1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to financial institutions; amending s. 3 655.005, F.S.; revising the definition of the term 4 "related interest"; amending s. 655.0322, F.S.; 5 revising provisions relating to prohibited acts and 6 practices by a financial institution; applying certain 7 provisions to affiliates; amending s. 655.034, F.S.; 8 authorizing the circuit court to issue an injunction 9 in order to protect the public's interest in the 10 safety and soundness of the financial institution 11 system; amending s. 655.037, F.S.; conforming a cross-12 reference; amending s. 655.0385, F.S.; prohibiting a director or executive officer of a state financial 13 institution or affiliate from concurrently serving as 14 15 a director or officer in a nonaffiliated financial 16 institution or affiliate in the same geographical area 17 or the same major business market area unless waived by the Office of Financial Regulation; amending s. 18 19 655.041, F.S.; revising provisions relating to administrative fines; clarifying that the office may 20 21 initiate administrative proceedings for violations of 22 rules; providing that fines for violations begin 23 accruing immediately upon the service of a complaint; 24 applying certain provisions to affiliates; revising 25 the conditions for imposing a fine; amending s. 26 655.045, F.S.; authorizing the office to conduct a

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joint or concurrent examination of a financial institution within a specified period; amending s. 655.057, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing that specified records are not considered a waiver of privileges or legal rights in certain proceedings; clarifying who has a right to copy member or shareholder records; creating s. 655.0591, F.S.; providing notice requirements and procedures that allow a financial institution to protect trade secrets included in documents submitted to the office; amending s. 655.50, F.S.; amending provisions relating to the control of money laundering to also include terrorist financing; adding and revising definitions; requiring a financial institution to have a BSA/AML compliance officer; updating cross-references; amending s. 655.85, F.S.; clarifying that an institution may impose a fee for the settlement of a check under certain circumstances; providing applicability; providing legislative intent; amending s. 655.921, F.S.; revising provisions relating to business transactions by an out-of-state financial institution; providing that such institution may file suit in any state court to collect a security interest in collateral; amending s. 655.922, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the name of a financial institution; prohibiting certain financial

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institutions from using a name that may mislead consumers; authorizing the office to seek court orders to annul or dissolve a business entity for certain violations and to issue emergency cease and desist orders; amending s. 657.008, F.S.; requiring certain credit unions seeking to establish a branch office to submit an application to the office for examination and approval; providing the criteria for the examination; amending s. 657.028, F.S.; revising provisions relating to prohibited activities of directors, officers, committee members, employees, and agents of credit unions; requiring the name and address of the credit manager to be submitted to the office; amending s. 657.041, F.S.; authorizing a credit union to pay health and accident insurance premiums and to fund employee benefit plans under certain circumstances; amending s. 658.12, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "trust business"; amending ss. 658.21 and 658.235, F.S.; conforming cross-references; repealing s. 658.49, F.S., relating to requirements for bank loans up to \$50,000; amending ss. 663.02, 663.09, 663.306, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 663.12, F.S.; deleting an annual assessment imposed on certain international offices; amending ss. 665.013, 665.033, 665.034, 667.003, 667.006, and 667.008, F.S.;

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79	conforming cross-references; making editorial changes;
80	providing an effective date.
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82	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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84	Section 1. Paragraph (t) of subsection (1) of section
85	655.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
86	655.005 Definitions.—
87	(1) As used in the financial institutions codes, unless
88	the context otherwise requires, the term:
89	(t) "Related interest" means, with respect to \underline{a} any
90	person <u>:</u> T
91	1. The person's spouse, partner, sibling, parent, child,
92	or other <u>dependent</u> individual residing in the same household as
93	the person <u>;</u> . With respect to any person, the term means
94	2. A company, partnership, corporation, or other business
95	organization controlled by the person. A person has control if
96	the person:
97	$\underline{\text{a.1.}}$ Owns, controls, or has the power to vote 25 percent
98	or more of any class of voting securities of the organization;
99	$\underline{\text{b.2.}}$ Controls in any manner the election of a majority of
00	the directors of the organization; or
01	$\underline{\text{c.3.}}$ Has the power to exercise a controlling influence
02	over the management or policies of the organization; or \div
03	3. An individual, company, partnership, corporation, or
04	other business organization that engages in a common business

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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enterprise with the person. A common business enterprise exists
if:

- a. The expected source for repayment of a loan or extension of credit is the same for each borrower and neither borrower has another source of income from which the loan, together with the borrower's other obligations, may be fully repaid. An employer will not be treated as a source of repayment under this paragraph because of wages and salaries paid to an employee, unless the standards of sub-subparagraph b. are met;
 - b. Loans or extensions of credit are made:

- (I) To borrowers who are directly or indirectly related through common control, including where one borrower is directly or indirectly controlled by another borrower; and
- or among the borrowers. Substantial financial interdependence exists if 50 percent or more of one borrower's gross receipts or gross expenditures on an annual basis are derived from transactions with the other borrower. Gross receipts and expenditures include gross revenues and expenses, intercompany loans, dividends, capital contributions, and similar receipts or payments;
- c. Separate persons borrow from a financial institution to acquire a common business enterprise such that those borrowers will own more than 50 percent of the voting securities or voting interests of the enterprise, in which case a common business enterprise is deemed to exist between the borrowers for purposes

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of combining the acquisition loans; or

- d. The office determines, based upon an evaluation of the facts and circumstances of particular transactions, that a common business enterprise exists.
- Section 2. Section 655.0322, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 137 655.0322 Prohibited acts and practices; criminal penalties.—
 - (1) As used in this section, the term "financial institution" means a financial institution as defined in \underline{s} . $\underline{655.005}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{655.50}$ which includes a state trust company, state or national bank, state or federal association, state or federal savings bank, state or federal credit union, Edge Act or agreement corporation, international bank agency, international branch, representative office or administrative office or other business entity as defined by the commission by rule, whether organized under the laws of this state, the laws of another state, or the laws of the United States, which institution is located in this state.
 - (2) A It is unlawful for any financial institution-affiliated party may not to ask for, or willfully and knowingly receive or consent to receive for the party or any related interest, a any commission, emolument, gratuity, money, property, or thing of value for:
 - (a) Procuring, or endeavoring to procure, for any person a loan or extension of credit from such financial institution,

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affiliate, subsidiary, or service corporation; or

775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) Procuring, or endeavoring to procure, the purchase or discount of any note, draft, check, bill of exchange, or other obligation by such financial institution, <u>affiliate</u>, subsidiary, or service corporation.

Any person who violates this subsection <u>commits</u> is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.

- (3) \underline{A} It is unlawful for any financial institutionaffiliated party may not to:
- (a) Knowingly receive or possess himself or herself of any of such financial institution's its property other otherwise than in payment of a just demand, or and, with intent to deceive or defraud, to omit to make or cause to be made a full and true entry thereof in the financial institution's its books and accounts, or concur in omitting to make any material entry thereof;
- (b) Embezzle, abstract, or misapply any money, property, or thing of value of <u>such</u> the financial institution, <u>affiliate</u>, subsidiary, or service corporation with intent to deceive or defraud the <u>such</u> financial institution, <u>affiliate</u>, subsidiary, or service corporation;
- (c) Knowingly make, draw, issue, put forth, or assign any certificate of deposit, draft, order, bill of exchange, acceptance, note, debenture, bond or other obligation, mortgage,

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judgment, or decree without authority from the board of directors of such financial institution;

- (d) Make <u>a</u> any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such financial institution, <u>affiliate</u>, subsidiary, or service corporation with intent to deceive or defraud <u>the</u> such financial institution, <u>affiliate</u>, subsidiary, or service <u>corporation</u>, or another person, firm, or corporation, or with intent to deceive the office, any other appropriate federal <u>or state</u> regulatory agency, or <u>an any</u> authorized representative appointed to examine the affairs of <u>the such</u> financial institution, affiliate, subsidiary, or service corporation; or
- (e) Deliver or disclose to the office or any of its employees an application, any examination report, report of condition, report of income and dividends, internal audit, account, statement, or other document known by the party him or her to be fraudulent or false as to any material matter.

