

KANSAS STATUTES

Chapter 9 – BANKS AND BANKING; TRUST COMPANIES

Article 5 – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Kansas Money Transmitter Act (K.S.A. 9-508 – K.S.A. 9-513e)

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Chapter 9 – BANKS AND BANKING; TRUST COMPANIES

Article 5 – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

KANSAS MONEY TRANSMITTER ACT

K.S.A. 9-508 – K.S.A. 9-513e

K.S.A. 9-508. Kansas money transmitter act; definitions.

As used in this act,

- (a) “Agent” means a person designated by a licensee to receive funds from a Kansas resident in order to forward such funds to the licensee to effectuate money transmission at one or more physical locations throughout the state or through the internet, regardless of whether such person would be exempt from the act by conducting money transmission on such person’s own behalf;
- (b) “commissioner” means the state bank commissioner;
- (c) “control” means the power directly or indirectly to direct management or policies of a person engaged in money transmission or to vote 25% or more of any class of voting shares of a person engaged in money transmission;
- (d) “electronic instrument” means a card or other tangible object for the transmission or payment of money, including a prepaid access card or device which contains a microprocessor chip, magnetic stripe or other means for the storage of information, that is prefunded and for which the value is decremented upon each use, but does not include a card or other tangible object that is redeemable by the issuer in goods or services;
- (e) “licensee” means a person licensed under this act;
- (f) “nationwide multi-state licensing system and registry” means a licensing system developed and maintained by the conference of state bank supervisors, or its successors and assigns, for the licensing and reporting of those persons engaging in the money transmission;
- (g) “monetary value” means a medium of exchange, whether or not redeemable in money;
- (h) “money transmission” means to engage in the business of the sale or issuance of payment instruments or of receiving money or monetary value for transmission to a location within or outside the United States by wire, facsimile, electronic means or any other means, except that money transmission does not include currency exchange where no transmission of money occurs;
- (i) “outstanding payment liability” means:

- (1) With respect to a payment instrument, any payment instrument issued or sold by the licensee which has been sold in the United States directly by the licensee, or any payment instrument that has been sold by an agent of the licensee in the United States, which has been reported to the licensee as having been sold and which has not yet been paid by or for the licensee; or
 - (2) with respect to the transmission of money or monetary value, any money or monetary value the licensee or an agent of the licensee has received from a customer in the United States for transmission which has not yet been delivered to the recipient or otherwise paid by the licensee;
- (j) “payment instrument” means any electronic or written check, draft, money order, travelers check or other electronic or written instrument or order for the transmission or payment of money, sold or issued to one or more persons, whether or not such instrument is negotiable. The term “payment instrument” does not include any credit card voucher, any letter of credit or any instrument which is redeemable by the issuer in goods or services;
- (k) “permissible investments” means:
- (1) Cash;
 - (2) deposits in a demand or interest bearing account with a domestic federally insured depository institution, including certificates of deposit;
 - (3) debt obligations of a domestic federally insured depository institution;
 - (4) any investment bearing a rating of one of the three highest grades as defined by a nationally recognized organization that rates such securities;
 - (5) investment grade bonds and other legally created general obligations of a state, an agency or political subdivision of a state, the United States or an instrumentality of the United States;
 - (6) obligations that a state, an agency or political subdivision of a state, the United States or an instrumentality of the United States has unconditionally agreed to purchase, insure or guarantee and that bear a rating of one of the three highest grades as defined by a nationally recognized organization that rates securities;
 - (7) shares in a money market mutual fund, interest-bearing bills or notes or bonds, debentures or stock traded on any national securities exchange or on a national over-the-counter market, or mutual funds primarily composed of such securities or a fund composed of one or more permissible investments as set forth herein;
 - (8) receivables that are payable to a licensee, in the ordinary course of business, pursuant to contracts which are not past due and which do not exceed in the aggregate 40% of

the total required permissible investments pursuant to K.S.A. 9-513b, and amendments thereto. A receivable is past due if not remitted to the licensee within 10 business days; or

