WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2022 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 4364

By Delegates Westfall, Espinosa and Hott

[Introduced January 24, 2022; Referred to the

Committee on Banking and Insurance then the

Judiciary]

A BILL to amend and reenact §32A-2-1, §32A-2-2, §32A-2-3, §32A-2-4, §32A-2-8, §32A-2-10, §32A-2-11, §32A-2-13, §32A-2-24, and §32A-2-25 of the Code of West Virginia, as amended; and to amend said code by adding thereto two new sections, designated §32A-2-8a and §32A-2-8b, all relating to the licensure and regulation of money transmitters; updating definitions; eliminating outdated provisions; clarifying the financial institution exemption; permitting the commissioner to participate in the multistate licensing and examination process for regulatory burden reduction; updating net worth requirements to use a sliding scale; providing information requirements for a change in control and updating the change in control process; requiring permissible investments to match outstanding obligations; and updating the due process procedure to eliminate the two step process for revocations and suspensions while preserving the order and hearing requirement.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 2. CHECKS AND MONEY ORDER SALES, MONEY TRANSMISSION SERVICES, TRANSPORTATION AND CURRENCY EXCHANGE.

§32A-2-1. Definitions.

"Acting in concert" means persons knowingly acting together with a common goal of jointly acquiring control of a licensee whether or not pursuant to an express agreement.

"Check" means any check, traveler's check, draft, money order or other instrument for the transmission or payment of money whether or not the instrument is negotiable. The term does not include a credit card voucher or a letter of credit.

"Closed loop stored value" means stored value that is redeemable by the issuer only for goods or services provided by the issuer or its affiliate, or franchisees of the issuer or its affiliate, except to the extent required by applicable law to be redeemable in cash for its cash value.

(1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Financial Institutions of this state.

10	(2) "Check" or "payment instrument" means any check, traveler's check, draft, money
11	order or other instrument for the transmission or payment of money whether or not the instrument
12	is negotiable. The term does not include a credit card voucher, a letter of credit or any instrument
13	that is redeemable by the issuer in goods or services.
14	(3) "Control" means:
15	(1) (A) The power to vote, directly or indirectly, at least 25 percent of voting shares or
16	voting interests of a licensee or person in control of a licensee;
17	(B) The power to elect or appoint a majority of key individuals or executive officers,
18	managers, directors, trustees, or other persons exercising managerial authority of a person in
19	control of a licensee; or
20	(C) The power to exercise, directly or indirectly, a controlling influence over the
21	management or policies of a licensee or person in control of a licensee.
22	(2) Rebuttable presumption of control:
23	(A) A person is presumed to exercise a controlling influence when the person holds the
24	power to vote, directly or indirectly, at least 10 percent of outstanding voting shares or voting
25	interests of a licensee or person in control of a licensee.
26	(B) A person presumed to exercise a controlling influence as defined in this section can
27	rebut the presumption of control if the person is a passive investor.
28	(3) For the purposes of determining the percentage of a person controlled by any other
29	person, the person's interest shall be aggregated with the interest of any other immediate family
30	member, including the person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers- and fathers-in-law,
31	sons- and daughters-in-law, brothers- and sisters-in-law, and any other person who shares such
32	person's home.
33	"Currency" means a medium of exchange authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign
34	government.
35	(4) "Currency exchange" means the conversion of the currency of one government into

the currency of another government, but does not include the issuance and sale of travelers checks denominated in a foreign currency. Transactions involving the electronic transmission of funds by licensed money transmitters which may permit, but do not require, the recipient to obtain the funds in a foreign currency outside of West Virginia are not currency exchange transactions: *Provided*, That they are not reportable as currency exchange transactions under federal laws and regulations.

- (5) "Currency exchange, transportation, transmission business" means a person who is engaging in currency exchange, currency transportation or currency transmission as a service or for profit.
 - (6) "Currency transmission" or "money transmission" means:

- (1) Engaging in the business of selling or issuing checks or the business of receiving currency, the payment of money, or other value that substitutes for money by any means for the purpose of transmitting, either prior to or after receipt, that currency:
- (2) Payment of money or other value that substitutes for money by wire, facsimile or other electronic means, or through the use of a financial institution, financial intermediary, the Federal Reserve system or other funds transfer network; and
- (3) 4 Includes the transmission of funds through the issuance and sale of stored value or similar prepaid products' cards which are intended for general acceptance and used in commercial or consumer transactions as well as payroll processing services. The term does not include the provision solely of online or telecommunications services or network access.
- (7) "Currency transportation" means knowingly engaging in the business of physically transporting currency from one location to another in a manner other than by a licensed armored car service exempted under section three of this article.
- (8) "Key individual" means any individual ultimately responsible for establishing or directing policies and procedures of the licensee, such as an executive officer, manager, director,

61	or	tru	ıste	e.

62 "Licensee" means a person licensed by the commissioner under this article.

