SENATE BILL 6371

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2010 Regular Session

By Senators McDermott and Berkey; by request of Department of Financial Institutions

Read first time 01/13/10. Referred to Committee on Financial Institutions, Housing & Insurance.

- AN ACT Relating to money transmitters; and amending RCW 19.230.010,
- 2 19.230.020, 19.230.050, 19.230.060, 19.230.070, 19.230.110, 19.230.170,
- 3 19.230.180, 19.230.200, 19.230.210, 19.230.320, and 19.230.330.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

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- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 19.230.010 and 2003 c 287 s 3 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
- 7 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter 8 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (1) "Affiliate" means any person who directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, another person.
- 12 (2) "Applicant" means a person that files an application for a 13 license under this chapter, including the applicant's proposed 14 responsible individual and executive officers, and persons in control 15 of the applicant.
- 16 (3) "Authorized delegate" means a person a licensee designates to 17 provide money services on behalf of the licensee. A person that is 18 exempt from licensing under this chapter cannot have an authorized 19 delegate.

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- 1 (4) "Financial institution" means any person doing business under 2 the laws of any state or the United States relating to commercial 3 banks, bank holding companies, savings banks, savings and loan 4 associations, trust companies, or credit unions.
 - (5) "Control" means:

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- (a) Ownership of, or the power to vote, directly or indirectly, at least twenty-five percent of a class of voting securities or voting interests of a licensee or applicant, or person in control of a licensee or applicant;
- 10 (b) Power to elect a majority of executive officers, managers, 11 directors, trustees, or other persons exercising managerial authority 12 of a licensee or applicant, or person in control of a licensee or 13 applicant; or
- 14 (c) Power to exercise directly or indirectly, a controlling 15 influence over the management or policies of a licensee or applicant, 16 or person in control of a licensee or applicant.
 - (6) "Currency exchange" means exchanging the money of one government for money of another government, or holding oneself out as able to exchange the money of one government for money of another government. The following persons are not considered currency exchangers:
- 22 (a) Affiliated businesses that engage in currency exchange for a 23 business purpose other than currency exchange;
 - (b) A person who provides currency exchange services for a person acting primarily for a business, commercial, agricultural, or investment purpose when the currency exchange is incidental to the transaction;
 - (c) A person who deals in coins or a person who deals in money whose value is primarily determined because it is rare, old, or collectible; and
 - (d) A person who in the regular course of business chooses to accept from a customer the currency of a country other than the United States in order to complete the sale of a good or service other than currency exchange, that may include cash back to the customer, and does not otherwise trade in currencies or transmit money for compensation or gain.
- 37 (7) "Executive officer" means a president, chairperson of the

executive committee, chief financial officer, responsible individual, or other individual who performs similar functions.

(8) "Licensee" means a person licensed under this chapter.

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- (9) "Material litigation" means litigation that according to generally accepted accounting principles is significant to an applicant's or a licensee's financial health and would be required to be disclosed in the applicant's or licensee's annual audited financial statements, report to shareholders, or similar records.
- (10) "Money" means a medium of exchange that is authorized or adopted by the United States or a foreign government or other recognized medium of exchange. "Money" includes a monetary unit of account established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or more governments.
- 14 (11) "Money services" means money transmission or currency 15 exchange.
 - (12) "Money transmission" means receiving money or its equivalent value to transmit, deliver, or instruct to be delivered the money or its equivalent value to another location, inside or outside the United States, by any means including but not limited to by wire, facsimile, or electronic transfer. "Money transmission" does not include the provision solely of connection services to the internet, telecommunications services, or network access. "Money transmission" includes selling, issuing, or acting as an intermediary for open loop stored value devices and payment instruments, but not closed loop stored value devices.
 - (13) "Outstanding money transmission" means the value of all money transmissions reported to the licensee for which the money transmitter has received money or its equivalent value from the customer for transmission, but has not yet completed the money transmission by delivering the money or monetary value to the person designated by the customer.
 - (14) "Payment instrument" means a check, draft, money order, or traveler's check((, or other instrument)) for the transmission or payment of money or its equivalent value, whether or not negotiable. "Payment instrument" does not include a credit card voucher, letter of credit, or instrument that is redeemable by the issuer in goods or services.