- (9) any other investment or security device approved by the commissioner.
- (l) “person” means any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock association, trust, corporation or any other form of business enterprise; and
- (m) “resident” means any natural person or business entity located in this state;
- (n) “service provider” means any person that provides services as described in K.S.A. 9-511(a)(2)(A), and amendments thereto, that are used by an exempt entity or its agent to provide money transmission services to the exempt entity’s customers. A service provider does not contract with the customers of an exempt entity on its own or on behalf of an exempt entity or the exempt entity’s agent; and
- (o) “tangible net worth” means the physical worth of a licensee, calculated by taking a licensee’s assets and subtracting its liabilities and its intangible assets, such as copyrights, patents, intellectual property and goodwill.

History: L. 1967, ch. 73, § 1; L. 1995, ch. 18, § 1; L. 2006, ch. 113, § 5; L. 2012, ch. 161, § 4; L. 2013, ch. 45, § 1; L. 2014, ch. 120, § 2; L. 2015, ch. 33, § 1; L. 2017, ch. 52, § 5; July 1.

K.S.A. 9-509. Same; license; application; fingerprinting, when required; net worth requirement; deposit of security or bond; conditions; powers and duties of state bank commissioner.

- (a) No person shall engage in the business of selling, issuing or delivering its payment instrument, check, draft, money order, personal money order, bill of exchange, evidence of indebtedness or other instrument for the transmission or payment of money or otherwise engage in the business of money transmission with a resident of this state, or, except as provided in K.S.A. 9-510, and amendments thereto, act as agent for another in the transmission of money as a service or for a fee or other consideration, unless such person files a complete application and obtains a license from the commissioner.
- (b) Each license shall expire December 31 of each year. A license shall be renewed by filing with the commissioner a complete application and nonrefundable application fee at least 30 days prior to expiration of the license. Renewal applications received between December 1 and December 31 of each year and incomplete renewal applications as of December 1 of each year shall be assessed a late fee. Expired licenses may be reinstated through the last day of February of each year by filing a reinstatement application and paying the appropriate application and late fees.

- (c) It shall be unlawful for a person, acting directly or indirectly or through concert with one or more persons, to acquire control of any person engaged in money transmission through purchase, assignment, pledge or other disposition of voting shares of such money transmitter, except with the prior approval of the commissioner. Request for approval of the proposed acquisition shall be made by filing a complete application with the commissioner at least 60 days prior to the acquisition.
- (d) All applications shall be submitted in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. Additionally, the following shall apply to all applications:
 - (1) The commissioner may use a nationwide multi-state licensing system and registry for processing applications, renewals, amendments, surrenders, and any other activity the commissioner deems appropriate. The commissioner may also use a nationwide multi-state licensing system and registry for requesting and distributing any information regarding money transmitter licensing to and from any source so directed by the commissioner. The commissioner may establish relationships or contracts with the nationwide multi-state licensing system and registry or other entities to collect and maintain records and process transaction fees or other fees related to applicants, licensees, as may be reasonably necessary to participate in the nationwide multi-state licensing system and registry. The commissioner may report violations of the law as well as enforcement actions and other relevant information to the nationwide multi-state licensing system and registry. The commissioner may require any applicant or licensee to file reports with the nationwide multi-state licensing system and registry in the form prescribed by the commissioner.
 - (2) An application shall be accompanied by nonrefundable fees established by the commissioner for the license. The commissioner shall determine the amount of such fees to provide sufficient funds to meet the budget requirements of administering and enforcing the act for each fiscal year. Any person using the multi-state licensing system shall pay all associated costs.
 - (3) (A) The commissioner may require fingerprinting of any individual, officer, director, partner, member, shareholder or any other person related to the application deemed necessary by the commissioner. If the applicant is a publicly traded corporation or a subsidiary of a publicly traded corporation, no fingerprint check shall be required. Fingerprints may be submitted to the Kansas bureau of investigation and the federal bureau of investigation for a state and national criminal history record check. The fingerprints shall be used to identify the person and to determine whether the person has a record of arrests and convictions in this state or other jurisdiction.

