

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** CS/CS/HB 895 Consumer Finance Loans

**SPONSOR(S):** Commerce Committee, Insurance & Banking Subcommittee, Stevenson

**TIED BILLS:** **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/SB 1478

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Insurance & Banking Subcommittee	18 Y, 0 N, As CS	Hinshelwood	Luczynski
2) Commerce Committee	22 Y, 0 N, As CS	Hinshelwood	Hamon

### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The Florida Consumer Finance Act in ch. 516, F.S., permits licensed lenders to make secured or unsecured loans up to \$25,000 with a tiered interest rate structure such that the maximum annual interest rate allowed on each tier decreases as principle amounts increase:

- 30 percent on the first \$3,000.
- 24 percent on principal above \$3,000 and up to \$4,000.
- 18 percent on principal above \$4,000 and up to \$25,000.

Consumer finance lenders must maintain liquid assets of at least \$25,000. The bill authorizes consumer finance lenders to provide a surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit of a specified amount in lieu of maintaining liquid assets.

Consumer finance lenders are permitted to charge a borrower certain fees, including up to \$25 for investigating the credit and character of the borrower. The exclusion of “prepayment penalties” from the list of permissible fees implies that consumer finance lenders are prohibited from charging prepayment penalties. The bill provides an express prohibition on prepayment penalties for consumer finance loans.

Consumer finance loans are repayable in installments every two weeks, semimonthly, or monthly, but there is no minimum or maximum loan term. The bill requires a minimum loan term of at least 6 months for every loan, including a refinancing, made on or after October 1, 2021.

Consumer finance loans are subject to the federal Truth in Lending Act (TILA) and its implementing regulations, which are commonly referred to as Regulation Z. Rulemaking authority for Regulation Z was previously under the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System but was transferred to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, effective July 21, 2011. The bill replaces two statutory references to “Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System” with “Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection” in order to reflect current federal law.

The bill has no impact on state or local governments and an indeterminate but likely positive impact on the private sector.

The bill provides an effective date of October 1, 2021.

# FULL ANALYSIS

## I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

#### Consumer Finance Loans

The Office of Financial Regulation's (OFR's) Division of Consumer Finance is responsible for the licensing and regulation of non-depository financial service entities and individuals, and conducts examinations and complaint investigations for licensed entities to determine compliance with Florida law.

One of the loan products regulated by the OFR's Division of Consumer Finance is the Florida Consumer Finance Act, ch. 516, F.S. ("the Act"). Loans permitted under the Act are commonly referred to as "consumer finance loans", which are "loan[s] of money, credit, goods, or choses in action,<sup>1</sup> 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."<sup>2</sup> Although consumer finance loans may be secured or unsecured, the Act prohibits lenders from taking a security interest in certain types of collateral.<sup>3</sup>

Consumer finance loans made pursuant to the Act must be repaid in periodic installments as nearly equal as mathematically practicable, except that the final payment may be less than the amount of the prior installments.<sup>4</sup> Installments may be due every two weeks, semimonthly, or monthly.<sup>5</sup> There is no minimum or maximum loan term under the Act. Consumer finance loans have a tiered interest rate structure such that the maximum annual interest rate allowed on each tier decreases as principle amounts increase:

- 30 percent on the first \$3,000.
- 24 percent on principal above \$3,000 and up to \$4,000.
- 18 percent on principal above \$4,000 and up to \$25,000.<sup>6</sup>

The original principal amount is the amount financed, as defined by the federal Truth in Lending Act (TILA)<sup>7</sup> and TILA's federal implementing regulations.<sup>8</sup> For the purpose of determining compliance with these statutory maximum interest rates, the interest rate computations used must be simple interest.<sup>9</sup> In the event that two or more interest rates are applied to the principal amount of a loan,<sup>10</sup> a lender may charge interest at a single annual percentage rate (APR) which would produce at maturity the total amount of interest as permitted by the tiered interest rate structure above.<sup>11</sup> The APR charged by a

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<sup>1</sup> "Chose in action" is defined as "1. A property right in personam, such as a debt owed by another person . . . 2. The right to bring an action to recover a debt, money, or thing. 3. Personal property that one person owns but another person possesses, the owner being able to regain possession through a lawsuit." BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 101 (3d ed. 1996).