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1 (15) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, 2 estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, 3 joint venture; government, governmental subdivision, agency, or 4 instrumentality; public corporation; or any other legal or commercial 5 entity.

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- (16) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium, or that is stored in an electronic or other medium, and is retrievable in perceivable form.
- 9 (17) "Responsible individual" means an individual who is employed 10 by a licensee and has principal managerial authority over the provision 11 of money services by the licensee in this state.
 - (18) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
 - (19) "Director" means the director of financial institutions.
 - (20) "Unsafe or unsound practice" means a practice or conduct by a person licensed to provide money services, or an authorized delegate of such a person, which creates the likelihood of material loss, insolvency, or dissipation of the licensee's assets, or otherwise materially prejudices the financial condition of the licensee or the interests of its customers.
- 23 (21) "Board director" means a member of the applicant's or 24 licensee's board of directors if the applicant is a corporation or 25 limited liability company, or a partner if the applicant or licensee is 26 a partnership.
 - (22) "Annual ((license)) assessment due date" means the date specified in rule by the director upon which the annual ((license)) assessment is due.
- 30 (23) "Currency exchanger" means a person that is engaged in 31 currency exchange.
- 32 (24) "Money transmitter" means a person that is engaged in money 33 transmission.
- 34 (25) "Mobile location" means a vehicle or movable facility where 35 money services are provided.
- 36 (26) "Closed loop stored value device" means ((the recognition of value or credit to the account of persons)) a stored value device, when that value or credit is primarily intended to be redeemed for a limited

- universe of goods, intangibles, services, or other items provided by the issuer of the stored value, its affiliates, or others involved in transactions functionally related to the issuer or its affiliates.
 - (27) "Open loop stored value device" means a stored value device redeemable at multiple, unaffiliated merchants or service providers, or automated teller machines.
- 7 (28) "Stored value device" means a card or other device that 8 electronically stores or provides access to and is available for making 9 payments to others.
- 10 **Sec. 2.** RCW 19.230.020 and 2003 c 287 s 4 are each amended to read 11 as follows:

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- 13 (1) The United States or a department, agency, or instrumentality 14 thereof;
- 15 (2) Money transmission by the United States postal service or by a 16 contractor on behalf of the United States postal service;
 - (3) A state, county, city, or a department, agency, or instrumentality thereof;
 - (4) A financial institution or its subsidiaries, affiliates, and service corporations, or any office of an international banking corporation, branch of a foreign bank, or corporation organized pursuant to the Bank Service Corporation Act (12 U.S.C. Sec. 1861-1867) or a corporation organized under the Edge Act (12 U.S.C. Sec. 611-633);
 - (5) Electronic funds transfer of governmental benefits for a federal, state, county, or governmental agency by a contractor on behalf of the United States or a department, agency, or instrumentality thereof, or a state or governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof;
 - (6) A board of trade designated as a contract market under the federal Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. Sec. 1-25) or a person that, in the ordinary course of business, provides clearance and settlement services for a board of trade to the extent of its operation as, or for, a board of trade;
- 34 (7) A registered futures commission merchant under the federal commodities laws to the extent of its operation as such a merchant;
 - (8) A person that provides clearance or settlement services under

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a registration as a clearing agency, or an exemption from that registration granted under the federal securities laws, to the extent of its operation as such a provider;