(B) The commissioner may use information obtained from fingerprinting and the criminal history for purposes of verifying the identification of the person and in the official determination of the qualifications and fitness of the person, or in the case of an applicant company, the persons associated with the company.

- (C) For purposes of this section and in order to reduce the points of contact which the federal bureau of investigation may have with the individual states, the commissioner may use a nationwide multi-state licensing system and registry for requesting information from and distributing information to the department of justice or any governmental agency.
- (D) Whenever the commissioner requires fingerprinting, any associated costs shall be paid by the applicant or the parties to the application.
- (4) Each application shall include audited financial statements for each of the two fiscal years immediately preceding the date of the application and an interim financial statement, as of a date not more than 90 days prior to the date of the filing of an application. The audited and interim financial statements shall be prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles or in any other form or manner approved by the commissioner. Any person not in business two years prior to the filing of the application shall submit a statement in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner sufficient to demonstrate compliance with subsection (e).
- (e) In addition, each person submitting an application shall meet the following requirements:
 - (1) The tangible net worth of such person shall be at all times not less than \$250,000, as shown by an audited financial statement and certified to by an owner, a partner or officer of the corporation or other entity filed in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. A consolidated financial statement from an applicant's holding company may be accepted by the commissioner. The commissioner may require any person to file a statement at any other time upon request;
 - (2) such person shall deposit and at all times keep on deposit with a bank in this state approved by the commissioner, cash or securities satisfactory to the commissioner in an amount not less than \$200,000. The commissioner may increase the amount of cash or securities required up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 upon the basis of:
 - (A) The volume of money transmission business transacted in this state by such person; or
 - (B) the impaired financial condition of a licensee, as evidenced by a reduction in net worth or financial losses;
 - (3) in lieu of the deposit of cash or securities required by this subsection, such person may give a surety bond in an amount equal to that required for the deposit of cash or securities, in a form satisfactory to the commissioner and issued by a company authorized to do business in this state, which bond shall be payable to the office of the state bank commissioner and be filed with the commissioner; and

- (4) such person shall submit a list to the commissioner of the names and addresses of other persons who are authorized to act as agents for transactions with Kansas residents.
- (f) The commissioner has the discretion to determine the completeness of any application submitted pursuant to this act. In making the determination, the commissioner shall take into consideration compliance with all requirements set out in this section and any other facts and circumstances that the commissioner deems appropriate.
 - (1) If the applicant fails to complete the application for a new license or for a change of control of a license within 60 days after the commissioner provides written notice of the incomplete application, the application will be considered abandoned and the application fee will not be refunded. An applicant whose application is abandoned under this section may reapply to obtain a new license.
 - (2) If the applicant fails to file a complete renewal application on or before December 31 of the year, the license will be deemed to expire on December 31 of the year.
- (g) The deposit of cash, securities or surety bond required by this section shall be subject to:
 - (1) Payment to the commissioner for the protection and benefit of purchasers of money transmission services, purchasers or holders of payment instruments furnished by such person, and those for whom such person has agreed to act as agent in transmission of monetary value and to secure the faithful performance of the obligations of such person in respect to the receipt, handling, transmission and payment of monetary value; and
 - (2) Payment to the commissioner for satisfaction of any expenses, fines, fees or refunds due pursuant to this act, levied by the commissioner or that become lawfully due pursuant to a final judgment or order.
- (h) The aggregate liability of the surety for all breaches of the conditions of the bond, in no event, shall exceed the amount of such bond. The surety on the bond shall have the right to cancel such bond upon giving 30 days' notice to the commissioner and thereafter shall be relieved of liability for any breach of condition occurring after the effective date of the cancellation. The commissioner or any aggrieved party may enforce claims against such deposit of cash or securities or surety bond. So long as the depositing person is not in violation of this act, such person shall be permitted to receive all interest and dividends on the deposit and shall have the right to substitute other securities satisfactory to the commissioner. If the deposit is made with a bank, any custodial fees shall be paid by such person.
- (i) (1) The commissioner shall have the authority to examine the books and records of any person operating in accordance with the provisions of this act, at such person's expense, to verify compliance with state and federal law.