<sup>2</sup> S. 516.01(2), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> See s. 516.031(1), F.S. (prohibition on taking a security interest in land for a loan less than \$1,000); s. 516.17, F.S. (prohibition on assignment of, or order for payment of, wages given to secure a loan).

<sup>4</sup> S. 516.36, F.S. This section does not apply to lines of credit.

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> S. 516.031(1), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Codified at 15 U.S.C. § 1601 *et seq.*

<sup>8</sup> Currently, the statute references TILA's implementing regulations as "Regulation Z of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System." s. 516.031(1), F.S. However, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Pub. L. No. 111-203, H.R. 4173, 124 Stat. 1376-2223, 111th Cong. (July 21, 2010), commonly referred to as the "Dodd-Frank Act", transferred rulemaking authority for TILA to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, effective July 21, 2011. See *also* Truth in Lending (Regulation Z), 76 Fed. Reg. 79768 (Dec. 22, 2011). The bill replaces two statutory references to "Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System" with "Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection" in order to reflect current federal law.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> For example, on a principle amount of \$3,500, an interest rate of 30 percent per annum may be applied to \$3,000 of the principle amount, and an interest rate of 24 percent per annum may be applied to the remaining \$500 of the principal amount.

<sup>11</sup> S. 516.031(1), F.S.

lender may not exceed the APR that must be computed and disclosed according to TILA and its implementing regulations.<sup>12</sup> A licensee may not induce or permit a borrower to divide a loan and may not induce or permit a person to become obligated to the licensee under more than one loan contract for the purpose of obtaining a greater finance charge than would otherwise be permitted under the parameters described above.<sup>13</sup>

If consideration for a new loan contract includes the unpaid principal balance of a prior loan with the licensee, then the principal amount of the new loan contract may not include more than 60 days' unpaid interest accrued on the prior loan.<sup>14</sup>

The Act prohibits lenders from directly or indirectly charging borrowers additional fees as a condition to the grant of a loan, except for the following allowable fees:

- Up to \$25 for investigating the credit and character of the borrower;
- A \$25 annual fee on the anniversary date of each line-of-credit account;
- Brokerage fees for certain loans, title insurance, and appraisals of real property offered as security;
- Intangible personal property tax on the loan note or obligation if secured by a lien on real property;
- Documentary excise tax and lawful fees for filing, recording, or releasing an instrument securing the loan;
- The premium for any insurance in lieu of perfecting a security interest otherwise required by the licensee in connection with the loan;
- Actual and reasonable attorney fees and court costs;
- Actual and commercially reasonable expenses for repossession, storing, repairing and placing in condition for sale, and selling of any property pledged as security;
- A delinquency charge of up to \$15 for each payment in default for at least 10 days, if agreed upon in writing before the charge is imposed; and
- A bad check charge of up to \$20.<sup>15</sup>

The exclusion of “prepayment penalties” from the list of permissible fees implies that consumer finance lenders are prohibited from charging prepayment penalties.<sup>16</sup>

Optional credit property, credit life, and disability insurance may be provided at the borrower’s expense via a deduction from the principal amount of the loan.<sup>17</sup>

Licenses granted under the Act are for a single place of business<sup>18</sup> and must be renewed every two years.<sup>19</sup> As of February 16, 2021, there are 170 licensed consumer finance loan companies operating in Florida operating across a total of 382 locations.<sup>20</sup>

The yearly data for licensure under ch. 516, F.S., is contained in the charts below.<sup>21</sup>

Chapter 516, F.S., Licenses by Year										
	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10
<b>Applications Received</b>	318	44	136	82	48	72	192	30	52	32

<sup>12</sup> S. 516.031(2), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> S. 516.031(4), F.S.

<sup>14</sup> S. 516.031(5), F.S.

<sup>15</sup> S. 516.031(3), F.S.