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- (9) An operator of a payment system only to the extent that it provides processing, clearing, or settlement services, between or among persons who are all excluded by this section, in connection with wire transfers, credit card transactions, debit card transactions, stored-value transactions, automated clearinghouse transfers, or similar funds transfers;
- (10) A person registered as a securities broker-dealer or investment advisor under federal or state securities laws to the extent of its operation as such a broker-dealer or investment advisor;
- (11) An insurance company, title insurance company, or escrow agent to the extent that such an entity is lawfully authorized to conduct business in this state as an insurance company, title insurance company, or escrow agent and to the extent that they engage in money transmission or currency exchange as an ancillary service when conducting insurance, title insurance, or escrow activity;
- 19 (12) The issuance, sale, use, redemption, or exchange of <u>closed</u>
 20 <u>loop</u> stored value <u>devices</u> or of payment instruments <u>by a person</u>
 21 licensed under chapter 31.45 RCW; ((or))
 - (13) An attorney, to the extent that the attorney is lawfully authorized to practice law in this state and to the extent that the attorney engages in money transmission or currency exchange as an ancillary service to the practice of law; or
- 26 (14) A stored value device seller or issuer when the funds on the 27 device are covered by federal deposit insurance immediately upon sale 28 or issue.
- The director may, at his or her discretion, waive applicability of the licensing provisions of this chapter when the director determines it necessary to facilitate commerce and protect consumers. The director may adopt rules to implement this section.
- 33 **Sec. 3.** RCW 19.230.050 and 2003 c 287 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) Each money transmitter licensee shall maintain a surety bond, 36 or other similar security acceptable to the director, in ((the)) an 37 amount ((of)) based on the previous year's money transmission dollar

volume; and the previous year's payment instrument dollar volume. The minimum surety bond must be at least ten thousand dollars, and not ((exceeding)) to exceed five hundred fifty thousand dollars((, as defined in rule by the director, plus ten thousand dollars per location, including locations of authorized delegates, not exceeding a total addition of five hundred thousand dollars)). The director may adopt rules to implement this section.

- (2) The surety bond shall run to the state of Washington as obligee, and shall run to the benefit of the state and any person or persons who suffer loss by reason of a licensee's or licensee's authorized delegate's violation of this chapter or the rules adopted under this chapter. A claimant against a money transmitter licensee may maintain an action on the bond, or the director may maintain an action on behalf of the claimant.
- (3) The surety bond shall be continuous and may be canceled by the surety upon the surety giving written notice to the director of its intent to cancel the bond. The cancellation is effective thirty days after the notice of cancellation is received by the director or the director's designee. Whether or not the bond is renewed, continued, replaced, or modified, including increases or decreases in the penal sum, it is considered one continuous obligation, and the surety upon the bond is not liable in an aggregate or cumulative amount exceeding the penal sum set forth on the face of the bond. In no event may the penal sum, or any portion thereof, at two or more points in time, be added together in determining the surety's liability.
- (4) A surety bond or other security must cover claims for at least five years after the date of a money transmitter licensee's violation of this chapter, or at least five years after the date the money transmitter licensee ceases to provide money services in this state, whichever is longer. However, the director may permit the amount of the surety bond or other security to be reduced or eliminated before the expiration of that time to the extent the amount of the licensee's obligations outstanding in this state are reduced.
- (5) In the event that a money transmitter licensee does not maintain a surety bond or other form of security satisfactory to the director in the amount required under subsection (1) of this section, the director may issue a temporary cease and desist order under RCW 19.230.260.

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1 (6) The director may increase the amount of security required to a
2 maximum of one million dollars if the financial condition of a money
3 transmitter licensee so requires, as evidenced by reduction of net
4 worth, financial losses, potential losses as a result of violations of
5 this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter, or other relevant
6 criteria specified by the director in rule.

Sec. 4. RCW 19.230.060 and 2003 c 287 s 8 are each amended to read 8 as follows:

A money transmitter licensed under this chapter shall maintain a tangible net worth, determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as determined in rule by the director. The director shall require a tangible net worth of at least ten thousand dollars and not more than ((fifty thousand)) three million dollars. In the event that a licensee's tangible net worth, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, falls below the amount required in rule, the director or the director's designee may initiate action under RCW 19.230.230 and 19.230.260. The licensee may request a hearing on such an action under chapter 34.05 RCW.

