General is expressly authorized to initiate such action on behalf of the state as he or she deems appropriate in any state or federal court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 102. Section 559.725, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.725 Consumer complaints; administrative duties.-

- (1) The <u>department</u> office shall receive and maintain records of correspondence and complaints from consumers concerning any and all persons who collect debts, including consumer collection agencies.
- (2) The <u>department</u> office shall inform and furnish relevant information to the appropriate regulatory body of the state or the Federal Government, or The Florida Bar in the case of attorneys, if a person has been named in a consumer complaint pursuant to subsection (3) alleging violations of s. 559.72. The Attorney General may take action against any person in violation of this part.
- (3) The complainant, subject to penalty of perjury as provided in s. 837.06, shall certify on a form approved by the <u>department Financial Services Commission</u> a summary of the nature of the alleged violation and the facts that allegedly support the complaint, and shall submit the form to the <u>department</u> office.
- (4) The $\underline{\text{department}}$ $\underline{\text{office}}$ shall investigate complaints and record the resolution of such complaints.
 - (5) The department office shall advise the appropriate

20-01479-12 20121894

state attorney or the Attorney General of any determination by the <u>department</u> of a violation of this part by any consumer collection agency that is not registered as required by this part. The <u>department</u> office shall furnish the state attorney or Attorney General with the <u>department's</u> office's information concerning the alleged violations of such requirements.

(6) A registered consumer collection agency must provide a written response to the <u>department</u> office within 45 days after receipt of a written request from the <u>department</u> office for information concerning a consumer complaint. The response must address the issues and allegations raised in the complaint. The <u>department</u> office may impose an administrative fine of up to \$250 per request per day upon any registrant that fails to comply with this subsection.

Section 103. Section 559.726, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.726 Subpoenas.-

- (1) The department office may:
- (a) Issue and serve subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all books, accounts, records, and other documents and materials relevant to an investigation conducted by the <u>department</u> office. The <u>department</u> office, or its authorized representative, may administer oaths and affirmations to any person.
- (b) Seek subpoenas or subpoenas duces tecum from any court to command the appearance of witnesses and the production of books, accounts, records, and other documents or materials at a time and place named in the subpoenas, and an authorized

20-01479-12 20121894

representative of the <u>department</u> office may serve such subpoenas.

- or subpoena duces tecum issued by the <u>department</u> office, the <u>department</u> office may petition the court in the county where the person subpoenaed resides or has his or her principal place of business for an order requiring the person to appear, testify, or produce such books, accounts, records, and other documents as are specified in the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum.
- (3) The <u>department</u> office is entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. 51.011, and the court shall advance such cause on its calendar. Attorney Attorney's fees and any other costs incurred by the <u>department</u> office to obtain an order granting, in whole or in part, a petition for enforcement of a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum shall be taxed against the subpoenaed person, and failure to comply with such order is a contempt of court.
- (4) To aid in the enforcement of this part, the <u>department</u> office may require or permit a person to file a statement in writing, under oath, or otherwise as the <u>department</u> office determines, as to all the facts and circumstances concerning the matter to be investigated.

Section 104. Section 559.727, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.727 Cease and desist orders.—The <u>department</u> office may issue and serve upon any person an order to cease and desist and to take corrective action if it has reason to believe the person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate any provision of this part, any rule or order issued under this part, or any

20-01479-12 20121894

written agreement between the person and the <u>department</u> office. All procedural matters relating to issuance and enforcement of such order are governed by chapter 120.

Section 105. Section 559.730, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.730 Administrative remedies.-

- (1) The <u>department</u> office may impose an administrative fine against, or revoke or suspend the registration of, a registrant under this part who has committed a violation of s. 559.72. Final action to fine, suspend, or revoke the registration of a registrant is subject to review in accordance with chapter 120.
- (2) The <u>department</u> office may impose suspension rather than revocation of a registration if circumstances warrant that one or the other should be imposed and the registrant demonstrates that the registrant has taken affirmative steps that can be expected to effectively eliminate the violations and that the registrant's registration has never been previously suspended.
- (3) In addition to, or in lieu of suspension or revocation of a registration, the <u>department</u> of the of up to \$10,000 per violation against a registrant for violations of s. 559.72. The <u>department</u> Financial Services Commission shall adopt rules establishing guidelines for imposing administrative penalties.
- (4) This part does not preclude any person from pursuing remedies available under the Federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act for any violation of such act.

Section 106. Section 559.785, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.785 Criminal penalty.—It shall be a misdemeanor of the

20-01479-12 20121894

first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

775.083, for any person not exempt from registering as provided in this part to engage in collecting consumer debts in this state without first registering with the <u>department office</u>, or to register or attempt to register by means of fraud,

misrepresentation, or concealment.