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*; Office of Financial Regulation, Agency Analysis of 2021 House Bill 895, p. 2 (Feb. 17, 2021).

<sup>17</sup> S. 516.35(2), F.S.

<sup>18</sup> Ss. 516.01(1) and 516.05(3), F.S.

<sup>19</sup> Ss. 516.03(1) and 516.05(1) & (2), F.S.

<sup>20</sup> Office of Financial Regulation, *supra* note 16.

<sup>21</sup> Office of Financial Regulation, *Active Licenses*, <https://www.flofr.com/sitePages/documents/finregstats.pdf> (last visited Mar. 16, 2019).

<b>Applications Approved</b>	228	136	125	76	43	64	95	29	18	19
<b>Active Licenses</b>	589	607	568	609	532	584	626	600	390	386
<b>Renewals &amp; Reactivations</b>	496	1	542	0	523	1	569	0	388	0

<b>Chapter 516, F.S., Licenses by Year (Cont'd)</b>										
	<b>10-11</b>	<b>11-12</b>	<b>12-13</b>	<b>13-14</b>	<b>14-15</b>	<b>15-16</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>17-18</b>	<b>18-19</b>	<b>19-20</b>
<b>Applications Received</b>	175	41	82	116	66	102	55	96	109	100
<b>Applications Approved</b>	137	37	53	113	37	81	36	83	104	98
<b>Active Licenses</b>	347	303	293	349	331	349	338	373	348	390
<b>Renewals &amp; Reactivations</b>	226	0	258	0	312	0	326	0	342	0

An application to become a consumer finance lender must be accompanied by a nonrefundable application fee of \$625 and a nonrefundable investigation fee of \$200.<sup>22</sup> Licenses must be renewed biennially, at which time the licensee must pay a nonrefundable biennial license fee of \$625.<sup>23</sup> At the time of application, the applicant must provide evidence of liquid assets of at least \$25,000, and a licensee must at all times maintain such liquid assets.<sup>24</sup> Each location of a consumer finance lender must be separately licensed.<sup>25</sup>

The Act does not apply to persons doing business under state or federal laws governing banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, credit unions, or industrial loan and investment companies.<sup>26</sup>

### **Deferred Presentment Transactions (Payday Loans)**

Although the bill relates only to consumer finance loans under ch. 516, F.S., questions often arise as to how consumer finance loans compare to other consumer loans authorized in statute, particularly payday loans. Deferred presentment transactions, commonly referred to as “payday loans”, are a small-dollar loan product under the OFR’s regulatory authority. These transactions are governed by ch. 560, F.S., part IV.

A deferred presentment transaction means providing currency or a payment instrument in exchange for a drawer’s (borrower’s) check and agreeing to hold the check for a number of days until depositing, presenting, or redeeming the payment instrument.<sup>27</sup> The only persons who may engage in deferred presentment transactions are financial institutions as defined in s. 655.005, F.S.,<sup>28</sup> and money services business licensed under ch. 560, F.S., part II<sup>29</sup> or part III.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>22</sup> S. 516.03(1), F.S.

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*; s. 516.05(1), F.S.

<sup>24</sup> Ss. 516.03(1) and 516.07(1)(b), F.S.

<sup>25</sup> S. 516.05(3), F.S.

<sup>26</sup> S. 516.02(4), F.S.

<sup>27</sup> S. 560.402(2) & (3), F.S.

<sup>28</sup> Section 655.005, F.S., defines a “financial institution” to mean a state or federal savings or thrift association, bank, savings bank, trust company, international bank agency, international banking corporation, international branch, international representative office, international administrative office, international trust entity, international trust company representative office, qualified limited service affiliate, credit union, or an agreement corporation operating pursuant to s. 25 of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 U.S.C. ss. 601 *et seq.* or Edge Act corporation organized pursuant to s. 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act, 12 U.S.C. ss. 611 *et seq.*

<sup>29</sup> Licensure as a money transmitter. A money transmitter is defined by s. 560.103(23), F.S., as a corporation, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or foreign entity qualified to do business in this state which receives currency, monetary value, or payment instruments for the purpose of transmitting the same by any means, including transmission by wire, facsimile, electronic transfer, courier, the Internet, or through bill payment services or other businesses that facilitate such transfer within this country, or to or from this country. Money transmitters may engage in check cashing under ch. 560, F.S., part III.