- **Sec. 5.** RCW 19.230.070 and 2003 c 287 s 9 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
 - (1) When an application for a money transmitter license is filed under this chapter, the director or the director's designee shall investigate the applicant's financial condition and responsibility, financial and business experience, competence, character, and general fitness. The director or the director's designee may conduct an onsite investigation of the applicant, the cost of which must be paid by the applicant as specified in RCW 19.230.320 or rules adopted under this chapter. The director shall issue a money transmitter license to an applicant under this chapter if the director or the director's designee finds that all of the following conditions have been fulfilled:
- 32 (a) The applicant has complied with RCW 19.230.040, 19.230.050, and 19.230.060;
- 34 (b) The financial condition and responsibility, financial and 35 business experience, competence, character, and general fitness of the 36 applicant; and the competence, financial and business experience,

character, and general fitness of the executive officers, proposed responsible individual, board directors, and persons in control of the applicant; indicate that it is in the interest of the public to permit the applicant to engage in the business of providing money transmission services; and

- (c) Neither the applicant, nor any executive officer, nor person who exercises control over the applicant, nor the proposed responsible individual is listed on the specially designated nationals and blocked persons list prepared by the United States department of the treasury or department of state under Presidential Executive Order No. 13224.
- 11 (2) The director may for good cause extend the application review 12 period.
 - (3) An applicant whose application is denied by the director under this chapter may appeal under chapter 34.05 RCW.
 - (4) A money transmitter license issued under this chapter is valid from the date of issuance and remains in effect with no fixed date of expiration unless otherwise suspended or revoked by the director or unless the license expires for nonpayment of the annual ((license)) assessment and any late fee, if applicable.
 - (5) A money transmitter licensee may surrender a license by delivering the original license to the director along with a written notice of surrender. The written notice of surrender must include notice of where the records of the licensee will be stored and the name, address, telephone number, and other contact information of a responsible party who is authorized to provide access to the records. The surrender of a license does not reduce or eliminate the licensee's civil or criminal liability arising from acts or omissions occurring prior to the surrender of the license, including any administrative actions undertaken by the director or the director's designee to revoke or suspend a license, to assess fines, to order payment of restitution, or to exercise any other authority authorized under this chapter.
 - Sec. 6. RCW 19.230.110 and 2003 c 287 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) A licensee shall pay an annual ((license)) assessment as established in rule by the director no later than the annual ((license)) assessment due date or, if the annual ((license)) assessment due date is not a business day, on the next business day.

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- 1 A licensee shall pay an annual assessment based on the previous year's:
- 2 (a) Money transmission dollar volume; (b) payment instrument dollar
- 3 volume; (c) currency exchange dollar volume; and (d) stored value sales
- 4 volume. The total minimum assessment must be one thousand dollars per
- 5 year, and the maximum assessment may not exceed one hundred thousand
- 6 <u>dollars per year.</u>

- (2) A licensee shall submit an <u>accurate</u> annual report with the annual ((license)) assessment, in a form and in a medium prescribed by the director in rule. The annual report must state or contain:
- (a) If the licensee is a money transmitter, a copy of the licensee's most recent audited annual financial statement or, if the licensee is a wholly owned subsidiary of another corporation, the most recent audited consolidated annual financial statement of the parent corporation or the licensee's most recent audited consolidated annual financial statement;
- (b) A description of each material change, as defined in rule by the director, to information submitted by the licensee in its original license application which has not been previously reported to the director on any required report;
- (c) If the licensee is a money transmitter, a list of the licensee's permissible investments and a certification that the licensee continues to maintain permissible investments according to the requirements set forth in RCW 19.230.200 and 19.230.210;
- (d) If the licensee is a money transmitter, proof that the licensee continues to maintain adequate security as required by RCW 19.230.050; and
- (e) A list of the locations in this state where the licensee or an authorized delegate of the licensee engages in or provides money services.
- ((license)) assessment by the annual ((license)) assessment due date, the director or the director's designee shall send the licensee a notice of suspension and assess the licensee a late fee not to exceed twenty-five percent of the annual ((license)) assessment as established in rule by the director. The licensee's annual report and payment of both the annual ((license)) assessment and the late fee must arrive in the department's offices by 5:00 p.m. on the thirtieth day after the assessment due date or any extension of time granted by the director,