<u>"Money" means a medium of exchange that is authorized or adopted by the United States</u>
or a foreign government. The term includes a monetary unit of account established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or more governments.

(9) "Money order" means any instrument for the transmission or payment of money in relation to which the purchaser or remitter appoints or purports to appoint the seller thereof as his or her agent for the receipt, transmission or handling of money, whether the instrument is signed by the seller, the purchaser or remitter or some other person.

"NMLS" or "Nationwide Multistate Licensing System and Registry" means the system developed by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators and owned and operated by the State Regulatory Registry, LLC, or any successor or affiliated entity, for the licensing and registration of persons in the financial services industries.

"Outstanding money transmission obligations" shall be established and extinguished in accordance with applicable state law and shall mean:

- (1) Any payment instrument or stored value issued or sold by the licensee to a person located in the United States or reported as sold by an authorized delegate of the licensee to a person that is located in the United States that has not yet been paid or refunded by or for the licensee, or escheated in accordance with applicable unclaimed property laws; or
- (2) Any money received for transmission by the licensee or an authorized delegate in the United States from a person located in the United States that has been received by the payee or refunded to the sender, or escheated in accordance with applicable unclaimed property laws.
- (3) For purposes of this subsection, "in the United States" shall include, to the extent applicable, a person in any state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a U.S. military installation that is located in a

foreign country.

"Passive investor" means a person that:

(1) Does not have the power to elect a majority of key individuals or executive officers, managers, directors, trustees, or other persons exercising managerial authority of a person in control of a licensee;

(2) Is not employed by and does not have any managerial duties of the licensee or person in control of a licensee;

(3) Does not have the power to exercise directly or indirectly a controlling influence over the management or policies of a licensee or person in control of a licensee; and

(4) Either:

(A) Attests to (1), (2), and (3) in a form prescribed by the commissioner; or

(B) Commits to the passivity characteristics of (a), (b), and (c) in a written document.

"Payment instrument" means a written or electronic check, draft, money order, traveler's check, or other written or electronic instrument for the transmission of payment of money or monetary value, whether or not negotiable. The term does not include stored value or any instrument that (1) is redeemable by the issuer only for goods or services provided by the issuer or its affiliate or franchisees of the issuer or its affiliate, except to the extent required by applicable law to be redeemable in cash for its cash value, or (2) not sold to the public but issued and distributed as part of a loyalty, rewards, or promotional program.

"Payroll processing services" means receiving money for transmission pursuant to a contract with a person to deliver wages or salaries, make payment of payroll taxes to state and federal agencies, make payments relating to employee benefit plans, or make distributions of other authorized deductions from wages and salaries. The term payroll processing services does not include an employer performing payroll processing services on its own behalf or on behalf of an affiliate, or a professional employment organization subject to regulation under other applicable state law.

(10) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, joint stock association, limited liability company, trust or corporation.

(11) "Principal" means a licensee's owner, president, senior officer responsible for the licensee's business, chief financial officer or any other person who performs similar functions or who otherwise controls the conduct of the affairs of a licensee. A person controlling ten 25 percent or more of the voting stock of any corporate applicant is a principal under this provision.

<u>"Stored value" means monetary value representing a claim against the issuer evidenced</u>
by an electronic or digital record, and that is intended and accepted for use as a means of
redemption for money or monetary value, or payment for goods or services. The term includes,
but is not included to, "prepaid access" as defined by 31 C.F.R. Section 1010.100, as amended
or recodified from time to time. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the term "stored value" does not
include a payment instrument or closed loop stored value, or stored value not sold to the public
but issued and distributed as part of a loyalty, rewards, or promotional program.

"Tangible net worth" shall mean the aggregate assets of a licensee excluding all intangible assets, less liabilities, as determined in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

§32A-2-2. License required.

- (a) Except as provided by section three of this article, a person may not engage in the business of currency exchange, transportation or transmission in this state without a license issued under this article. For purposes of this article, a person is considered to be engaging in those businesses in this state if he or she makes available, from a location inside or outside this state, an Internet website West Virginia citizens may access in order to enter into those transactions by electronic means.
 - (b) Any person who was previously licensed as a check seller under this chapter who

holds a valid license on the effective date of this article shall be issued a provisional license under this article without the need of an additional application and fee. This provisional license shall expire upon six months of its issuance, during which time the licensee may continue to conduct its check selling business, provided that it maintains the net worth and security required under its previous license. The commissioner may require the licensee to obtain expanded bond coverage consistent with this article for the protection of purchasers of money transmission services and currency exchange services, as well as for covered currency transportation services, when the licensee conducts one or more of these businesses. At the expiration of a provisional license granted by this section, any person who wishes to continue to engage in any business regulated in this article shall apply for a license and meet the criteria under the provisions of this article. A provisional license granted by this section may upon hearing be suspended or revoked by the commissioner for good cause shown

§32A-2-3. Exemptions.