200 Any person who violates this subsection <u>commits</u> is guilty of a 201 felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s.

202 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(4) A It is unlawful for any financial institution-affiliated party may not to knowingly place among the assets of such financial institution, affiliate, subsidiary, or service corporation any note, obligation, or security that which the financial institution, affiliate, subsidiary, or service corporation does not own or that, which to the party's

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individual's knowledge, is fraudulent or otherwise worthless or for the financial institution-affiliated party any such individual to represent to the office that any note, obligation, or security carried as an asset of such financial institution, affiliate, subsidiary, or service corporation is the property of the financial institution, affiliate, subsidiary, or service corporation and is genuine if it is known to such party individual that such representation is false or that the such note, obligation, or security is fraudulent or otherwise worthless. Any person who violates this subsection commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (5) Any person who willfully makes <u>a</u> any false statement or report, or willfully overvalues any land, property, or security, for the purposes of influencing in any way the action of <u>a</u> any financial institution, <u>affiliate</u>, subsidiary, or service corporation or any other entity authorized by law to extend credit, upon <u>an</u> any application, advance, discount, purchase, purchase agreement, repurchase agreement, commitment, or loan, or any change or extension of any of the same, by renewal, deferment of action or otherwise, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, <u>commits</u> is guilty of a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (6) Any person who knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, a scheme or artifice to defraud a financial

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institution, <u>affiliate</u>, subsidiary, or service corporation or any other entity authorized by law to extend credit, or to obtain any of the moneys, funds, credits, assets, securities, or other property owned by, or under the custody or control of, a financial institution, <u>affiliate</u>, subsidiary, service corporation, or any other entity authorized by law to extend credit, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, <u>commits</u> is guilty of a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 3. Section 655.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

655.034 Injunctions.-

(1) If the office determines that Whenever a violation of the financial institutions codes or a violation of formal enforcement action has occurred or is threatened or impending and such violation will cause substantial injury to a state financial institution or to the depositors, members, creditors, or stockholders thereof, the circuit court has jurisdiction to hear a any complaint filed by the office and, upon proper showing, to issue an injunction restraining such violation or granting other such appropriate relief. Upon proper showing, the circuit court may also issue an injunction restraining any conduct or other act in order to protect the interests of depositors, members, creditors, or stockholders of a financial institution, or the interests of the public, in the safety and

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soundness of the financial institution system in this state and the proper conduct of fiduciary functions.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, the term "formal enforcement action" means:
- (a) With regard to a financial institution as defined in s. 655.005(1)(i), a supervisory action that is subject to enforcement pursuant to s. 655.033, s. 655.037, or s. 655.041, directing that the financial institution take corrective actions to address violations of law or safety and soundness deficiencies.
- (b) With regard to a person or entity that is not a financial institution as defined in s. 655.005(1)(i), any order issued by the office pursuant the financial institutions codes that is directed to such person or entity.
- Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 655.037, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 655.037 Removal of a financial institution-affiliated party by the office.—
- (1) The office may issue and serve upon any financial institution-affiliated party and upon the state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation involved, a complaint stating charges if whenever the office has reason to believe that the financial institution-affiliated party is engaging or has engaged in conduct that is:
 - (a) An unsafe or unsound practice;
 - (b) A prohibited act or practice;

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(c) A willful violation of any law relating to financial institutions;

- (d) A violation of any other law involving fraud or moral turpitude which constitutes a felony;
- (e) A violation of s. 655.50, relating to the Florida control of money laundering and terrorist financing in Financial Institutions Act; chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial transactions; or any similar state or federal law;
 - (f) A willful violation of any rule of the commission;
 - (g) A willful violation of any order of the office;
- (h) A willful breach of any written agreement with the office; or
- (i) An act of commission or omission or a practice which is a breach of trust or a breach of fiduciary duty.
- Section 5. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 655.0385, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (5) and (6), respectively, and a new subsection (4) is added to that section to read:
 - 655.0385 Disapproval of directors and executive officers.-
- (4) A director or executive officer of a state financial institution or affiliate may not concurrently serve as a director, or be employed as an officer, of a nonaffiliated financial institution or affiliate whose principal place of business is located in the same metropolitan statistical area in this state. A person affected by this prohibition may provide written notice to the office of the proposed appointment or

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employment. Such notice may provide information that the concurrent service does not present a conflict of interest and that neither institution is competitively disadvantaged in the common market area. The office may waive this prohibition if the information provided demonstrates that the individual's proposed concurrent service does not present a conflict of interest and neither institution is competitively disadvantaged in the common market area. A person who violates this subsection is subject to suspension, removal, or prohibition under s. 655.037.

Section 6. Section 655.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

655.041 Administrative fines; enforcement.-

(1) The office may, by complaint, initiate a proceeding pursuant to chapter 120 to impose an administrative fine against any person found to have violated a any provision of the financial institutions codes or the rules adopted thereunder, an or a cease and desist order of the office, or a any written agreement with the office. Such No such proceeding may not shall be initiated and no fine shall accrue pursuant to this section until after such person has been notified in writing of the nature of the violation and has been afforded a reasonable period of time, as set forth in the notice, to correct the violation and has failed to do so. If the office provided such notice, a fine for a violation of an office order or written agreement begins to accrue immediately upon service of the complaint and continues to accrue until the violation is

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corrected.

- (2) Any Such fine may not exceed \$2,500 per = 4 day for each violation except as provided in this section.
- (a) If the office determines that any such person has recklessly violated <u>a</u> any provision of the financial institutions codes, an or a cease and desist order of the office, or <u>a</u> any written agreement with the office, which violation results in more than a minimal loss to a financial institution, <u>affiliate</u>, subsidiary, or service corporation, or <u>in</u> a pecuniary benefit to such person, the office may impose a fine <u>of up to not exceeding</u> \$10,000 <u>per a</u> day for each day the violation continues.
- (b) If the office determines that any such person has knowingly violated a any provision of the financial institutions codes, an or a cease and desist order of the office, or a any written agreement with the office, which violation results in more than a minimal loss to a financial institution, affiliate, subsidiary, or service corporation, or in a pecuniary benefit to such a person, the office may impose a fine of up to not exceeding the lesser of \$500,000 per day or 1 percent of the total assets in the case of a financial institution, or \$50,000 per day in any other case for each day the violation continues.
- (c) The office may by complaint impose an administrative fine of up to, not exceeding \$10,000 per a day on a, upon any financial institution-affiliated party; on, and upon a state financial institution, subsidiary, service corporation, or

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affiliate; or on a person subject to supervision by the office pursuant to s. 655.0391 if the entity or person, who refuses to permit an examiner to examine a state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation; who refuses to permit an examiner to review the books and records of an affiliate or a contracting service entity subject to supervision by the office pursuant to s. 655.0391; or who refuses to give an examiner any information required in the course of an any examination or review of the books and records.