Section 107. Section 687.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 687.14 Definitions.—As used in this <u>chapter</u> act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
- (1) "Advance fee" means any consideration that which is assessed or collected, before prior to the closing of a loan, by a loan broker.
- (2) "Borrower" means a person obtaining or desiring to obtain a loan of money, a credit card, or a line of credit.
 - (3) "Commission" means the Financial Services Commission.
- (3)-(4) "Loan broker" means any person, except any bank or savings and loan association, trust company, building and loan association, credit union, consumer finance company, retail installment sales company, securities broker-dealer, real estate broker or sales associate, attorney, federal Housing Administration or United States Department of Veterans Affairs approved lender, credit card company, installment loan licensee, mortgage broker or lender, or insurance company, if provided that the person excepted is licensed by and subject to regulation or supervision of any agency of the United States or this state and is acting within the scope of the license; and also except excepting subsidiaries of licensed or chartered consumer finance companies, banks, or savings and loan

4003 associations; who:

- (a) For or in expectation of consideration arranges or attempts to arrange or offers to fund a loan of money, a credit card, or a line of credit;
- (b) For or in expectation of consideration assists or advises a borrower in obtaining or attempting to obtain a loan of money, a credit card, a line of credit, or related guarantee, enhancement, or collateral of any kind or nature;
- (c) Acts for or on behalf of a loan broker for the purpose of soliciting borrowers; or
 - (d) Holds herself or himself out as a loan broker.
- $\underline{(4)}$ "Principal" means any officer, director, partner, joint venturer, branch manager, or other person with similar managerial or supervisory responsibilities for a loan broker.
- (6) "Office" means the Office of Financial Regulation of the commission.
- Section 108. <u>Section 687.144, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
- Section 109. <u>Section 687.145</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- Section 110. <u>Section 687.148</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.
- Section 111. Subsection (2) of section 17.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 17.20 Assignment of claims for collection.
- (2) The Chief Financial Officer may assign the collection of any claim to a collection agent or agents who are registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559, if the Chief Financial Officer determines the assignation to be cost-

effective. The Chief Financial Officer may authorize the agent or agents to add a fee to the amount to be collected.

Section 112. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 20.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20.165 Department of Business and Professional Regulation.—
There is created a Department of Business and Professional
Regulation.

(9)

- (b) Each employee serving as a law enforcement officer for the division must meet the qualifications for employment or appointment as a law enforcement officer set forth under s. 943.13 and must be certified as a law enforcement officer by the Department of Law Enforcement under chapter 943. Upon certification, each law enforcement officer is subject to and has the same authority as provided for law enforcement officers generally in chapter 901 and has statewide jurisdiction. Each officer also has arrest authority as provided for state law enforcement officers in s. 901.15. Each officer possesses the full law enforcement powers granted to other peace officers of this state, including the authority to make arrests, carry firearms, serve court process, and seize contraband and the proceeds of illegal activities.
- 1. The primary responsibility of each officer appointed under this section is to investigate, enforce, and prosecute, throughout the state, violations and violators of parts I and II of chapter 210, part VI part VII of chapter 559, and chapters 561-569, and the rules adopted thereunder, as well as other state laws that the division, all state law enforcement officers, or beverage enforcement agents are specifically

20-01479-12 20121894___

4061 authorized to enforce.

2. The secondary responsibility of each officer appointed under this section is to enforce all other state laws, provided that the enforcement is incidental to exercising the officer's primary responsibility as provided in subparagraph 1., and the officer exercises the powers of a deputy sheriff, only after consultation or coordination with the appropriate local sheriff's office or municipal police department or when the division participates in the Florida Mutual Aid Plan during a declared state emergency.

Section 113. Subsection (6) of section 28.246, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 28.246 Payment of court-related fees, charges, and costs; partial payments; distribution of funds.—
- (6) A clerk of court shall pursue the collection of any fees, service charges, fines, court costs, and liens for the payment of attorney attorney's fees and costs pursuant to s. 938.29 which remain unpaid after 90 days by referring the account to a private attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar or collection agent who is registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559. In pursuing the collection of such unpaid financial obligations through a private attorney or collection agent, the clerk of the court must have attempted to collect the unpaid amount through a collection court, collections docket, or other collections process, if any, established by the court, find this to be cost-effective and follow any applicable procurement practices. The collection fee, including any reasonable attorney attorney's fee, paid to any attorney or collection agent retained by the

20-01479-12 20121894

clerk may be added to the balance owed in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the amount owed at the time the account is referred to the attorney or agent for collection. The clerk shall give the private attorney or collection agent the application for the appointment of court-appointed counsel regardless of whether the court file is otherwise confidential from disclosure.