- (2) The commissioner may require any person operating in accordance with the provisions of this act to maintain such documents and records as necessary to verify compliance with this act, or any other applicable state or federal law or regulation.
 - (3) For purposes of investigation, examination or other proceeding under this act, the commissioner may administer or cause to be administered oaths, subpoena witnesses and documents, compel the attendance of witnesses, take evidence and require the production of any document that the commissioner determines to be relevant to the inquiry.
- (j) Except as authorized with regard to the appointment of agents, a licensee is prohibited from transferring, assigning, allowing another person to use the licensee's license, or aiding any person who does not hold a valid license under this act in engaging in the business of money transmission.

History: L. 1967, ch. 73, § 2; L. 1986, ch. 55, § 1; L. 1992, ch. 62, § 1; L. 2006, ch. 113, § 6; L. 2012, ch. 161, § 5; L. 2013, ch. 45, § 2; L. 2014, ch. 120, § 3; L. 2015, ch. 33, § 2; L. 2017, ch. 52, § 6; July 1.

K.S.A. 9-510. Same; engaging in business; locations; licensee requirements.

A licensee may engage in the business of money transmission at one or more locations in this state and through or by means of such agents as such licensee may designate and appoint from time to time subject to the following provisions:

- (a) No agent of a licensee shall be required to comply with the licensing provisions of this act.
- (b) Only a licensee may designate an agent. A licensee must obtain prior approval from the commissioner to designate an agent that conducts money transmission business through the internet without a physical location in this state.
- (c) No agent shall appoint a subagent.
- (d) A person acting as an agent for an exempt entity or any other person accepting funds for transmission through an exempt entity is a money transmitter and subject to the provisions of this act.
- (e) In conjunction with filing a renewal application, each applicant shall provide in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner a complete list of its proposed or existing agents. At the end of each calendar quarter each licensee shall provide in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner any additions or deletions in the licensee's agents.
- (f) A written contract between a licensee and agent shall be maintained for inspection by the commissioner upon request and the written contract must contain provisions to the following effect:

- (1) The agent must operate in full compliance with this act and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder.
 - (2) The agent is prohibited from using subagents or conducting money transmission business from locations that have not been approved by the licensee.
 - (3) A description of the specific money services the licensee has permitted the agent to perform on behalf of the licensee.
- (g) The agent may only conduct activities authorized by the licensee in the written agreement, unless the agent is also a licensee.
- (h) A licensee may contract with another licensee to use that other licensee's existing authorized agents only for the purpose of loading funds onto existing prepaid access cards. The licensee with the direct contractual relationship with the agents shall record the transactions as such licensee's own. If a shared agent sells new prepaid access cards on behalf of the licensee, then such licensee must directly contract with the agent and comply with all other requirements for designating an agent.

History: L. 1967, ch. 73, § 3; L. 2006, ch. 113, § 7; L. 2012, ch. 161, § 6; L. 2013, ch. 45, § 3; L. 2015, ch. 33, § 3; July 1.

K.S.A. 9-510a. Same; authorized charges for transmission.

On and after July 1, 2005, any person complying with the provisions of K.S.A. 9-508 through 9-513, and amendments thereto, may charge a different price for a transmission of money service based on the mode of transmission used in the transaction, so long as the price charged for the service is the same for all forms of payment which are accepted within the same mode of transmission.