- enforced by the office by appropriate proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which such person resides or in which the principal office of a state financial institution, affiliate, subsidiary, service corporation, or contracting service entity is located or does business in the state. In any administrative or judicial proceeding arising under this section, a party may elect to correct the violation asserted by the office and, upon doing so, any fine ceases to accrue; however, an election to correct the violation does not render an any administrative or judicial proceeding moot.
- Section 7. Section 655.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 655.045 Examinations, reports, and internal audits; penalty.—
- (1) The office shall conduct an examination of the condition of each state financial institution at least every 18

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months during each 18-month period. The office may conduct more frequent examinations based upon the risk profile of the financial institution, prior examination results, or significant changes in the institution or its operations. The office may use continuous, phase, or other flexible scheduling examination methods for very large or complex state financial institutions and financial institutions owned or controlled by a multifinancial institution holding company. The office shall consider examination guidelines from federal regulatory agencies in order to facilitate, coordinate, and standardize examination processes.

With respect to, and examination of, the condition of (a) a state institution, The office may accept an examination of a state financial institution made by an appropriate federal regulatory agency, or may conduct $\frac{make}{}$ a joint or concurrent examination of the institution with the federal agency. However, beginning July 1, 2014, the office shall conduct such joint or concurrent examinations at least once every 36 months, in a manner that allows the preparation of a complete examination report not subject to the right of a federal or other non-Florida entity to limit access to the information contained in the report. The office may furnish a copy of all examinations or reviews made of financial institutions or their affiliates to the state or federal agencies participating in the examination, investigation, or review, or as otherwise authorized under by s. 655.057.

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(b) If, as a part of an examination or investigation of a state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation, the office has reason to believe that the conduct or business operations of an affiliate may have a negative impact on the state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation, the office may conduct such examination or investigation of the affiliate as the office deems necessary.

- (c) The office may recover the costs of examination and supervision of a state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation that is determined by the office to be engaged in an unsafe or unsound practice. The office may also recover the costs of <u>a any</u> review conducted pursuant to paragraph (b) of <u>an any</u> affiliate of a state financial institution determined by the office to have contributed to an unsafe or unsound practice at a state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation.
- "costs" means the salary and travel expenses directly attributable to the field staff examining the state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation, and the travel expenses of any supervisory staff required as a result of examination findings. The mailing of any costs incurred under this subsection must be postmarked within 30 days after the date of receipt of a notice stating that such costs are due. The office may levy a late payment of up to \$100 per day or part thereof that a payment is overdue, unless excused for good

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cause. However, for intentional late payment of costs, the office may levy an administrative fine of up to \$1,000 per day for each day the payment is overdue.

- (e) The office may require an audit of a state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation by an independent certified public accountant, or other person approved by the office, if the office, after conducting an examination of the state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation, or after accepting an examination of the such state financial institution by an appropriate state or federal regulatory agency, determines that an audit is necessary in order to ascertain the condition of the financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation. The cost of such audit shall be paid by the state financial institution, subsidiary, or state service corporation audited.
- (2) (a) Each state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation shall submit a report, at least four times each calendar year, on as of such dates determined by as the commission or office determines. The Such report must include such information as the commission by rule requires for that type of institution.
- (a) (b) The office shall levy an administrative fine of up to \$100 per day for each day the report is past due, unless it is excused for good cause. However,
- (b) For <u>an</u> intentional late filing of the report required under paragraph (a), the office shall levy an administrative

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fine of up to \$1,000 per day for each day the report is past due.

(3) (a) The board of directors of each state financial institution or, in the case of a credit union, the supervisory committee or audit committee shall perform or cause to be performed, within each calendar year, an internal audit of each state financial institution, subsidiary, or service corporation and to file a copy of the report and findings of such audit with the office on a timely basis. The Such internal audit must include such information as the commission by rule requires for that type of institution.

(a) (b) With the approval of the office, the board of directors or, in the case of a credit union, the supervisory committee may elect, in lieu of such periodic audits, to adopt and implement an adequate continuous audit system and procedure that includes which must include full, adequate, and continuous written reports to, and review by, the board of directors or, in the case of a credit union, the supervisory committee, together with written statements of the actions taken thereon and reasons for omissions to take actions, all of which shall be noted in the minutes and filed among the records of the board of directors or, in the case of a credit union, the supervisory committee. If at any time such continuous audit system and procedure, including the reports and statements, becomes inadequate, in the judgment of the office, the state financial institution shall promptly make such changes as may be required

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by the office to cause the same to accomplish the purpose of this section.

- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ (c) $\underline{\text{A}}$ Any de novo state financial institution open less than 4 months is exempt from the audit requirements of this section.
- (4) A copy of the report of each examination must be furnished to the entity examined <u>and</u>. Such report shall be presented to the board of directors at its next regular or special meeting.
- Section 8. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsections (4) through (6) of section 655.057, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 655.057 Records; limited restrictions upon public access.-
- (3) The provisions of this section do not prevent or restrict:
- (a) Publishing reports that are required to be submitted to the office pursuant to s. 655.045(2)(a) or required by applicable federal statutes or regulations to be published.

Any confidential information or records obtained from the office pursuant to this subsection shall be maintained as confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).

(4)(a) Orders of courts or of administrative law judges for the production of confidential records or information <u>must</u> shall provide for inspection in camera by the court or the administrative law judge and, after the court or administrative

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law judge determines has made a determination that the documents requested are relevant or would likely lead to the discovery of admissible evidence and that the information sought is not otherwise reasonably available from other sources, the said documents shall be subject to further orders by the court or the administrative law judge to protect the confidentiality thereof.

An Any order directing the release of information is shall be immediately reviewable, and a petition by the office for review of such order shall automatically stays stay further proceedings in the trial court or the administrative hearing until the disposition of such petition by the reviewing court. If any other party files such a petition for review, it operates will operate as a stay of such proceedings only upon order of the reviewing court.

- (b) Confidential records and information furnished pursuant to a legislative subpoena shall be kept confidential by the legislative body or committee that which received the records or information. However, except in a case involving investigation of charges against a public official subject to impeachment or removal, and then disclosure of such information shall be only to the extent necessary as determined by the legislative body or committee to be necessary.
- (c) A person providing documents, statements, books, records, and any other information to the office pursuant to an investigation, examination, visitation, or other supervisory activity by the office does not waive any privilege or other

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legal right in an administrative or legal proceeding in which
the office is not a party.

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- Every credit union and mutual association shall maintain, in the principal office where its business is transacted, full and correct records of the names and residences of all the members of the credit union or mutual association in the principal office where its business is transacted. Such records are shall be subject to the inspection by of all the members of the credit union or mutual association, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under state authority, during normal business hours of each business day. No member or any other person has the right to copy the membership records for any purpose other than in the course of business of the credit union or mutual association, as authorized by the office or the board of directors of the credit union or mutual association. A current list of members shall be made available to the office's examiners for their inspection and, upon the request of the office, shall be submitted to the office. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the list of the members of the credit union or mutual association is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
- (6) Every bank, trust company, and stock association shall maintain, in the principal office where its business is transacted, full and complete records of the names and residences of all the shareholders of the bank, trust company, or stock association and the number of shares held by each. Such

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records are shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders of the bank, trust company, or stock association, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under state authority, during normal business hours of each banking day. No shareholder or any other person has the right to copy the shareholder records for any purpose other than in the course of business of the bank, trust company, or stock association, as authorized by the office or the board of directors of the bank, trust company, or stock association. A current list of shareholders shall be made available to the office's examiners for their inspection and, upon the request of the office, shall be submitted to the office. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any portion of this list which reveals the identities of the shareholders is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).