Section 114. Section 205.1971, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.1971 Sellers of travel; consumer protection.—A county or municipality may not issue or renew a business tax receipt to engage in business as a seller of travel pursuant to part X part XI of chapter 559 unless such business exhibits a current registration or letter of exemption from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Section 115. Paragraph (b) of subsection (9) of section 402.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

402.33 Department authority to charge fees for services provided.—

(9)

(b) In collecting delinquent or unpaid fees, the department may employ the services of a collection agency. The collection agency must be registered and in good standing under chapter 559. The department may pay a collection agency from any amount collected under the claim a fee that the department and the agency have agreed upon, or may authorize the agency to deduct the fee from the amount collected.

Section 116. Subsection (20) of section 501.604, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

4119 501.604 Exemptions.—The provisions of this part, except ss. 4120 501.608 and 501.616(6) and (7), do not apply to:

(20) A person who is registered pursuant to $\underline{\text{part X}}$ $\underline{\text{part XI}}$ of chapter 559 and who is soliciting within the scope of the registration.

Section 117. Subsection (11) of section 501.976, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

501.976 Actionable, unfair, or deceptive acts or practices.—It is an unfair or deceptive act or practice, actionable under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, for a dealer to:

(11) Add to the cash price of a vehicle as defined in s. 520.02(2) any fee or charge other than those provided in that section and in rule 69V-50.001, Florida Administrative Code. All fees or charges permitted to be added to the cash price by rule 69V-50.001, Florida Administrative Code, must be fully disclosed to customers in all binding contracts concerning the vehicle's selling price.

In any civil litigation resulting from a violation of this section, when evaluating the reasonableness of an award of attorney's fees to a private person, the trial court shall consider the amount of actual damages in relation to the time spent.

Section 118. Section 520.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

520.13 Waiver.—Any waiver of the provisions of ss. 520.01-520.10, s. 520.12, or s. 520.13, is s. 520.993, s. 520.994, or s. 520.995 shall be unenforceable and void.

20-01479-12 20121894

Section 119. Subsection (10) of section 560.309, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

560.309 Conduct of business.-

(10) 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 of the Consumer Collection Practices Act under part V VI of chapter 559, including s. 559.77.

Section 120. Subsection (2) of section 560.406, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

560.406 Worthless checks.-

(2) If a check is returned to a deferred presentment provider from a payor financial institution due to insufficient funds, a closed account, or a stop-payment order, the deferred presentment provider may pursue all legally available civil remedies to collect the check, including, but not limited to, the imposition of all charges imposed on the deferred presentment provider by the financial institution. In its collection practices, a deferred presentment provider must comply with the prohibitions against harassment or abuse, false or misleading representations, and unfair practices that are

4177 contained in the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. 4178 ss. 1692d, 1692e, and 1692f. A violation of this act is a 4179 deceptive and unfair trade practice and constitutes a violation 4180 of the Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act under part II of 4181 chapter 501. In addition, a deferred presentment provider must 4182 comply with the applicable provisions of the Consumer Collection 4183 Practices Act under part V VI of chapter 559, including s. 4184 559.77.

Section 121. Subsection (5) of section 634.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

634.271 Civil remedy.-

4185

4186

4187

4188 4189

4190

4191

4192

4193

4194

4195

4196

4197

4198 4199

4200

4201

4202

4203

4204

4205

(5) The penalty provisions in s. 521.006 ss. 520.12 and 521.006, as well as the statutory penalty in subsection (1), do not apply to any violation of this part or chapters 520 and 521 relating to or in connection with the sale or failure to disclose in a retail installment contract or lease, before prior to April 23, 2002, of a vehicle protection product, or contract or agreement that provides for payment of vehicle protection expenses, as defined in s. 634.011(8)(b)1., so long as the sale of such product, contract, or agreement was otherwise disclosed to the consumer in writing at the time of the purchase or lease. However, in the event of a violation for which such statutory penalties do not apply, the court shall award actual damages and costs, including reasonable attorney attorney's fees. This Nothing in this subsection does not shall be construed to require the application of the referenced statutory penalty provisions where this subsection is not applicable.

Section 122. Subsection (18) of section 681.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20-01479-12 20121894

681.102 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(18) "Purchase price" means the cash price as defined in s. 520.31(2), inclusive of any allowance for a trade-in vehicle, but excludes debt from any other transaction. The term "any allowance for a trade-in vehicle" means the net trade-in allowance as reflected in the purchase contract or lease agreement if acceptable to the consumer and manufacturer. If such amount is not acceptable to the consumer and manufacturer, then the trade-in allowance shall be an amount equal to 100 percent of the retail price of the trade-in vehicle as reflected in the NADA Official Used Car Guide (Southeastern Edition) or NADA Recreation Vehicle Appraisal Guide, whichever is applicable, in effect at the time of the trade-in. The manufacturer shall provide be responsible for providing the applicable NADA book.