- (a) The following are exempt from the provisions of this article:
- (1) Banks, trust companies, foreign bank agencies, credit unions, savings banks, and savings and loan associations authorized to do business in the state er and which qualify as federally insured depository institutions, whether organized under the laws of this state, any other state, or the United States;
- (2) The United States and any department or agency of the United States;
- 7 (3) The United States Postal Service;
 - (4) This state and any political subdivision of this state;
 - (5) The provision of electronic transfer of government benefits for any federal, state, or county governmental agency as defined in Federal Reserve Board Regulation E, by a contractor for and on behalf of the United States or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, or any state or any political subdivisions of a state;
 - (6) Persons engaged solely in the business of currency transportation who operate an

armored car service in this state pursuant to licensure under §30-18-1 et seq. of this code: *Provided*, That the net worth of the licensee exceeds \$5 million. The term "armored car service" as used in this article means a service provided by a person transporting or offering to transport, under armed security guard, currency or other things of value in a motor vehicle specially equipped to offer a high degree of security. Persons seeking to claim this exemption shall notify the commissioner of their intent to do so and demonstrate that they qualify for its use. Persons seeking an exemption under this subdivision are not exempt from the provisions of this article if they also engage in currency exchange or currency transmission;

- (7) Persons engaged in the business of currency transportation whose activities are limited exclusively to providing services to federally insured depository institutions, or to any federal, state, or local governmental entities;
- (8) Persons engaged solely in the business of removing currency from vending machines providing goods or services, if the machines are not used for gambling purposes or to convey any gambling ticket, token, or other device used in a game of chance;
- (9) The State Regulatory Registry, LLC, which administers the Nationwide Mortgage Multistate Licensing System and Registry on behalf of states and federal banking regulators;
- (10) The North American Securities Administrators Association and any subsidiaries, which administer the Electronic Filing Depository system on behalf of state securities regulators; and
- (11)(A) Persons operating a payment system that 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, prepaid access transactions, automated clearinghouse transfers, or similar funds transfers;
- (B) Contracted service providers of an entity set forth in §32A-2-3(a)(1) of this code that provide processing, clearing, or settlement services in connection with wire transfers, credit card transactions, debit card transactions, prepaid access transactions, automated clearinghouse

transfers, or similar funds transfers; or

(C) Persons facilitating payment for goods or services (not including currency transmission or money transmission itself) pursuant to a contract with the payee and either payment to the person or persons facilitating the payment processing satisfies the payor's obligation to the payee or that obligation is extinguished.

- (b) Any person who holds and maintains a valid license under this article may engage in the business of money transmission or currency exchange at one or more locations through or by means of an authorized delegate or delegates as set forth in §32A-2-27 of this code, as the licensee may designate and appoint from time to time. No such authorized delegate is required to obtain a separate license under this article, but the use of sub-delegates is prohibited and the authorized delegate may only conduct business on behalf of its licensee.
- (c) The issuance and sale of <u>closed loop</u> stored value cards or similar prepaid products which are intended to purchase items only from the issuer or seller of the <u>closed loop</u> stored value card is exempt from the provisions of this article.
- (d) Any person who is required and properly obtains a license under this article to transport currency is exempt from the requirements of §30-18-1 *et seq.* of this code.

§32A-2-4. License application, issuance and renewal.

- (a) An applicant for a license shall submit an application to the commissioner on a form prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner may direct an applicant to file a license application through the Nationwide Mortgage Multistate Licensing System and Registry operated by the State Regulatory Registry, LLC.
- (b) Each application shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable application fee and a license fee. If the application is approved, the application fee is the license fee for the first year of licensure.
- (c) The commissioner shall issue a license if the commissioner finds that the applicant meets the requirements of this article and the rules adopted under this article. The commissioner

shall approve or deny every application for an original license within 120 days from the date a complete application is submitted, unless the commissioner extends the period for good cause. All licenses issued under this article expire on December 31 of the year issued, unless sooner suspended or revoked, and are subject to renewal for the following year.

- (d) The licensee at each office it owns and operates in West Virginia shall prominently display, or maintain available for inspection, a copy of the license authorizing the conduct of a currency exchange business if the location offers and provides such services. Where the currency exchange business is conducted through a licensee's authorized delegates in this state, each authorized delegate location offering such services shall maintain available for inspection proof of their appointment by the licensee to conduct such business.
- (e) As a condition for renewal of a license, the licensee must submit to the commissioner an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the commissioner and an annual license renewal fee. The commissioner may direct an applicant to file a license renewal application through the Nationwide Mortgage Multistate Licensing System and Registry operated by the State Regulatory Registry, LLC.
 - (f) A license issued under this article may not be transferred or assigned.
- (g) An applicant for a license who is not located in this state shall file an irrevocable consent, duly acknowledged, that suits and actions may be commenced against the applicant in the courts of this state by service of process upon a person located within the state designated to accept service, or by service upon the Secretary of State, as well as by service as set forth in this chapter.
- (h) The commissioner is authorized to participate in the multistate supervisory process, including any multistate investigatory, examination, and licensing process, established between states and coordinated through the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, Money Transmitter Regulators Association, and affiliates and successors thereof, for all licensees that hold licenses in this state and other states.