- unless that date is not a business day, in which case the licensee's 1 2 annual report and payment of both the annual ((license)) assessment and 3 the late fee must arrive in the department's offices by 5:00 p.m. on 4 the next occurring business day. If the licensee's annual report and payment of both the annual ((license)) assessment and late fee do not 5 arrive by such date, the expiration of the licensee's license is 6 effective at 5:00 p.m. on the thirtieth day after the assessment due 7 8 date, unless that date is not a business day, in which case the expiration of the licensee's license is effective at 5:00 p.m. on the 9 10 next occurring business day. The director, or the director's designee, 11 may reinstate the license if, within twenty days after its effective 12 date, the licensee:
- 13 (a) Files the annual report and pays both the annual ((license))
 14 assessment and the late fee; and
- 15 (b) ((The licensee)) <u>D</u>id not engage in or provide money services 16 during the period its license was expired.
- 17 **Sec. 7.** RCW 19.230.170 and 2003 c 287 s 19 are each amended to 18 read as follows:
- 19 (1) A licensee shall maintain the following records for determining 20 its compliance with this chapter for at least five years:
- 21 (a) A general ledger posted at least monthly containing all assets, 22 liabilities, capital, income, and expense accounts;
 - (b) Bank statements and bank reconciliation records;
 - (c) Monthly reports about permissible investments;

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- 25 <u>(d)</u> A list of the last known names and addresses of all of the licensee's authorized delegates;
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (e) Copies of all currency transaction reports and suspicious activity reports filed in compliance with RCW 19.230.180; and
- $((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$ (f) Any other records required in rule by the director.
- 31 (2) The items specified in subsection (1) of this section may be 32 maintained in any form of record that is readily accessible to the 33 director or the director's designee upon request.
- 34 (3) Records may be maintained outside this state if they are made 35 accessible to the director on seven business days' notice that is sent 36 in writing.

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- 1 (4) All records maintained by the licensee are open to inspection 2 by the director or the director's designee.
 - Sec. 8. RCW 19.230.180 and 2003 c 287 s 20 are each amended to read as follows:

- ((\(\frac{\((\)}}{\)}})}{\)})}{\) all reports required}\)}) all reports required by federal currency reporting, recordkeeping, and suspicious transaction reporting requirements \(\frac{\((\frac{\((\frac{\((\frac{\((\)}{\)}\)}{\)}\) all \(\frac{\((\)}{\((\)}\) and \(\)) all \(\) appropriate federal agency as set forth in 31 U.S.C. Sec. 5311, 31 C.F.R. Sec. 103 (2000), and other federal and state laws pertaining to money laundering. Every licensee and its authorized delegates shall maintain copies of these reports in its records in compliance with RCW 19.230.170.
- (((2) The timely filing of a complete and accurate report required under subsection (1) of this section with the appropriate federal agency is compliance with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, unless the director notifies the licensee that reports of this type are not being regularly and comprehensively transmitted by the federal agency.))
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 19.230.200 and 2003 c 287 s 22 are each amended to 20 read as follows:
 - (1) A money transmitter licensee shall maintain, at all times, permissible investments that have a market value computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of not less than the ((aggregate)) amount of ((all)) the licensee's average outstanding money transmission liability. For the purposes of this section, average outstanding money transmission liability means the sum of the daily amounts of a licensee's money transmissions, as computed each day of the month divided by the number of days in the month.
 - (2) The director, with respect to any money transmitter licensee, may limit the extent to which a type of investment within a class of permissible investments may be considered a permissible investment, except for money, time deposits, savings deposits, demand deposits, and certificates of deposit issued by a federally insured financial institution. The director may prescribe in rule, or by order allow, other types of investments that the director determines to have a safety substantially equivalent to other permissible investments.