History: L. 2005, ch. 133, § 1; Apr. 21.

K.S.A. 9-511. Same; inapplicability of act to certain businesses and activities.

The following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of this act:

- (a) (1) Banks, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, savings banks or credit unions, organized under the laws of and subject to the supervision of this state, another state or the United States;
- (2) service providers that: (A) By written agreement with the exempt entities listed in (a)(1), provide for receipt and delivery of funds, network access, processing, clearance or settlement services in support of money transmission activities; and (B)

allow the state or federal regulators with regulatory jurisdiction over the exempt entity to examine and inspect the applicable records, books and transactions relating to the service provider;

- (3) the government of the United States and its agencies, including agents of the government and its agencies; or
 - (4) the state of Kansas and its agencies, including agents of the state of Kansas and its agencies.
- (b) This act also shall not apply to the distribution, transmission or payment of money as a part of the lawful practice of law, bookkeeping, accounting or real estate sales or brokerage or as an incidental and necessary part of any lawful business activity.

History: L. 1967, ch. 73, § 4; L. 1989, ch. 48, § 10; L. 1990, ch. 53, § 1; L. 2006, ch. 113, § 8; L. 2012, ch. 161, § 7; L. 2013, ch. 45, § 4; L. 2015, ch. 33, § 4; July 1.

K.S.A. 9-512. Same; penalties for violations.

- (a) The commissioner, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, may issue an order to address any violation of this act or rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto:
 - (1) Assessing a fine against any person who violates this act, or rules and regulations adopted thereto, in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 per violation;
 - (2) assessing the agency's operating costs and expenses for investigating and enforcing this act;
 - (3) requiring the person to pay restitution for any loss arising from the violation or requiring the person to disgorge any profits arising from the violation;
 - (4) barring the person from future application for licensure pursuant to the act; and
 - (5) requiring such affirmative action as in the judgment of the commissioner which will carry out the purposes of this act.
- (b) The commissioner may enter into a consent order at any time with a person to resolve a matter arising under this act, rules and regulations adopted thereto, or an order issued pursuant to this act.
- (c) The commissioner may enter into an informal agreement at any time with a person to resolve a matter arising under this act, rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or an order issued pursuant to this act. The adoption of an informal agreement authorized by this subsection shall not be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 77-501 et seq., and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 77-601 et seq., and amendments thereto. Any informal

agreement authorized by this subsection shall not be considered an order or other agency action, and shall be considered confidential examination material pursuant to K.S.A. 9-513c, and amendments thereto. All such examination material shall also be confidential by law and privileged, shall not be subject to the open records act, K.S.A. 45-215 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall not be subject to subpoena and shall not be subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in any private civil action. The provisions of this subsection shall expire on July 1, 2023, unless the legislature reviews and reenacts this provision pursuant to K.S.A. 45-229, and amendments thereto, prior to July 1, 2023.

- (d) Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this act shall be guilty of a severity level 9, nonperson felony. Each transaction in violation of this act and each day that a violation continues shall be a separate offense. Whenever a corporation violates any provision of this act, such violation shall be attributed to individual directors, officers and agents who have authorized, ordered or performed any of the acts constituting such violation.
- (e) A corporation and its directors, officers and agents may each be prosecuted separately for violations of this act and the acquittal or conviction of one such director, officer or agent shall not abate the prosecution of the others.
- (f) Whenever it appears that a person has violated, or is likely to violate, this act, rules and regulations adopted thereunder, or an order issued pursuant to this act, then the commissioner may bring an action for injunctive relief to enjoin the violation or enforce compliance, regardless of whether or not criminal proceedings have been instituted. Any person who engages in activities that are regulated and require a license under this act shall be considered to have consented to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state for all actions arising under this act.

History: L. 1967, ch. 73, § 5; L. 2006, ch. 113, § 9; L. 2012, ch. 161, § 8; L. 2018, ch. 75, § 26; July 1.