Section 9. Section 655.0591, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

655.0591 Trade secret documents.-

(1) If a person who is required to submit documents or other information to the office pursuant to the financial institutions codes, or by rule or order of the office or commission, claims that such submission contains a trade secret, the person may file with the office a notice of trade secret when the information is submitted to the office as provided in this section. Failure to file a notice constitutes a waiver of any claim by the person that the document or information is a

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trade secret. The notice must provide the contact information of the person claiming ownership of the trade secret. The person claiming the trade secret is responsible for updating the contact information with the office.

(a) Each page of a document or specific portion of a document claimed to be a trade secret must be clearly marked with the words "trade secret."

- (b) All material identified as a trade secret shall be segregated from all other submitted material by being transmitted in a separate envelope or other delivery method and clearly marked with the words "trade secret."
- (c) In submitting a notice of trade secret to the office or department, the submitting party shall include an affidavit certifying under oath to the truth of the following statements concerning all documents or information that are claimed to be trade secrets:
- 1. [...I consider/my company considers...] this information a trade secret that has value and provides an advantage or an opportunity to obtain an advantage over those who do not know or use it.
- 2. [...I have/my company has...] taken measures to prevent the disclosure of the information to anyone other than those who have been selected to have access for limited purposes, and [...I intend/my company intends...] to continue to take such measures.
 - 3. The information is not, and has not been, reasonably

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obtainable without [...my/our...] consent by other persons by use of legitimate means.

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- 4. The information is not publicly available elsewhere.
- (2) If the office receives a public records request for a document or information that is marked and certified as a trade secret, the office shall promptly notify the person that certified the document as a trade secret. The office shall send the notice to the most recent address provided to the office and must inform the person that, in order to avoid disclosure of the trade secret, the person must file an action in circuit court within 30 days after the date of the notice seeking a declaratory judgment that the document in question contains trade secrets and an order barring public disclosure of the document. The person shall provide written notice to the office that he or she filed an action. The office may not release the documents pending the outcome of the legal action. Failure to file an action within 30 days constitutes a waiver of any claim of confidentiality, and the office shall release the document as requested.
- (3) The office may disclose a trade secret, together with the claim that it is a trade secret, to an officer or employee of another governmental agency whose use of the trade secret is within the scope of the officer's or employee's employment.
- Section 10. Section 655.50, Florida Statutes, is reordered and amended to read:
 - 655.50 Florida Control of Money Laundering <u>and Terrorist</u>

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<u>Financing</u> in Financial Institutions Act; reports of transactions involving currency or monetary instruments; when required; purpose; definitions; penalties.—

- (1) This section may be cited as the "Florida Control of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Financial Institutions Act."
- submission to the office of certain reports and the maintenance of certain records of customers, accounts, and transactions involving currency or monetary instruments or suspicious activities if when such reports and records deter using the use of financial institutions to conceal, move, or provide the proceeds obtained from or intended for of criminal or terrorist activities and if such reports and records activity and have a high degree of usefulness in criminal, tax, or regulatory investigations or proceedings.
 - (3) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "BSA/AML compliance officer" means the financial institution's officer responsible for the development and implementation of the financial institution's policies and procedures for complying with the requirements of this section relating to anti-money laundering (AML), and the requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 (BSA), Pub. L. No. 91-508, as amended, the USA Patriot Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-56, as amended, and federal and state rules and regulations adopted thereunder, and 31 C.F.R. parts 500-598, relating to the

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regulations of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury.

- (b) (a) "Currency" means currency and coin of the United States or of any other country.
- (c) (b) "Financial institution" means a financial institution, as defined in 31 U.S.C. s. 5312, as amended, including a credit card bank, located in this state.
- (d) (e) "Financial transaction" means a transaction involving the movement of funds by wire, electronic funds transfer, or any other means, or involving one or more monetary instruments, which in any way or degree affects commerce, or a transaction involving the use of a financial institution that which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, commerce in any way or degree.
- (e) (d) "Monetary instruments" means coin or currency of the United States or of any other country, travelers' checks, personal checks, bank checks, money orders, stored value cards, prepaid cards, investment securities or in bearer form or otherwise in such form that title thereto passes upon delivery, and negotiable instruments in bearer form or otherwise in such form that title thereto passes upon delivery, or similar devices.
- <u>(i) (e)</u> "Transaction" means a purchase, sale, loan, pledge, gift, transfer, delivery, or other disposition, and with respect to a financial institution includes a deposit, withdrawal, transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, loan, extension

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of credit, purchase or sale of any stock, bond, certificate of deposit, or other monetary instrument, or any other payment, transfer, or delivery by, through, or to a financial institution, by whatever means effected.

- (f) "Report" means a report of each deposit, withdrawal, exchange of currency, or other payments or transfer, by, through, or to that financial institution, which that involves a transaction required or authorized to be reported by this section, and includes the electronic submission of such information in the manner provided for by rule of the commission.
- (g) "Specified unlawful activity" means any "racketeering activity" as defined in s. 895.02.
- (h) "Suspicious activity" means any transaction reportable as required and described under 31 C.F.R. s. 1020.320.
- BSA/AML compliance officer. The board of directors of a financial institution must ensure that the designated compliance officer is properly qualified and has sufficient authority and resources to administer an effective BSA/AML compliance program. The board is ultimately responsible for establishing the institution's BSA/AML policies and overall BSA/AML compliance. A change in the BSA/AML compliance officer must be reported to the office.
- $\underline{\text{(5)}}$ (4) (a) $\underline{\text{A}}$ Every financial institution shall keep a record of each financial transaction occurring in this state

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known to it which involves to involve currency or other monetary instrument, as the commission prescribes by rule, has of a value greater than in excess of \$10,000, and involves to involve the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, or is to be designed to evade the reporting requirements of this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law, or which the financial institution reasonably believes is suspicious activity. Each financial institution and shall maintain appropriate procedures to ensure compliance with this section, chapter 896, and any other similar state or federal law. Any report of suspicious activity made pursuant to this subsection is entitled to the same confidentiality provided under 31 C.F.R. s. 1020.320, whether the report or information pertaining to or identifying the report is in the possession or control of the office or the reporting institution.

(a) (b) Multiple financial transactions shall be treated as a single transaction if the financial institution has knowledge that they are made by or on behalf of any person and result in either cash in or cash out totaling more than \$10,000 during any business day, as defined in s. 655.89(1).

 $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ (c) $\underline{\text{A}}$ Any financial institution may keep a record of any financial transaction occurring in this state, regardless of the value, if it suspects $\underline{\text{that}}$ the transaction $\underline{\text{involve}}$ to $\underline{\text{involve}}$ the proceeds of specified unlawful activity.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}_{\text{(d)}}$ A financial institution, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, $\underline{\text{which}}$ that files a report in good faith pursuant

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to this <u>subsection</u> <u>section</u> is not liable to any person for loss or damage caused in whole or in part by the making, filing, or governmental use of the report, or any information contained therein.