§32A-2-8. Qualifications for license or renewal of license.

(a) The commissioner may issue a license to an applicant only upon first determining that the financial condition, business experience, and character and general fitness of an applicant are such that the issuance of the license is in the public interest: *Provided*, That the commissioner shall apply §32A-2-8(f) and §32A-2-8(g) of this code in determining whether an applicant's prior criminal convictions bear a rational nexus to the license being sought.

- (b) An applicant for a license shall agree in writing to comply with the currency reporting and record-keeping requirements of 31 U.S.C. §5313, as well as those set forth in 31 C.F.R. Chapter X and any other relevant federal law.
- (c) A person is not eligible for a license or shall surrender an existing license if, during the previous five years:
 - (1) The person or a principal of the person, of a business:
- (A) Has been convicted of a felony or a crime involving fraud or deceit under the laws of this state, any other state, or the United States;
- (B) Has been convicted of a crime under the laws of another country that involves fraud or deceit or would be a felony if committed in the United States; or
- (C) Has been convicted under a state or federal law relating to currency exchange or transmission or any state or federal monetary instrument reporting requirement; or
- (2) The person, a principal of the person, or the spouse of the person or a principal of the person has been convicted of an offense under a state or federal law relating to drug trafficking, money laundering, or a reporting requirement of the Bank Secrecy Act, 12 U.S.C. §1951 *et seq.*, as amended.
 - (d) The commissioner will review the application to determine whether the applicant:
- 23 (1) Has recklessly failed to file or evaded the obligation to file a currency transaction report 24 as required by 31 U.S.C. §5313 during the previous three years;
 - (2) Has recklessly accepted currency for exchange, transport, or transmission during the

previous three years in which a portion of the currency was derived from an illegal transaction or activity;

- (3) Will conduct its authorized business within the bounds of state and federal law, including, but not limited to, §31D-15-1501 of this code;
 - (4) Warrants the trust of the community;

- (5) Has and will maintain a minimum tangible net worth of \$50,000 the greater of \$100,000 or three percent of total assets for the first \$100 million, two percent of additional assets for \$100 million to \$1 billion, and 0.5 percent of additional assets over \$1 billion computed according to generally accepted accounting principles as shown by the most recent audited financial statement filed with and satisfactory to the commissioner, and in addition has and will maintain a minimum tangible net worth of \$25,000, computed according to generally accepted accounting principles for each office or delegate location other than its principal office at which its licensed business is transacted, except that an applicant for a license or renewal of a license may not be required by this article to maintain a tangible net worth of more than \$1 million, computed according to generally accepted accounting principles; and
- (6) Does not owe delinquent taxes, fines, or fees to any local or state taxing authority or governmental agency, department, or other political subdivision of this state.
- (e) A person is not eligible for a license, and a person who holds a license shall surrender the license to the commissioner, if the person or a principal of the person has at any time been convicted of:
- (1) A felony involving the laundering of money that is the product of or proceeds from criminal activity under chapter 61 of this code, or a similar provision of the laws of another state or the United States; or
 - (2) A felony violation of 31 U.S.C. §5313 or 5324, or a rule adopted under those sections.
- (f) The commissioner may not disqualify an applicant from initial licensure because of a prior criminal conviction that remains unreversed unless that conviction is for a crime that bears

a rational nexus to the activity requiring licensure. In determining whether a criminal conviction bears a rational nexus to a profession or occupation, the commissioner shall consider at a minimum:

- (1) The nature and seriousness of the crime for which the individual was convicted;
- (2) The passage of time since the commission of the crime;

- (3) The relationship of the crime to the ability, capacity, and fitness required to perform the duties and discharge the responsibilities of the profession or occupation; and
 - (4) Any evidence of rehabilitation or treatment undertaken by the individual.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code to the contrary, if an applicant is disqualified from licensure because of a prior criminal conviction, the commissioner shall permit the applicant to apply for initial licensure if:
- (1) A period of five years has elapsed from the date of conviction or the date of release from incarceration, whichever is later;
- (2) The individual has not been convicted of any other crime during the period of time following the disqualifying offense; and
- (3) The conviction was not for an offense of a violent or sexual nature: *Provided*, That a conviction for an offense of a violent or sexual nature may subject an individual to a longer period of disqualification from licensure, to be determined by the commissioner.
- (h) An individual with a criminal record who has not previously applied for licensure may petition the commissioner at any time for a determination of whether the individual's criminal record will disqualify the individual from obtaining a license. This petition shall include sufficient details about the individual's criminal record to enable the commissioner to identify the jurisdiction where the conviction occurred, the date of the conviction, and the specific nature of the conviction. The commissioner shall provide the determination within 60 days of receiving the petition from the applicant. The commissioner may charge a fee to recoup its costs for each petition.
 - (i) Before approving an application for a license of an applicant who has less than one

year's experience in the proposed business governed by this article as a regulated entity in another state, or whose license has been suspended or revoked by another state, the commissioner may, in his or her discretion, conduct an on-site investigation of an applicant at the sole expense of the applicant and may require the applicant to pay a nonrefundable payment of the anticipated expenses for conducting the investigation. Failure to make the payment or cooperate with the investigation is grounds for denying the application.