<sup>30</sup> Licensure as a check casher. A check casher is defined by s. 560.103(6), F.S., as a person who sells currency in exchange for payment instruments received, except travelers checks.

There are two types of payday loan products permitted in Florida:

- *Deferred presentment transaction not repayable in installments*: The face amount of a check taken for deferred presentment may not exceed \$500, exclusive of fees.<sup>31</sup> Fees may not exceed 10 percent of payment provided to the drawer plus a verification fee of up to \$5.<sup>32</sup> The term of a deferred presentment agreement may not be less than seven days or greater than 31 days.<sup>33</sup>
- *Deferred presentment installment transaction*: A deferred presentment installment transaction is repayable in installments, has a term of 60 to 90 days, and may have an outstanding transaction balance (exclusive of fees) of up to \$1,000.<sup>34</sup> The permissible fees are a verification fee of up to \$5 and up to 8 percent of the outstanding transaction balance on a biweekly basis.<sup>35</sup> The installment periods must be 13 days to one calendar month, except that the first installment period may be longer than the remaining installment periods by not more than 15 days.<sup>36</sup> Prepayment penalties are prohibited.<sup>37</sup>

A deferred presentment provider may not enter into a deferred presentment transaction with a drawer who has an outstanding deferred presentment transaction with any provider or within 24 hours of the termination of a previous transaction.<sup>38</sup> In order to enforce this restriction, the OFR maintains a database against which a deferred presentment provider must verify each transaction before entering into the deferred presentment agreement.<sup>39</sup> A deferred presentment provider may not engage in the rollover of a deferred presentment agreement and may not redeem, extend, or otherwise consolidate a deferred presentment agreement with the proceeds of another deferred presentment transaction made by it or an affiliate.<sup>40</sup>

For deferred presentment transactions not repayable in installments, if the drawer, by the end of the deferment period, informs the deferred presentment provider in person that the drawer cannot redeem or pay in full in cash the amount due, the drawer must be given a grace period that extends the term of the agreement for 60 additional days.<sup>41</sup> As a condition of receiving the grace period, the drawer must make an appointment with a consumer credit counseling agency within seven days after the end of the deferment period and complete counseling by the end of the grace period.<sup>42</sup>

If the drawer in a deferred presentment installment transaction informs the deferred presentment provider in writing or in person by noon of the business day before a scheduled payment that the drawer cannot pay in full the scheduled payment, the provider must give the drawer one opportunity to defer a scheduled payment for no additional fee or charge.<sup>43</sup> The deferred payment is due after the last scheduled installment payment, at an interval which is no shorter than the intervals between the originally scheduled payments.<sup>44</sup> Thus, for a deferred presentment installment transaction in which payments are due once every two weeks, the deferred payment would be due at least two weeks after the final installment payment is due.

A deferred presentment provider may not include in the agreement a hold harmless clause, a confession of judgment clause, an assignment of or order for payment of wages or other compensation for services, or a provision in which the drawer waives any claim or defense arising out of the

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<sup>31</sup> S. 560.404(5), F.S.

<sup>32</sup> S. 560.404(6), F.S.

<sup>33</sup> S. 560.404(8), F.S.

<sup>34</sup> S. 560.404(5) & (8), F.S.

<sup>35</sup> S. 560.404(6), F.S.

<sup>36</sup> S. 560.404(26), F.S.

<sup>37</sup> S. 560.404(6)(c), F.S.

<sup>38</sup> S. 560.404(19), F.S.

<sup>39</sup> S. 560.404(19)(a) & (23), F.S.

<sup>40</sup> S. 560.404(18), F.S.

<sup>41</sup> S. 560.404(22), F.S.

<sup>42</sup> *Id.*

<sup>43</sup> S. 560.404, F.S.