- <u>(d) (5) (a)</u> Each financial institution shall file a report with the office of the records record required under this subsection with the office paragraphs (4) (a) and (b) and any record maintained pursuant to paragraph (4) (c). Each report shall record filed pursuant to subsection (4) must be filed at such time and must contain such information as the commission requires by rule.
- (e) (b) The timely filing of the reports report required by 31 U.S.C. s. 5313 and 31 C.F.R. part 1020 with the appropriate federal agency is deemed compliance with the reporting requirements of this subsection unless the reports are not regularly and comprehensively transmitted by the federal agency to the office.
- (6) Each financial institution shall maintain a record of each <u>qualified business customer that is designation of a person</u> granted <u>an</u> exemption under the authority of 31 U.S.C. s. 5313, including any name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the exempt <u>customer person</u>, as well as the name and address of the financial institution and the signature of the financial institution official designating the exempt <u>customer person</u>. Such record of exemptions shall be made available to the office for inspection and copying and shall be submitted to the office

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781 within 15 days after request.

- (7) All reports and records filed with the office pursuant to this section are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1). However, the office shall provide any report filed pursuant to this section, or information contained therein, to federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, and any federal or state agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions.
 - (8) (a) Each financial institution shall maintain:
- (a) For a minimum of 5 calendar years Full and complete records of all financial transactions, including all records required by 31 C.F.R. parts 500-598 and 1010 for a minimum of 5 calendar years parts 103.33 and 103.34.
- (b) The financial institution shall retain A copy of all reports filed with the office under subsection (5) (4) for a minimum of 5 calendar years after submission of the report.
- (c) The financial institution shall retain A copy of all records of exemption for each qualified business customer designation of exempt person made pursuant to subsection (6) for a minimum of 5 calendar years after termination of exempt status of such customer.
- (9) <u>The office</u>, in addition to any other power conferred upon it to enforce and administer this chapter and the financial institutions codes, the office may:
- (a) Bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce or administer this section. In such action, the

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office may seek \underline{an} award of any civil penalty authorized by law and any other appropriate relief at law or equity.

- an order requiring such person to cease and desist and take corrective action <u>if</u> whenever the office finds that such person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate any provision of this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law; any rule or order adopted under this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law; or any written agreement related to this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law and entered into with the office.
- (c) Pursuant to s. 655.037, issue and serve upon any person an order of removal <u>if</u> whenever the office finds that such person is violating, has violated, or is about to violate any provision of this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law; any rule or order adopted under this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law; or any written agreement related to this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law and entered into with the office.
- (d) Impose and collect an administrative fine against any person found to have violated any provision of this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law; any rule or order adopted under this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law; or any written agreement related to this section, chapter 896, or any similar state or federal law and entered into with the office, in an amount up to not exceeding

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\$33 \$10,000 per a day for each willful violation or \$500 per a day\$34 for each negligent violation.

- (10)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person who willfully violates any provision of this section commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) A person who willfully violates or knowingly causes another to violate any provision of this section, when the violation involves:
- 1. Financial transactions totaling or exceeding \$300 but less than \$20,000 in any 12-month period, commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; or
- 2. Financial transactions totaling or exceeding \$20,000 but less than \$100,000 in any 12-month period, commits is guilty $\frac{1}{2}$ a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; or
- 3. Financial transactions totaling or exceeding \$100,000 in any 12-month period, commits is guilty of a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) In addition to the penalties otherwise authorized by ss. 775.082 and 775.083, a person who has been convicted of or who has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to having violated paragraph (b) may be sentenced to pay a fine of up to not exceeding \$250,000 or twice the value of the financial

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transaction, whichever is greater, except that on a second or subsequent conviction for or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a violation of paragraph (b), the fine may be up to \$500,000 or quintuple the value of the financial transaction, whichever is greater.

- (d) A financial institution as defined in s. 655.005 which that willfully violates this section is also liable for a civil penalty of not more than the greater of the value of the financial transaction involved or \$25,000. However, the civil penalty may not exceed \$100,000.
- (e) A person other than a financial institution as defined in s. 655.005 who violates this section is also liable for a civil penalty of not more than the greater of the value of the financial transaction involved or \$25,000.
- (11) In any prosecution brought pursuant to this section, the common law corpus delicti rule does not apply. The defendant's confession or admission is admissible during trial without the state having to prove the corpus delicti if the court finds in a hearing conducted outside the presence of the jury that the defendant's confession or admission is trustworthy. Before the court admits the defendant's confession or admission, the state must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that there is sufficient corroborating evidence that tends to establish the trustworthiness of the statement by the defendant. Hearsay evidence is admissible during the presentation of evidence at the hearing. In making its

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determination, the court may consider all relevant corroborating evidence, including the defendant's statements.

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Section 11. Section 655.85, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Settlement of checks.—If a Whenever any check is 655.85 forwarded or presented to a financial an institution for payment, except when presented by the payee in person, the paying institution or remitting institution shall settle the amount of the check at par may pay or remit the same, at its option, either in money or in exchange drawn on its reserve agent or agents in the City of New York or in any reserve city within the Sixth Federal Reserve District; however, an institution may not settle any check drawn on it otherwise than at par. The term "at par" applies only to the settlement of checks between collecting and paying or remitting institutions and does not apply to, or prohibit an institution from, deducting from the face amount of the check drawn on it a fee for paying the check if the check is presented to the institution by the payee in person. The provisions of This section does do not apply with respect to the settlement of a check sent to such institution as a special collection item.

Section 12. The Legislature intends that the amendment made by this act to s. 655.85, Florida Statutes, shall be used to clarify the relevant portions of the financial institutions codes as defined in s. 655.005, Florida Statutes, relating to fees imposed by a financial institution for the payment of

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checks presented in person without requiring further amendment.

Section 13. Section 655.921, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 655.921 Transaction of business by out-of-state financial institutions; exempt transactions in the financial institutions codes.—
- (1) Nothing in The financial institutions codes do not shall be construed to prohibit a financial institution or business trust that has having its principal place of business outside this state and that does not operate operating branches in this state from:
- (a) Contracting in this state with any person to acquire from such person a part, or the entire, interest in a loan that such person proposes to make, has heretofore made, or hereafter makes, together with a like interest in any security instrument covering real or personal property in the state proposed to be given or hereafter or heretofore given to such person to secure or evidence such loan.
- (b) Entering into mortgage servicing contracts with persons authorized to transact business in this state and enforcing in this state the obligations heretofore or hereafter acquired by it in the transaction of business outside this state or in the transaction of any business authorized by this section.
- (c) Acquiring, holding, leasing, mortgaging, contracting with respect to, or otherwise protecting, managing, or conveying

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property in this state which <u>is</u> has heretofore or may hereafter be assigned, transferred, mortgaged, or conveyed to it as security for, or in whole or in part in satisfaction of, a loan or loans made by it or obligations acquired by it in the transaction of any business authorized by this section.