K.S.A. 9-513. Same; invalidity of part; interpretation of act.

The commissioner and the commissioner's designees shall administer, interpret and enforce this act for the purpose of protecting the citizens of this state, against financial loss, who purchase payment instruments or who give money or control of their funds or credit into the custody of another person for transmission, regardless of whether the transmitter has any office, facility, agent or other physical presence in the state.

History: L. 1967, ch. 73, § 6; L. 2006, ch. 113, § 10; L. 2012, ch. 161, § 9; L. 2013, ch. 45, § 5; L. 2018, ch. 75, § 27; July 1.

K.S.A. 9-513a. Same; issuance of license; revocation of license, when.

The commissioner, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, may deny, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew or approve a license issued pursuant to this act, or issue a cease and desist order if the commissioner finds any of the following are applicable to any person who is required to be licensed under this act or such person's agent:

- (a) The financial responsibility, character, reputation, experience and general fitness of the person, such person's senior officers, directors and principal stockholders are such to warrant the belief that the business may not be operated efficiently, fairly and in the public interest;
- (b) the person may be financially unable to perform such person's obligations or that the person has willfully failed without reasonable cause to pay or provide for payment of any of such person's obligations related to the person's money transmission business;
- (c) the person no longer meets a requirement for initial granting of a license;
- (d) the person has filed with the commissioner any document or statement falsely representing or omitting a material fact;
- (e) The person concealed a fact or a condition exists which would clearly have justified the commissioner's refusal to grant a license had the fact or condition been known to exist at the time the application for the license was made;
- (f) the person or a senior officer, director or a stockholder who owns more than 10% of the money transmission business' outstanding stock has been convicted of a crime involving fraud, dishonesty or deceit;
- (g) there has been entry of a federal or state administrative order against the person for violation of any rule and regulation applicable to the conduct of the person's money transmission business;
- (h) the person refused to provide information requested by the commissioner or refused to permit an examination or investigation by the commissioner;
- (i) a failure to pay to the commissioner any fee required by this act;
- (j) the person has engaged in any transaction, practice or business conduct that is fraudulent or deceptive in connection with the business of money transmission;
- (k) the person advertises, displays, distributes, broadcasts or televises any false, misleading or deceptive statement or representation with regard to rates, terms or conditions for the transmission of money;

- (l) the person fails to keep and maintain sufficient records to permit an audit to satisfactorily disclose to the commissioner the licensee's compliance with the provisions of the act;
- (m) the person has been the subject of any disciplinary action by this or any other state or federal agency;
- (n) a final judgment has been entered against the person in a civil action and the commissioner finds the conduct on which the judgment is based indicates that it would be contrary to the public interest to permit such person to be licensed;
- (o) the person has violated any order issued by the commissioner, any provision of this act, any rule and regulation adopted thereto, or any other state or federal law applicable to money transmission; or
- (p) the person has refused or otherwise failed to provide, after a reasonable time as determined by the commissioner, any information necessary to approve or renew an application or license issued pursuant to this act.

History: L. 2006, ch. 113, § 2; L. 2012, ch. 161, § 10; L. 2015, ch. 33, § 5; L. 2017, ch. 52, § 7; July 1.

K.S.A. 9-513b. Money transmitter; permissible investments; requirements.

- (a) Each licensee under this act shall at all times possess permissible investments having an aggregate market value, calculated in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, of not less than the aggregate amount of the outstanding payment liability held by the licensee in the United States. This requirement may be waived by the commissioner if the dollar volume of a licensee's outstanding payment liability does not exceed the bond or other security devices posted by the licensee pursuant to K.S.A. 9-509, and amendments thereto.
- (b) In the event of the bankruptcy of the licensee, the permissible investments shall be deemed by operation of law to be held in trust for the benefit of all persons whose money or monetary value is considered outstanding, even if such permissible investments are commingled with other assets of the licensee.