<sup>44</sup> *Id.*

agreement or any provision of ch. 560, F.S., part IV.<sup>45</sup> A deferred presentment provider must comply with state and federal disclosure requirements.<sup>46</sup>

## **Effect of the Bill**

The bill amends various provisions related to consumer finance loans under ch. 516, F.S.

### *Surety Bond, Certificate of Deposit, or Letter of Credit in Lieu of Liquid Assets*

The bill authorizes consumer finance lenders to provide the OFR a surety bond, certificate of deposit, or irrevocable letter of credit in lieu of maintaining liquid assets. The surety bond must be issued by a bonding company or insurance company authorized to do business in this state. The certificate of deposit must be deposited in a financial institution.<sup>47</sup> The letter of credit must be issued by a financial institution.<sup>48</sup>

The surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit must be in the amount of at least \$25,000. However, a company with multiple licensed locations is authorized to provide a rider or surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit in the amount of at least \$5,000 for each additional license after the first. The aggregate amount of the surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit required for a company with multiple licenses is capped at \$100,000.

The surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit must name the OFR as beneficiary and must be for the use and benefit of any borrower who is injured by acts of a licensee involving fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit, including willful imposition of illegal or excessive charges; or misrepresentation, circumvention, or concealment of any matter required to be stated or furnished to a borrower, where such acts are in connection with making a consumer finance loan. The OFR, or any claimant, may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction on the surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit. The surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit must be payable on a pro rata basis, but the aggregate amount may not exceed the amount of the surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit.

The surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit may not be cancelled by the licensee, bonding or insurance company, or financial institution except upon notice to the OFR by certified mail. A cancellation may not take effect until 30 calendar days after receipt by the OFR of the written notice.

If the bonding or insurance company or financial institution pays a claim, it must give written notice by certified mail to the OFR within 10 calendar days after it pays the claim. The notice must contain details sufficient to identify the claimant and the claim or judgment paid. If the principal sum of the surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit is reduced by one or more recoveries or payments, the consumer finance lender must furnish to the OFR a new or additional surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit so that the total or aggregate principal sum equals the required amount. Alternatively, a licensee may furnish an endorsement executed by the bonding or insurance company or financial institution reinstating the required principal amount.

The required surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit must remain in place for two years after the consumer finance lender ceases licensed operations in this state. During the two-year period, the OFR may allow for a reduction or elimination of the surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit to the extent the consumer finance lender's outstanding consumer finance loans in this state are reduced.

Failure to maintain the surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit in the required amount is grounds for denial of license application and grounds for disciplinary action against a consumer finance lender.

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<sup>45</sup> S. 560.404(10), F.S.

<sup>46</sup> S. 560.404(13) & (20), F.S.

<sup>47</sup> As defined in s. 655.005(1)(i), F.S.

<sup>48</sup> As defined in s. 655.005(1)(i), F.S.

The bill makes conforming changes under the Financial Technology Sandbox in s. 559.952, F.S.

*Express Prohibition on Prepayment Penalties*

The bill provides an express prohibition on prepayment penalties for consumer finance loans.

*Minimum Loan Term*

The bill requires a minimum loan term of at least 6 months for every consumer finance loan, including a refinancing, made on or after October 1, 2021.

*Effective Date*

The bill provides an effective date of October 1, 2021.

*Comparison Chart*

Below is a chart comparing existing law regarding payday loans and consumer finance loans with the changes proposed by the bill.

	Payday Loans (Ch. 560, Part IV, F.S.)		Consumer Finance Loans (Ch. 516, F.S.)	
	Payday Loans (Non-Installment)	Payday Loans (Installment)	Current Law	HB 895 Proposed Changes
Loan Amount	\$500 (max)	\$1,000 (max)	\$25,000 (max)	(No change)
Length of Term	7 - 31 days	60 - 90 days	No min. or max.	Add min. loan term of at least 6 months for every loan, including a refinancing, made on or after Oct. 1, 2021
Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lump sum at end of loan term</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installments with 13 days to 1 month in between each, except that the first installment period may be longer than the remaining installment periods by a maximum of 15 days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installments due monthly, semi-monthly, or every 2 weeks</li> </ul>	(No change)
Interest Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APR equivalent (assuming \$500 loan amount and \$5 verification fee): 129.52% for a 31 day loan, 573.57% for a 7 day loan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8% biweekly on the outstanding transaction balance</li> <li>APR equivalent: approx. 208% (will be slightly higher as a result of the \$5 verification fee)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30% per year on the first \$3,000 of principal</li> <li>24% per year on principal above \$3,000 and up to \$4,000</li> <li>18% per year on principal above \$4,000 and up to \$25,000</li> </ul>	(No change)