- (d) Making loans or committing to make loans to any person located in this state and soliciting compensating deposit balances in connection therewith.
- (e) Filing suit in any court in this state to collect any debt or foreclose on any security interest in collateral securing a debt.
- (2) A No such financial institution or business trust may not shall be deemed to be transacting business in this state, or be required to qualify so to do so, solely by reason of the performance of any of the acts or business authorized in this section.
- Section 14. Section 655.922, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 655.922 Banking business by unauthorized persons; use of name.—
- (1) Only No person other than a financial institution authorized to do business in this state pursuant to the financial institutions codes of any state or federal law may shall, in this state, engage in the business of soliciting or receiving funds for deposit, or of issuing certificates of deposit, or of paying checks in this state; and only such

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financial institution may no person shall establish or maintain a place of business in this state for any of the functions, transactions, or purposes identified mentioned in this subsection. A Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection commits is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. This subsection does not prohibit the issuance or sale by a financial institution of traveler's checks, money orders, or other instruments for the transmission or payment of money, by or through employees or agents of the financial institution off the financial institution's premises.

- (2) Only No person other than a financial institution authorized to do business shall, in this state as provided under subsection (1) may:
- (a) Transact or solicit business under any name or title that contains the words "bank," "banc," "banco," "banque," "banker," "banking," "trust company," "savings and loan association," "savings bank," or "credit union," or words of similar import, in any context or in any manner;
- (b) Use any name, word, trademark, service mark, trade name, Internet address, logo, sign, symbol, or device in any context or in any manner; or
- (c) Circulate or use any letterhead, billhead, circular, paper, electronic media, Internet website or posting, or writing of any kind or otherwise advertise or represent in any manner,

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which indicates or reasonably implies that the business being solicited, conducted, or advertised is the kind or character of business transacted or conducted by a financial institution or which is likely to lead any person to believe that such business is that of a financial institution; however, the words "bank," "banc," "banco," "banque," "banker," "banking," "trust company," "savings and loan association," "savings bank," or "credit union," or the plural of any thereof, may be used by, and in the corporate or other name or title of, any company that which is or becomes a financial institution holding company of a financial institution pursuant to state or federal law; any subsidiary of any such financial institution holding company which includes as a part of its name or title all or any part, or abbreviations, of the name or title of the financial institution holding company of which it is a subsidiary; any trade organization or association, whether or not incorporated, functioning for the purpose of promoting the interests of financial institutions or financial institution holding companies, the active members of which are financial institutions or financial institution holding companies; and any international development bank chartered pursuant to part II of chapter 663.

(3) A No person may not use the name, trademark, service mark, trade name, Internet address, or logo of a any financial institution or an affiliate or subsidiary thereof, or use a name similar to that of a financial institution or an affiliate or

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subsidiary thereof, to market or solicit business from a customer or prospective customer of such institution if:

- (a) The solicitation is done without the written consent of the financial institution or its affiliate or subsidiary; and
- (b) A reasonable person would believe that the materials originated from, are endorsed by, or are connected with the financial institution or its affiliates or subsidiaries.
- (4) A financial institution, affiliate, subsidiary, or service corporation may not do business, solicit, or advertise in this state using a name, trademark, service mark, trade name, Internet address, or logo that may mislead consumers or cause confusion as to the identification of the proper legal business entity or the nature of the financial institution's business.
- (5)(4) Any court, in a proceeding brought by the office, by a any financial institution the principal place of business of which is in this state, or by any other person residing, or whose principal place of business is located, in this state and whose interests are substantially affected thereby, may enjoin any person from violating any provision of the provisions of this section. Except for a financial institution duly chartered by the office, the office may also seek an order from the circuit court for the annulment or dissolution of a corporation or any other business entity found violating any provision of this section. For the purposes of this subsection, the interests of a trade organization or association are deemed to be substantially affected if the interests of any of its members

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are so affected. In addition, The office may also issue and serve upon any person who violates any provision of the provisions of this section an emergency cease and desist order or a complaint seeking a cease and desist order in accordance with the procedures and in the manner prescribed by s. 655.033. The office is not required to make any finding or determination that a violation of this section is likely to result in insolvency, substantial dissipation of assets or earnings, or substantial prejudice to any person in association with the issuance of an emergency cease and desist order.

(6) (5) Nothing in This section does not shall be construed to prohibit the lawful establishment or operation the lawful operations of a financial institution, affiliate, subsidiary, or service corporation or and nothing in this code shall be construed to prohibit any advertisement or other activity in this state by any person if such prohibition would contravene any applicable federal law that which preempts the law of this state.

Section 15. Section 657.008, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

657.008 Place of doing business.-

(1) \underline{A} Every credit union authorized to transact business pursuant to the laws of this state shall have one principal place of doing business as designated in its bylaws and where legal process may be served. A credit union may change its place of business through an amendment to its bylaws.

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(2) (a) Following With 30 days' prior written notification to the office or within such other time as is approved by the office, a credit union operating in a safe and sound manner may maintain branches without requiring prior office examination and approval at locations other than its main office or relocate branches previously established if the maintenance of such branches is determined by the board of directors to be reasonably necessary to furnish service to its members.

- (a) A credit union that requires office examination and approval before establishing or relocating a branch must submit a written application in such form and supported by such information, data, and records as the commission or office may require to make all findings necessary for approval. Upon receiving the application and a nonrefundable filing fee for the establishment of the branch, the office shall consider the following in determining whether to reject or approve the application:
- 1. The sufficiency of the net worth of the credit union in relation to its deposit liabilities, including the proposed branch, and the additional fixed assets, if any, which are proposed for the branch and its operations without undue risk to the credit union or its depositors;
- 2. The sufficiency of earnings and earnings prospects of the credit union necessary to support the anticipated expenses and operating losses of the branch during its formative or initial years;

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3. The sufficiency and quality of management available to operate the branch;

- 4. The name of the proposed branch in order to determine if it reasonably identifies the branch as a branch of the main office and is not likely to unduly confuse the public; and
- 5. The substantial compliance of the applicant with the applicable law governing its operations.
- (b) If any branch is located outside this state, the cost of examining such branch shall be borne by the credit union. Such cost <u>includes</u> shall include, but <u>is</u> shall not be limited to, examiner travel expense and per diem.
- (3) A credit union may share office space with one or more credit unions and contract with any person or corporation to provide facilities or personnel.
- (4) \underline{A} Any credit union organized under this state or federal law, the members of which are presently, or were at the time of admission into the credit union, employees of the state or a political subdivision or municipality thereof, or members of the immediate families of such employees, may apply for space in any building owned or leased by the state or respective political subdivision or municipality in the community or district in which the credit union does business.
- (a) The application shall be addressed to the officer charged with the allotment of space in such building. If space is available, the officer may allot space to the credit union at a reasonable charge for rent or services.

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(b) If the governing body having jurisdiction over the building determines that the services rendered by the credit union to the employees of the governing body are equivalent to a reasonable charge for rent or services, available space may be allotted to the credit union without charge for rent or services.

- (5) (a) The office may authorize foreign credit unions to establish branches in $\underline{\text{this state}}$ Florida if all of the following criteria are met:
- 1. The state in which the foreign credit union's home office is located permits Florida credit unions to do business in the state under restrictions that are no greater than those placed upon a domestic credit union doing business in that state. For this purpose, such restrictions <u>must shall</u> include, but are not limited to, any fees, bonds, or other charges levied on domestic credit unions doing business in that state.
- 2. The deposits of such foreign credit union and its proposed Florida branch $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall have insurance of accounts with the National Credit Union Administration.
- 3. The credit union's field of membership is so limited as to be within that meaning of that term as defined in s. 657.002.
- (b) Every foreign credit union operating in this state must Florida shall keep the office informed of every location at which it is operating.
- (c) If the office has reason to believe that a foreign credit union is operating a branch in this state in an unsafe

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and unsound manner, it shall have the right to examine such branch. If, upon examination, the office finds that such branch is operating in an unsafe and unsound manner, it shall require the branch office to make appropriate modifications to bring the such branch operations into compliance with generally accepted credit union operation in this state. The Such foreign credit union shall reimburse the office for the full cost of such this examination. Costs shall include examiner salaries, per diem, and travel expenses.