§32A-2-8a. Information Requirements for Certain Individuals and Change in Control.

- (a) Any individual in control of a licensee or applicant, any individual that seeks to acquire control of a licensee, and each key individual shall furnish to the commissioner the following items:
- (1) The individual's fingerprints for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the commissioner for purposes of a national criminal history background check unless the person currently resides outside of the United States and has resided outside of the United States for the last ten years;
- (2) Personal history and experience in a form and in a medium prescribed by the commissioner, to obtain the following:
- (A) An independent credit report from a consumer reporting agency unless the individual does not have a Social Security number, in which case, this requirement shall be waived:
 - (B) Information related to any criminal convictions or pending charges; and
- (C) Information related to any regulatory or administrative action and any civil litigation involving claims of fraud, misrepresentation, conversion, mismanagement of funds, breach of fiduciary duty, or breach of contract.
- (b) If the individual has resided outside of the United States at any time in the last ten years, the individual shall also provide an investigative background report prepared by an independent search firm that meets the following requirements:
 - (1) At a minimum, the search firm shall:
 - (A) Demonstrate that it has sufficient knowledge, resources, and employs accepted and

20	reasonable methodologies to conduct the research of the background report; and
21	(B) Not be affiliated with or have an interest with the individual it is researching.
22	(2) At a minimum, the investigative background report shall be written in the English
23	language and shall contain the following:
24	(A) If available in the individual's current jurisdiction of residency, a comprehensive credit
25	report, or any equivalent information obtained or generated by the independent search firm to
26	accomplish such report, including a search of the court data in the countries, provinces, states,
27	cities, towns, and contiguous areas where the individual resided and worked;
28	(B) Criminal records information for the past ten years, including, but not limited to,
29	felonies, misdemeanors, or similar convictions for violations of law in the countries, provinces,
30	states, cities, towns, and contiguous areas where the individual resided and worked;
31	(C) Employment history;
32	(D) Media history, including an electronic search of national and local publications, wire
33	services, and business applications; and
34	(E) Financial services-related regulatory history, including, but not limited to, money
35	transmission, securities, banking, insurance, and mortgage related industries.
36	(c) Any person, or group of persons acting in concert, seeking to acquire control of a
37	licensee shall obtain the written approval of the commissioner prior to acquiring control. An
38	individual is not deemed to acquire control of a licensee and is not subject to these acquisition of
39	control provisions when that individual becomes a key individual in the ordinary course of
40	business.
41	(d) A person, or group of persons acting in concert, seeking to acquire control of a licensee
42	shall, in cooperation with the licensee submit an application in a form and in a medium prescribed
43	by the commissioner.
44	(e) Upon request, the commissioner may permit a licensee or the person, or group of
45	persons acting in concert, to submit some or all information required by the commissioner without

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(f) The application required by this section shall include information required for any new key individuals that have not previously completed the requirements for a licensee.

- (g) When an application for acquisition of control under this section appears to include all the items and address all of the matters that are required, the application shall be considered complete and:
- (1) The commissioner shall approve or deny the application within 90 days after the completion date; or
- (2) If the application is not approved or denied within 90 days after the completion date, the application is approved; and the person, or group of persons acting in concert, are not prohibited from acquiring control.
 - (3) The commissioner may for good cause extend the application period.
- (h) A determination by the commissioner that an application is complete and is accepted for processing means only that the application, on its face, appears to include all of the items and address all of the matters that are required, and is not an assessment of the substance of the application or of the sufficiency of the information provided.
- (i) When an application is filed and considered complete, the commissioner shall investigate the financial condition and responsibility, financial and business experience, character, and general fitness of the person, or group of persons acting in concert, seeking to acquire control. The commissioner shall approve an acquisition of control pursuant to this section if the commissioner finds that all of the conditions for the change in control have been fulfilled:
 - (1) The requirements of subsections (d) and (f) have been met, as applicable; and
- (2) The financial condition and responsibility, financial and business experience, competence, character, and general fitness of the person, or group of persons acting in concert, seeking to acquire control; and the competence, experience, character, and general fitness of the key individuals and persons that would be in control of the licensee after the acquisition of control