Section 123. Subsection (1) of section 687.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

687.12 Interest rates; parity among licensed lenders or creditors.—

(1) Any lender or creditor licensed or chartered under chapter 516, chapter 520, chapter 657, chapter 658 or former chapter 659, former chapter 664 or former chapter 656, chapter 665, or part XV of chapter 627; any lender or creditor located in this state and licensed or chartered under the laws of the United States and authorized to conduct a lending business; or any lender or creditor lending through a licensee under part III of chapter 494, is authorized to charge interest on loans or extensions of credit to any person as defined in s. 1.01, or to any firm or corporation, at the maximum rate of interest

20-01479-12 20121894

permitted by law to be charged on similar loans or extensions of credit made by any lender or creditor in this state, except that the statutes governing the maximum permissible interest rate on any loan or extension of credit, and other statutory restrictions relating thereto, also govern the amount, term, permissible charges, rebate requirements, and restrictions for a similar loan or extension of credit made by any lender or creditor.

Section 124. Subsection (4) of section 697.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

697.05 Balloon mortgages; scope of law; definition; requirements as to contents; penalties for violations; exemptions.—

- (4) This section does not apply to the following:
- (a) Any mortgage in effect before prior to January 1, 1960;
- (b) Any first mortgage, excluding a mortgage in favor of a home improvement contractor defined in s. 520.61(13) the execution of which is required solely by the terms of a home improvement contract that which is governed by the provisions of ss. 520.60-520.98;
- (c) Any mortgage created for a term of 5 years or more, excluding a mortgage in favor of a home improvement contractor defined in s. 520.61(13) the execution of which is required solely by the terms of a home improvement contract that which is governed by the provisions of ss. 520.60-520.98;
- (d) Any mortgage, the periodic payments on which are to consist of interest payments only, with the entire original principal sum to be payable upon maturity;
 - (e) Any mortgage securing an extension of credit in excess

20-01479-12 20121894___

4264 of \$500,000;

(f) Any mortgage granted in a transaction covered by the federal Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 1601 et seq., in which each mortgagor thereunder is furnished a Truth in Lending Disclosure Statement that satisfies the requirements of the federal Truth in Lending Act; or

(g) Any mortgage granted by a purchaser to a seller pursuant to a written agreement to buy and sell real property which provides that the final payment of said mortgage debt will exceed the periodic payments thereon.

Section 125. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 721.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

721.11 Advertising materials; oral statements.-

- (3) The term "advertising material" does not include:
- (d) Any audio, written, or visual publication or material relating to the promotion of the availability of any accommodations or facilities, or both, for transient rental, including any arrangement governed by part X part XI of chapter 559, so long as a mandatory tour of a timeshare plan or attendance at a mandatory sales presentation is not a term or condition of the availability of such accommodations or facilities, or both, and so long as the failure of any transient renter to take a tour of a timeshare plan or attend a sales presentation does not result in the transient renter receiving less than what was promised to the transient renter in such materials.

Section 126. Subsection (1) of section 832.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

832.10 Alternative to bad check diversion program; fees for

20-01479-12 20121894___

4293 collection.

4294

4295

4296

4297

4298

4299

4300 4301

4302

4303

4304

4305

4306

4307

4308

4309

4310

4311

4312

4313

4314

4315

4316

4317

4318

4319

4320

(1) <u>Before</u> Prior to presenting a complaint about a dishonored check to a state attorney, a payee on such bad check may place or assign the debt evidenced by the bad check for collection pursuant to this section by a private debt collector registered under part VI of chapter 559.

Section 127. Section 938.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.35 Collection of court-related financial obligations. The board of county commissioners or the governing body of a municipality may pursue the collection of any fees, service charges, fines, or costs to which it is entitled which remain unpaid for 90 days or more, or refer the account to a private attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar or to a collection agent who is registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559. In pursuing the collection of such unpaid financial obligations through a private attorney or collection agent, the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a municipality must determine that this is cost-effective, and the board or the governing body must follow applicable procurement practices. The collection fee, including any reasonable attorney attorney's fee, paid to any attorney or collection agent retained by the board of county commissioners or the governing body of a municipality may be added to the balance owed, in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the amount owed at the time the account is referred to the attorney or agent agents for collection.

Section 128. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.