- (d) Any foreign credit union operating in this state shall, in any connection therewith, be subject to suit in the courts of this state, by this state and by the residents citizens of this state.
- (6) A credit union may provide, directly or through a contract with another company, off-premises armored car services to its members. Armored car services do not constitute a branch for the purposes of this section.
- Section 16. Section 657.028, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 657.028 Activities of directors, officers, committee members, employees, and agents.—
 - (1) An individual may not disburse funds of the credit union for any extension of credit approved by her or him.
- (2) An elected officer, or director, or any committee member, other than the chief executive officer, may not be compensated for her or his service as such.

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(3) Except with the prior approval of the office, a person may not serve as an officer, director, or committee member of a credit union if she or he:

- (a) Has been convicted of a felony or of an offense involving dishonesty, a breach of trust, a violation of this chapter, or fraud, except with the prior approval of the office;
- (b) Has been adjudicated bankrupt within the previous 7 years;
- (c) Has been removed by any regulatory agency as a director, officer, committee member, or employee of <u>a any</u> financial institution, except with the prior approval of the office;
- (d) Has performed acts of fraud or dishonesty, or has failed to perform duties, resulting in a loss that which was subject to a paid claim under a fidelity bond, except with the prior approval of the office; or
- (e) Has been found guilty of a violation of s. 655.50, relating to the Florida control of money laundering and terrorist financing in Financial Institutions Act; chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial transactions; or any similar state or federal law; or
- (f) Has defaulted on a debt or obligation to a financial institution which resulted in a material loss to the financial institution.
- (4) A person may not serve as a director of a credit union if she or he is an employee of the credit union, other than the

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chief executive officer of the credit union.

- (5) A director, officer, committee member, officer, agent, or employee of the credit union may not in any manner, directly or indirectly, participate in the deliberation upon or the determination of any question affecting her or his pecuniary interest or the pecuniary interest of any corporation, partnership, or association, other than the credit union, in which she or he or a member of her or his immediate family is directly or indirectly interested.
- (6) Within 30 days after election or appointment, a record of the names and addresses of the members of the board, members of committees, and all officers of the credit union, and the credit manager shall be filed with the office on forms prescribed by the commission.
- Section 17. Section 657.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 657.041 Insurance; employee benefit plans.-
- (1) A credit union may purchase for or make available to its members credit life insurance, credit disability insurance, life savings or depositors life insurance, or any other insurance coverage which may be directly related to the extension of credit or to the receipt of shares or deposits in amounts related to the members' respective ages, shares, deposits, or credit balances, or to any combination thereof.
- (2) A credit union may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer,

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employee, or agent of the credit union, or who is or was serving at the request of the credit union as a director, officer, employee, or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise, against any liability arising out of such person's capacity or status with the credit union, whether or not the credit union would have the power to indemnify such person against the asserted liability.

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- (3) With the prior approval of members of a credit union and the office, the credit union may pay the premiums for reasonable health, accident, and related types of insurance protection for members of the credit union's board of directors, credit committee, supervisory committee, or other volunteer committee established by the board. Any insurance protection purchased must cease upon the insured person's leaving office without residual benefits other than from pending claims, if any, except that the credit union must comply with federal and state laws providing departing officials the right to maintain health insurance coverage at their own expense. The office shall consider the credit union's size and financial condition and the duties of the board or other officials in its consideration of the request for approval for insurance coverage and may withhold approval if the request would create an unsafe or unsound practice or condition for the credit union.
- (4) With the prior approval of the board of a credit union and the office, the credit union may fund employee benefit plans. The office shall consider the credit union's size and

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financial condition and the duties of the employees and may withhold approval if the request would create an unsafe or unsound practice or condition for the credit union.

Section 18. Subsection (20) of section 658.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 658.12 Definitions.—Subject to other definitions contained in the financial institutions codes and unless the context otherwise requires:
- (20) "Trust business" means the business of acting as a fiduciary when such business is conducted by a bank, <u>a</u> state or federal association, or a trust company, <u>or and also</u> when conducted by any other business organization <u>for compensation</u> that the office does not consider to be de minimis <u>as its sole</u> or <u>principal business</u>.
- Section 19. Subsection (4) of section 658.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 658.21 Approval of application; findings required.—The office shall approve the application if it finds that:
- (4) The proposed officers have sufficient financial institution experience, ability, standing, and reputation and the proposed directors have sufficient business experience, ability, standing, and reputation to indicate reasonable promise of successful operation, and none of the proposed officers or directors has been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, any violation of s. 655.50, relating to the Florida control of money laundering and terrorist financing in

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Financial Institutions Act; chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial institutions; or any similar state or federal law. At least two of the proposed directors who are not also proposed officers must shall have had at least 1 year direct experience as an executive officer, regulator, or director of a financial institution within the 3 years before of the date of the application. However, if the applicant demonstrates that at least one of the proposed directors has very substantial experience as an executive officer, director, or regulator of a financial institution more than 3 years before the date of the application, the office may modify the requirement and allow only one director to have direct financial institution experience within the last 3 years. The proposed president or chief executive officer must shall have had at least 1 year of direct experience as an executive officer, director, or regulator of a financial institution within the last 3 years.

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 658.235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

658.235 Subscriptions for stock; approval of major shareholders.—

(2) The directors shall also provide such detailed financial, business, and biographical information as the commission or office may reasonably require for each person who, together with related interests, subscribes to 10 percent or more of the voting stock or nonvoting stock that which is

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convertible into voting stock of the proposed bank or trust company. The office shall make an investigation of the character, financial responsibility, and financial standing of each such person in order to determine whether he or she is likely to control the bank or trust company in a manner that which would jeopardize the interests of the depositors and creditors of the bank or trust company, the other stockholders, or the general public. The This investigation must shall include a determination of whether any such person has been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a violation of s. 655.50, relating to the Florida control of money laundering and terrorist financing in Financial Institutions Act; chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial transactions; or any similar state or federal law.