Sec. 10. RCW 19.230.210 and 2003 c 287 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) Except to the extent otherwise limited by the director under RCW 19.230.200, the following investments are permissible for a money transmitter licensee under RCW 19.230.200:
- (a) Cash, time deposits, savings deposits, demand deposits, a certificate of deposit, or senior debt obligation of an insured depositary institution as defined in section 3 of the federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. Sec. 1813) or as defined under the federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. Sec. 1781);
- (b) Banker's acceptance or bill of exchange that is eligible for purchase upon endorsement by a member bank of the federal reserve system and is eligible for purchase by a federal reserve bank;
- (c) An investment bearing a rating of one of the three highest grades as defined by a nationally recognized organization that rates securities;
- (d) An investment security that is an obligation of the United States or a department, agency, or instrumentality thereof; an investment in an obligation that is guaranteed fully as to principal and interest by the United States; or an investment in an obligation of a state or a governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof;
- (e) Receivables that are payable to a licensee from its authorized delegates, in the ordinary course of business, pursuant to contracts which are not past due or doubtful of collection, if the aggregate amount of receivables under this subsection (1)(e) does not exceed ((twenty)) thirty percent of the total permissible investments of a licensee and the licensee does not hold, at one time, receivables under this subsection (1)(e) in any one person aggregating more than ten percent of the licensee's total permissible investments; and
- (f) A share or a certificate issued by an open-end management investment company that is registered with the United States securities and exchange commission under the Investment Companies Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80(a)(1) through (64), and whose portfolio is restricted by the management company's investment policy to investments specified in (a) through (d) of this subsection.
- 37 (2) The following investments are permissible under RCW 19.230.200, 38 but only to the extent specified as follows:

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(a) An interest-bearing bill, note, bond, or debenture of a person whose equity shares are traded on a national securities exchange or on a national over-the-counter market, if the aggregate of investments under this subsection (2)(a) does not exceed twenty percent of the total permissible investments of a licensee and the licensee does not, at one time, hold investments under this subsection (2)(a) in any one person aggregating more than ten percent of the licensee's total permissible investments;

- (b) A share of a person traded on a national securities exchange or a national over-the-counter market or a share or a certificate issued by an open-end management investment company that is registered with the United States securities and exchange commission under the Investment Companies Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Sec. 80(a)(1) through (64), and whose portfolio is restricted by the management company's investment policy to shares of a person traded on a national securities exchange or a national over-the-counter market, if the aggregate of investments under this subsection (2)(b) does not exceed twenty percent of the total permissible investments of a licensee and the licensee does not, at one time, hold investments under this subsection (2)(b) in any one person aggregating more than ten percent of the licensee's total permissible investments;
- (c) A demand-borrowing agreement made to a corporation or a subsidiary of a corporation whose securities are traded on a national securities exchange, if the aggregate of the amount of principal and interest outstanding under demand-borrowing agreements under this subsection (2)(c) does not exceed twenty percent of the total permissible investments of a licensee and the licensee does not, at one time, hold principal and interest outstanding under demand-borrowing agreements under this subsection (2)(c) with any one person aggregating more than ten percent of the licensee's total permissible investments; and
- (d) Any other investment the director designates, to the extent specified in rule by the director.
- (3) The aggregate of investments under subsection (2) of this section may not exceed fifty percent of the total permissible investments of a licensee.
- (4) A licensee may not use any portion of a restricted asset as a

- permissible investment. Restricted assets include, but are not limited 1
- 2 to, surety bonds or any other assets pledged to other persons or
- entities. The director may establish by rule other restricted assets. 3
- 4 **Sec. 11.** RCW 19.230.320 and 2003 c 287 s 34 are each amended to read as follows: 5