72	indicate that it is in the interest of the public to permit the person, or group of persons acting in
73	concert, to control the licensee.
74	(i) If an applicant avails itself or is otherwise subject to a multistate licensing process:
75	(1) The commissioner is authorized to accept the investigation results of a lead
76	investigative state if the lead investigative state has sufficient staffing, expertise, and minimum
77	standards; or
78	(2) If the division is a lead investigative state, the commissioner is authorized to investigate
79	the applicant and the timeframes established by agreement through the multistate licensing
80	process.
81	(k) The commissioner shall issue a formal written notice of the denial of an application to
82	acquire control within 30 days of the decision to deny the application. The commissioner shall set
83	forth in the notice of denial the specific reasons for the denial of the application. An applicant
84	whose application is denied under this section may appeal pursuant to the provisions in this
85	article.
86	(I) The requirements of this section do not apply to any of the following:
87	(1) A person that acts as a proxy for the sole purpose of voting at a designated meeting
88	of the shareholders or holders of voting shares or voting interests of a licensee or a person in
89	control of a licensee;
90	(2) A person that acquires control of a licensee by devise or descent;
91	(3) A person that acquires control of a licensee as a personal representative, custodian,
92	guardian, conservator, or trustee, or as an officer appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction
93	or by operation of law;
94	(4) A person that is otherwise exempt under this article;
95	(5) A person that the commissioner determines is not subject to this section based on the
96	public interest;
97	(6) A public offering of securities of a licensee or a person in control of a licensee; or

98 (7) An internal reorganization of a person in control of the licensee where the ultimate 99 person in control of the licensee remains the same. 100 (m) Persons in subsections (I), (2), (3), (4), (6), and (7) in cooperation with the licensee 101 shall notify the commissioner within 15 days after the acquisition of control. 102 (n) Streamlined Acquisition of Control. The requirements of subsections (c) and (d) of this 103 section do not apply to a person that has complied with and received approval to engage in money 104 transmission under this article or was identified as a person in control in a prior application filed 105 with and approved by the commissioner or by an MSB accredited state pursuant to a multistate 106 licensing process: *Provided*, That: 107 (1) The person has not had a license revoked or suspended, or controlled a licensee that 108 has had a license revoked or suspended while the person was in control of the licensee in the 109 previous five years; 110 (2) If the person is a licensee, the person is well managed and has received at least a 111 satisfactory rating for compliance at its most recent examination by an MSB accredited state if 112 such rating was given; 113 (3) The licensee to be acquired is projected to meet the requirements of net worth, surety 114 bond, and permissible investments after the acquisition of control is completed, and if the person 115 acquiring control is a licensee, that licensee is also projected to meet the requirements of net 116 worth, surety bond, and permissible investments after the acquisition of control is completed; 117 (4) The licensee to be acquired will not implement any material changes to its business 118 plan as a result of the acquisition of control, and if the person acquiring control is a licensee, that 119 licensee also will not implement any material changes to its business plan as a result of the 120 acquisition of control; and 121 (5) The person provides notice of the acquisition in cooperation with the licensee and 122 attests to the requirements in this subsection in a form and in a medium prescribed by the 123 commissioner.

If the notice is not disapproved within 30 days after the date on which the notice was determined to be complete, the notice is deemed approved.

(o) Before filing an application for approval to acquire control of a licensee, a person may request in writing a determination from the commissioner as to whether the person would be considered a person in control of a licensee upon consummation of a proposed transaction. If the commissioner determines that the person would not be a person in control of a licensee, the proposed person and transaction is not subject to the requirements of this section.

§32A-2-8b. Permissible investments.

- (a) A 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 of its outstanding money transmission obligations.
- (b) Except for permissible investments, which are set forth by the commissioner and published annually on the agency website, the commissioner, with respect to any licensee, may limit the extent to which a specific investment maintained by a licensee within a class of permissible investments may be considered a permissible investment, if the specific investment represents undue risk to customers, not reflected in the market value of the investments.

§32A-2-10. Bond.

(a) A person who is licensed under this article shall post a bond with a qualified surety company doing business in this state that is acceptable to the commissioner. The bond shall be in the amount of \$100,000 for a licensee which issues or sells checks or money orders, or which engages in currency exchange; or \$300,000 for a licensee which engages in receiving money for transmission by wire, facsimile or electronic transfer, or which engages in currency transportation. A licensee which engages in multiple types of these activities shall post the higher amount. A merchant obtaining a license solely to engage in the check cashing business not incidental to the main business of the merchant as required by article three of this chapter shall post a bond of \$100,000. The bond required by this subsection shall be increased at the time of license renewal

by one percent of the annual volume of business the licensee conducts in this state exceeding \$10 million rounded to the nearest thousand, as reported by the licensee: *Provided*, That in no event shall the bond exceed \$1 million.