Section 21. <u>Section 658.49, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 663.02, Florida
Statutes, is amended to read:

663.02 Applicability of state banking laws.-

(1) International banking corporations having offices in this state <u>are shall be</u> subject to all the provisions of the financial institutions codes and chapter 655 as though such <u>international banking</u> corporations were state banks or trust companies, except where it may appear, from the context or otherwise, that such provisions are clearly applicable only to banks or trust companies organized under the laws of this state or the United States. Without limiting the foregoing general

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1321	provisions, it is the intent of the negligiature that the
1328	following provisions are applicable to such banks or trust
1329	companies: s. 655.031, relating to administrative enforcement
1330	guidelines; s. 655.032, relating to investigations, subpoenas,
1331	hearings, and witnesses; s. 655.0321, relating to hearings,
1332	proceedings, and related documents and restricted access
1333	thereto; s. 655.033, relating to cease and desist orders; s.
1334	655.037, relating to removal by the office of an officer,
1335	director, committee member, employee, or other person; s.
1336	655.041, relating to administrative fines and enforcement; s.
1337	655.50, relating to $\underline{\text{the}}$ control of money laundering $\underline{\text{and}}$
1338	terrorist financing; s. 658.49, relating to loans by banks not
1339	exceeding \$50,000; and any provision of law for which the
1340	penalty is increased under s. 775.31 for facilitating or
1341	furthering terrorism. International banking corporations \underline{do}
1342	$rac{ ext{shall}}{ ext{not}}$ not have the powers conferred on domestic banks by $rac{ ext{the}}{ ext{the}}$
1343	provisions of s. 658.60, relating to deposits of public funds.
1344	The provisions of Chapter 687, relating to interest and usury,
1345	applies shall apply to all bank loans not subject to s. 658.49 .
1346	Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 663.09, Florida
1347	Statutes, is amended to read:
1348	663.09 Reports; records.—
1349	(1) An Every international banking corporation doing
1350	business in this state shall, at such times and in such form as
1351	the commission prescribes, make written reports in the English
1352	language to the office, under the oath of one of its officers,

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managers, or agents transacting business in this state, showing the amount of its assets and liabilities and containing such other matters as the commission or office requires. An international banking corporation that maintains two or more offices may consolidate such information in one report unless the office otherwise requires for purposes of its supervision of the condition and operations of each such office. The late filing of such reports <u>is shall be</u> subject to <u>an the imposition of the</u> administrative fine <u>as prescribed under by s.</u>
655.045(2)(b). If <u>any</u> such international banking corporation <u>fails shall fail</u> to make <u>any</u> such report, as directed by the office, or if <u>any</u> such report <u>contains a shall contain any</u> false statement knowingly made, the same shall be grounds for revocation of the license of the international banking corporation.

Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 663.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

663.12 Fees; assessments; fines.-

(2) Each international bank agency, international branch, and state-chartered investment company shall pay to the office a semiannual assessment, payable on or before January 31 and July 31 of each year, a semiannual assessment in an amount determined by rule by the commission by rule and calculated in a manner so as to recover the costs of the office incurred in connection with the supervision of international banking activities licensed under this part. The These rules must shall provide for

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uniform rates of assessment for all licenses of the same type and, shall provide for declining rates of assessment in relation to the total assets of the licensee held in the state, but may shall not result, in any event, provide for rates of assessment which exceed the rate applicable to state banks pursuant to s. 658.73, unless the rate of assessment would result in a semiannual assessment of less than \$1,000. For the purposes of this subsection, the total assets of an international bank agency, international branch, or state-chartered investment company must shall include amounts due the agency or branch or state investment company from other offices, branches, or subsidiaries of the international banking corporations or other corporations of which the agency, branch, or state-chartered investment company is a part or from entities related to that international banking corporation. Each international representative office, international administrative office, or international trust company representative office shall pay to the office an annual assessment in the amount of \$2,000, payable on or before January 31 of each year.

Section 25. Subsection (3) of section 663.306, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

663.306 Decision by office.—The office may, in its discretion, approve or disapprove the application, but it shall not approve the application unless it finds that:

(3) The proposed officers and directors have sufficient experience, ability, standing, and reputation to indicate

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reasonable promise of successful operation and none of the proposed officers or directors have been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a violation of s. 655.50, relating to the Florida control of money laundering and terrorist financing in Financial Institutions Act; chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial transactions; or any similar state or federal law.

Section 26. Subsection (28) of section 665.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

665.013 Applicability of chapter 658.—The following sections of chapter 658, relating to banks and trust companies, are applicable to an association to the same extent as if the association were a "bank" operating thereunder:

(28) Section 658.49, relating to loans by banks not exceeding \$50,000.

Section 27. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 665.033, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 $\,$ 665.033 Conversion of state or federal mutual association to capital stock association.—

- (1) CONVERSION INTO CAPITAL STOCK ASSOCIATION.—Any state or federal mutual association may apply to the office for permission to convert itself into an association operated under the provisions of this chapter in accordance with the following procedures:
- (c) The office may approve or disapprove the plan in its discretion, but may it shall not approve the plan unless it

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finds that the association will comply sufficiently with the requirements of the financial institutions codes after conversion to entitle it to become an association operating under the financial institutions codes and the rules of the commission. The office may deny an any application from any federal association that is subject to a any cease and desist order or other supervisory restriction or order imposed by any state or the federal supervisory authority, or insurer, or guarantor or that has been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a violation of s. 655.50, relating to the Florida control of money laundering and terrorist financing in Financial Institutions Act; chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial transactions; or any similar state or federal law.

Section 28. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 665.034, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 $\,$ 665.034 Acquisition of assets of or control over an association.—

- (2) The office shall issue the certificate of approval only after it has made an investigation and determined that:
- (a) The proposed new owner or owners of voting capital stock are qualified by character, experience, and financial responsibility to control the association in a legal and proper manner and none of the proposed new owners have been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a violation of s. 655.50, relating to the Florida control of money laundering and terrorist financing in Financial Institutions Act; chapter 896,

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relating to offenses related to financial transactions; or any similar state or federal law.

Section 29. Subsection (29) of section 667.003, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

667.003 Applicability of chapter 658.—Any state savings bank is subject to all the provisions, and entitled to all the privileges, of the financial institutions codes except where it appears, from the context or otherwise, that such provisions clearly apply only to banks or trust companies organized under the laws of this state or the United States. Without limiting the foregoing general provisions, it is the intent of the Legislature that the following provisions apply to a savings bank to the same extent as if the savings bank were a "bank" operating under such provisions:

(29) Section 658.49, relating to loans by banks not exceeding \$50,000.

Section 30. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 667.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

 $\,$ 667.006 Conversion of state or federal mutual savings bank or state or federal mutual association to capital stock savings bank.—

(1) CONVERSION INTO CAPITAL STOCK SAVINGS BANK.—Any state or federal mutual savings bank or state or federal mutual association may apply to the office for permission to convert itself into a capital stock savings bank operated under the provisions of this chapter in accordance with the following

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procedures:

- (c) The office may approve or disapprove the plan in its discretion, but may it shall not approve the plan unless it finds that the savings bank will comply sufficiently with the requirements of the financial institutions codes after conversion to entitle it to become a savings bank operating under the financial institutions codes and the rules of the commission. The office may deny any application from a any federal savings bank that is subject to a any cease and desist order or other supervisory restriction or order imposed by any state or the federal supervisory authority, or insurer, or guarantor or that has been convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a violation of s. 655.50, relating to the Florida control of money laundering and terrorist financing in Financial Institutions Act; chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial transactions; or any similar state or federal law.
- Section 31. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 667.008, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- $\,$ 667.008 Acquisition of assets of or control over a savings bank.—
- (2) The office shall issue the certificate of approval only after it has made an investigation and determined that:
- (a) The proposed new owner or owners of voting capital stock are qualified by character, experience, and financial responsibility to control the savings bank in a legal and proper manner and none of the proposed new owners have been convicted

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of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to, a violation of s.

655.50, relating to the Florida control of money laundering and
terrorist financing in Financial Institutions Act; chapter 896,
relating to offenses related to financial transactions; or any
similar state or federal law.

Section 32. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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