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- (1) The director shall establish fees by rule sufficient to cover the costs of administering this chapter. The director may establish different fees for each type of license authorized under this chapter. These fees may include:
- (a) An annual ((license)) assessment specified in rule by the 10 director paid by each licensee on or before the annual ((license)) 12 assessment due date;
- 13 (b) A late fee for late payment of the annual ((license)) assessment as specified in rule by the director; 14
 - (c) An hourly ((examination or)) investigation fee to cover the costs of any ((examination or)) investigation of the books and records of a licensee or other person subject to this chapter;
 - (d) A nonrefundable application fee to cover the costs processing license applications made to the director under this chapter;
 - (e) An initial license fee to cover the period from the date of licensure to the end of the calendar year in which the license is initially granted; and
 - (f) A transaction fee or set of transaction fees to cover the administrative costs associated with processing changes in control, changes of address, and other administrative changes as specified in rule by the director.
 - The director shall ensure that when an examination investigation, or any part of the examination or investigation, of any licensee applicant or person subject to licensing under this chapter, requires travel and services outside this state by the director or designee, the licensee applicant or person subject to licensing under this chapter that is the subject of the examination or investigation shall pay the actual travel expenses incurred by the director or designee conducting the examination or investigation.
- 36 (3) All moneys, fees, and penalties collected under this chapter 37 shall be deposited into the financial services regulation account.

p. 15 SB 6371 1 **Sec. 12.** RCW 19.230.330 and 2003 c 287 s 35 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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- (1) Every money transmitter licensee and its authorized delegates shall transmit the monetary equivalent of all money or equivalent value received from a customer for transmission, net of any fees, or issue instructions committing the money or its monetary equivalent, to the person designated by the customer within ten business days after receiving the money or equivalent value, unless otherwise ordered by the customer or unless the licensee or its authorized delegate has reason to believe that a crime has occurred, is occurring, or may occur a result of transmitting the money. For purposes of this subsection, money is considered to have been transmitted when it is available to the person designated by the customer and a reasonable effort has been made to inform this designated person that the money is available, whether or not the designated person has taken possession of As used in this subsection, "monetary equivalent," when used in connection with a money transmission in which the customer provides the licensee or its authorized delegate with the money of one government, and the designated recipient is to receive the money of another government, means the amount of money, in the currency of the government that the designated recipient is to receive, as converted at the retail exchange rate offered by the licensee or its authorized delegate to the customer in connection with the transaction.
- (2) Every money transmitter licensee and its authorized delegates shall provide a receipt to the customer that clearly states the amount of money presented for transmission and the total of any fees charged by the licensee. If the rate of exchange for a money transmission to be paid in the currency of another country is fixed by the licensee for that transaction at the time the money transmission is initiated, then the receipt provided to the customer shall disclose the rate of exchange for that transaction, and the duration, if any, for the payment to be made at the fixed rate of exchange so specified. If the rate of exchange for a money transmission to be paid in the currency of another country is not fixed at the time the money transmission is sent, the receipt provided to the customer shall disclose that the rate of exchange for that transaction will be set at the time the recipient of the money transmission picks up the funds in the foreign country. The receipt shall also contain the licensee name, address, and phone

number. As used in this section, "fees" does not include revenue that a licensee or its authorized delegate generates, in connection with a money transmission, in the conversion of the money of one government into the money of another government.

- (3) Every money transmitter licensee and its authorized delegates shall refund to the customer all moneys received for transmittal within ten days of receipt of a written request for a refund unless any of the following occurs:
- (a) The moneys have been transmitted and delivered to the person designated by the customer prior to receipt of the written request for a refund;
- (b) Instructions have been given committing an equivalent amount of money to the person designated by the customer prior to receipt of a written request for a refund;
- (c) The licensee or its authorized delegate has reason to believe that a crime has occurred, is occurring, or may potentially occur as a result of transmitting the money as requested by the customer or refunding the money as requested by the customer; or
 - (d) The licensee is otherwise barred by law from making a refund.

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