- (b) No cash deposit or pledge of cash equivalent in instruments or securities may be accepted in lieu of the bond required by subsection (a) of this section. unless such alternative deposit or pledge was in effect prior to April 1, 2014
- (c) A bond posted by a licensee shall be conditioned upon compliance with the provisions of this article and any rules thereunder for as long as the person holds the license. The deposit or bond, as the case may be, shall be made to the State of West Virginia for the benefit and protection of any claimant against the applicant or licensee with respect to the receipt, handling, transmission, and payment of money by the licensee or authorized delegate in connection with the licensed operations in this state. A claimant damaged by a breach of the conditions of the bond or deposit shall, upon the assent of the commissioner, have a right of action against the bond or deposit for damages suffered thereby and may bring suit directly thereon, or the commissioner may bring suit on behalf of the claimant. The aggregate liability of the surety in no event shall exceed the principal sum of the bond.
- (d) A penalty fee under subdivision (5), subsection (a), section five of this article, expenses under section eleven of this article, or a civil penalty under section nineteen of this article may be paid out of and collected from the proceeds of a bond under this section.
- (e) After receiving a license, the licensee shall maintain the required bond until five years after it ceases to do business in this state unless all outstanding checks/payment instruments transactions are cleared or covered by the provisions of article eight, chapter thirty-six of this code pertaining to the distribution of unclaimed property which have become operative and are adhered to by the licensee. Notwithstanding this provision, however, the commissioner may permit the bond to be reduced following cessation of business in the state to the extent the amount of the

licensee's checks/payment instruments outstanding in this state are reduced.

(f) If the commissioner at any time reasonably determines that the required bond or deposit is insecure, deficient in amount, or exhausted, in whole or in part, he or she may in writing require the filing of a new or supplemental bond in order to secure compliance with this article and may demand compliance with the requirement within 30 days following service on the licensee. The total amount of the bonds required of the licensee may not, however, exceed the \$1 million set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

§32A-2-11. Examination and fraudulently structured transactions.

- (a) Each licensee is subject to a periodic examination of the licensee's business records by the commissioner at the expense of the licensee. For the purpose of carrying out this article, the commissioner may examine all books, records, papers, or other objects that the commissioner determines are necessary for conducting a complete examination and may also examine under oath any person associated with the license holder, including an officer, director, or employee of the licensee or authorized delegate. Unless it will interfere with the commissioner's duties under this article, reasonable notice shall be given to the licensee and any authorized delegate before any on-site examination visit. If a person required by the commissioner to submit to an examination refuses to permit the examination or to answer any question authorized by this article, the commissioner may suspend the person's license until the examination is completed.
- (b) The licensee shall bear the reasonable and necessary per diem and travel expense cost of any on-site examination made pursuant to this section.
- (c) A person, for the purpose of evading a reporting or record-keeping requirement of 31 U.S.C. §5313, or 31 C.F.R. Chapter X, or by this article, or a rule adopted under this article, may not with respect to a transaction with a licensee:
 - (1) Cause or attempt to cause the licensee to:
 - (A) Not maintain a record or file a report required by a law listed by this subsection; or

(B) Maintain a record or file a report required by a law listed by this subsection that contains a material omission or misstatement of fact; or

(2) Fraudulently structure the transaction.

- (d) For the purposes of this article, a person fraudulently structures a transaction if the person conducts or attempts to conduct a transaction in any amount of currency with a licensee in a manner having the purpose of evading a record-keeping or reporting requirement of this article, or of a law or rule listed by subsection (c) of this section, including the division of a single amount of currency into smaller amounts or the conduct of a transaction or series of transactions in amounts equal to or less than the reporting or record-keeping threshold of a law or rule listed by subsection (c) of this section.
- (e) A transaction is not required to exceed a record-keeping or reporting threshold of a single licensee on a single day to be a fraudulently structured transaction.
- (f) The commissioner may conduct an examination in conjunction with an examination conducted by representatives of other state agencies or agencies of another state or of the federal government and may accept the examination report of another state agency or an agency of another state or of the federal government.

§32A-2-13. Notification requirements.

- (a) A licensee shall notify the commissioner of any change in its principal place of business, or its headquarters office if different from its principal place of business, within fifteen days after the date of the change.
- (b) A licensee shall notify the commissioner of any of the following significant developments within 15 days after gaining actual notice of its occurrence:
 - (1) The filing of bankruptcy or for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws;
- 7 (2) The institution of any enforcement action including, but not limited to, a license 8 revocation or suspension against the licensee by any other state or federal regulator;
 - (3) A felony indictment related to money transmission, currency exchange, fraud, failure

to fulfill a fiduciary duty or other activities of the type regulated under this article of the licensee or its authorized delegates in this state, or of the licensee's or authorized delegate's officers, directors or principals;

- (4) A felony conviction or plea related to the money transmission, currency exchange, fraud, failure to fulfill a fiduciary duty or other activities of the type regulated under this article of the licensee or its authorized delegates in this state, or of the licensee's or authorized delegate's officers, directors or principals; and
 - (5) Any change in its business activities.