	Payday Loans (Ch. 560, Part IV, F.S.)		Consumer Finance Loans (Ch. 516, F.S.)	
	Payday Loans (Non-Installment)	Payday Loans (Installment)	Current Law	HB 895 Proposed Changes
Other Upfront Fees Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% of loan amount</li> <li>• \$5 verification fee</li> <li>• No additional fees permitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$5 verification fee</li> <li>• No additional fees permitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fees specified in s. 516.031(3), F.S., including up to \$25 for investigating the credit and character of the borrower</li> <li>• No additional fees permitted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add express prohibition on prepayment penalties</li> </ul>

**B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

**Section 1.** Amends s. 516.03, F.S., relating to application for license; fees; etc.

**Section 2.** Amends s. 516.031, F.S., relating to finance charge; maximum rates.

**Section 3.** Amends s. 516.05, F.S., relating to license.

**Section 4.** Amends s. 516.07, F.S., relating to grounds for denial of license or for disciplinary action.

**Section 5.** Amends s. 516.36, F.S., relating to installment requirement.

**Section 6.** Amends s. 559.952, F.S., relating to Financial Technology Sandbox.

**Section 7.** Provides an effective date of October 1, 2021.

**II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

**B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

**C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:**

The bill's required minimum loan term and express prohibition on prepayment penalties may have a positive impact on consumers by providing a meaningful opportunity to repay the loan rather than the consumer refinancing every so often in order to extend the time for repayment. The bill's provisions relating to authorizing a consumer finance lender to provide a surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit in lieu of liquid assets may have a positive impact on consumer finance lenders and consumers. Shifting from maintaining liquid assets will free up capital for lending activity. In the event



that consumer harm coincides with a consumer finance lender's bankruptcy, the surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit may provide consumers greater means of compensation as compared to the liquid assets. The bill's overall impact on the private sector, while likely positive, is indeterminate.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

### III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

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

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill expressly grants the Financial Services Commission<sup>49</sup> authority to prescribe by rule forms and procedures to implement the provisions relating to a consumer finance lender providing a surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit in lieu of liquid assets.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

### IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On March 10, 2021, the Insurance & Banking Subcommittee considered one amendment, which was adopted, and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute makes the following changes to the bill:

- Authorizes a consumer finance lender to provide a surety bond, certificate of deposit, or letter of credit of a specified amount in lieu of the current statutory requirement to maintain \$25,000 of liquid assets.
- Amends the minimum loan term, as created by the bill, to 6 months.
- Provides that the minimum loan term is applicable to a loan, including a refinancing, made on or after the effective date of the bill, rather than such minimum loan term applying to currently outstanding loans, as well.
- Makes conforming changes.
- Changes the effective date of the bill.

On March 29, 2021, the Commerce Committee considered one amendment, which was adopted, and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The committee substitute updates two statutory references relating to the federal Truth in Lending Act's (TILA's) implementing regulations, which are commonly referred to as Regulation Z. Rulemaking authority for Regulation Z was previously under the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. However, the Dodd-Frank Act transferred rulemaking authority for Regulation Z to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, effective July 21, 2011. As such, the committee substitute replaces two statutory references to "Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System" with "Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection".

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

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<sup>49</sup> The Financial Services Commission (commission) is composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, and Commissioner of Agriculture. S. 20.121(3), F.S. The commission members are the OFR's agency head for the purpose of rulemaking. S. 20.121(3)(c), F.S.