- (c) A licensee shall notify the commissioner of any merger or acquisition which may result in a change of control or a change in principals of a licensee at least 60 days prior to the announcement or publication of the proposal, or its occurrence, whichever is earlier. Upon notice of these circumstances by a corporate licensee, the commissioner may require all information necessary to determine whether it results in a transfer or assignment of the license and thus if a new application is required in order for the company to continue doing business under this article. A licensee that is an entity other than a corporation shall in these circumstances submit a new application for licensure at the time of notice.
- (d) The commissioner may direct that the reports required by this section and any other reports, data or information deemed necessary by the commissioner be filed directly with the Division of Financial Institutions on a date to be determined by the commissioner or through the Nationwide Mortgage Multistate Licensing System and Registry operated by the State Regulatory Registry, LLC.

§32A-2-24. Confidential information.

(a) Reports of investigation and examination, together with related documents and financial information not normally available to the public that is submitted in confidence by a person regulated under this article, including, but not limited to, that person's evaluation of the expected outcome of pending litigation, are confidential and may not be disclosed to the public

by the commissioner or employees of the Division of Banking Financial Institutions, and are not
 subject to the state's freedom of information act. The commissioner may release information if:

- (1) The commissioner finds that immediate and irreparable harm is threatened to the licensee's customers or potential customers or the general public;
 - (2) The licensee consents before the release;

- (3) The commissioner finds that release of the information is required in connection with a hearing under this article, in which event information may be related to the parties of that hearing; or
- (4) The commissioner finds that the release is reasonably necessary for the protection of the public and in the interest of justice, in which event information may be distributed to representatives of an agency, department or instrumentality of this state, any other state or the federal government.
- (b) Nothing in this section prevents release to the public of any list of licensees or aggregated financial data for the licensees, prevents disclosure of information the presiding officer considers relevant to the proper adjudication or administration of justice at public administrative or judicial hearings, or prevents disclosure of information relevant to supporting the issuance of any administrative or judicial order.

§32A-2-25. Hearing on suspension or revocation of license.

(a) A license may not be revoked or suspended except after notice and opportunity for hearing on that action. The commissioner may issue to a person licensed under this article an order to show cause why the license should not be revoked, or should not be suspended to revoke a license or to suspend a license for a period not in excess of six months. The order shall state the place for a hearing and set a time for the hearing that is no less than ten days from the date of the order provide notice of opportunity for a hearing and how the recipient may request such a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of §29A-5-1, et seq of this code. The commissioner may appoint a hearing examiner to preside at the hearing and make

a recommended decision. After the hearing the <u>The</u> commissioner shall <u>may</u> revoke or suspend the license if he or she finds that:

- (1) The licensee has knowingly or repeatedly violated this chapter or any rule or order lawfully made or issued pursuant to this article;
 - (2) The licensee has failed to remit its required renewal fees;

- (3) Facts or conditions exist which would clearly have justified the commissioner in refusing to grant a license had these facts or conditions been known to exist at the time the application for the license was made;
- (4) The licensee does not have available the net worth required by the provisions of section eight of this article, and after ten days' written notice from the commissioner, fails to take steps that the commissioner determines are necessary to remedy the deficiency; or
- (5) The licensee has failed or refused to keep the bond or other security required by section ten of this article in full force and effect.
- (b) No revocation or suspension of a license under this article is lawful unless prior to institution of proceedings by the commissioner notice is given to the licensee of the facts or conduct which warrant the intended action and the licensee is given an opportunity to show compliance with all lawful requirements for retention of the license.
- (c) If the commissioner finds that probable cause for revocation of a license exists and that enforcement of this article to prevent imminent harm to public welfare requires immediate suspension of the license pending investigation, the commissioner may, after a hearing upon five days' written notice, enter an order suspending the license for not more than 30 days.
- (d) Nothing in this section limits the authority of the commissioner to take action against a licensee or person under other sections of this article.
- (e) Whenever the commissioner revokes or suspends a license, an order to that effect shall be entered and the commissioner shall forthwith notify the licensee of the revocation or suspension. Within five days after the entry of the order the commissioner shall mail by registered

or certified mail, or shall provide for personal delivery to the licensee, a copy of the order and the findings supporting the order.

- (f) Any person holding a license under this article may relinquish the license by notifying the commissioner in writing of its relinquishment, but any relinquishment does not affect a person's liability for acts previously committed.
- (g) No revocation, suspension or relinquishment of a license impairs or affects the obligation of any preexisting lawful contract between the licensee and any person.
- (h) The commissioner may reinstate a license, terminate a suspension or grant a new license to a person whose license has been revoked or suspended if no fact or condition then exists which clearly would have justified the commissioner in refusing to grant a license.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to update the law related to money transmitters to align West Virginia with the majority of states with respect to control of a licensee and key individuals as well as net worth. The bill will also allow West Virginia to participate in and accept multistate examinations as well as application information and decisions to reduce regulatory burden on licensees.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.