History: L. 2006, ch. 113, § 3; L. 2015, ch. 33, § 6; July 1.

K.S.A. 9-513c. Same; confidential information; release of, when.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all information or reports obtained and prepared by the commissioner in the course of licensing or examining a person engaged in money transmission business shall be confidential and may not be disclosed by the commissioner except as provided in subsection (c) or (d).

- (b) All confidential information shall be the property of the state of Kansas and shall not be subject to disclosure except upon the written approval of the state bank commissioner.
- (c) (1) The commissioner shall have the authority to share supervisory information, including reports of examinations, with other state or federal agencies having regulatory authority over the person's money transmission business and shall have the authority to conduct joint examinations with other regulatory agencies.

(2) The requirements under any federal or state law regarding the confidentiality of any information or material provided to the nationwide multi-state licensing system, and any privilege arising under federal or state law, including the rules of any federal or state court, with respect to such information or material, shall continue to apply to such information or material after the information or material has been disclosed to the system. Such information and material may be shared with all state and federal regulatory officials with financial services industry oversight authority without the loss of confidentiality protections provided by federal and state laws.
- (d) The commissioner may provide for the release of information to law enforcement agencies or prosecutorial agencies or offices who shall maintain the confidentiality of the information.
- (e) The commissioner may accept a report of examination or investigation from another state or federal licensing agency, in which the accepted report is an official report of the commissioner. Acceptance of an examination or investigation report does not waive any fee required by this act.
- (f) Nothing shall prohibit the commissioner from releasing to the public a list of persons licensed or their agents or from releasing aggregated financial data on such persons.
- (g) The provisions of subsection (a) shall expire on July 1, 2021, unless the legislature acts to reauthorize such provisions. The provisions of subsection (a) shall be reviewed by the legislature prior to July 1, 2021.

History: L. 2006, ch. 113, § 4; L. 2011, ch. 11, § 1; L. 2012, ch. 161, § 11; L. 2013, ch. 45, § 6; L. 2014, ch. 120, § 4; L. 2016, ch. 82, § 2; L. 2018, ch. 87, § 1; L. 2019, ch. 62, § 7; May 30.

K.S.A. 9-513d. Citation of Kansas money transmitter act; rules and regulations.

- (a) The provisions of K.S.A. 9-508 through 9-513, and amendments thereto, K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 9-513a through 9-513d, and amendments thereto, and section 1, and amendments thereto, shall be known as and may be cited as the Kansas money transmitter act.
- (b) The commissioner is hereby authorized to adopt rules and regulations necessary to administer and implement the Kansas money transmitter act.

History: L. 2006, ch. 113, § 1; L. 2013, ch. 45, § 7; L. 2014, ch. 120, § 5; July 1.

K.S.A. 9-513e. Same; change in executive officers or directors; fingerprinting.

- (a) Each licensee under this act shall within 30 days report to the commissioner any change, for whatever reason, in the executive officers or directors, including in its report a statement of the past and current business and professional affiliations of the new executive officers or directors.
- (b) The commissioner may require fingerprinting of any new executive officer or director, deemed necessary by the commissioner. Such fingerprints may be submitted to the Kansas bureau of investigation and the federal bureau of investigation for a state and national criminal history record check. The fingerprints shall be used to identify the person and to determine whether the person has a record of arrests and convictions in this state or other jurisdiction.
- (c) The commissioner may use information obtained from fingerprinting and the criminal history for purposes of verifying the identification of the person and in the official determination of the qualifications and fitness of the person.
- (d) For purposes of this section and in order to reduce the points of contact which the federal bureau of investigation may have with the individual states, the commissioner may use a nationwide multi-state licensing system and registry for requesting information from and distributing information to the department of justice or any governmental agency.
- (e) Whenever the commissioner requires fingerprinting, any associated costs shall be paid by the applicant or the parties to the application. If the applicant is a publicly traded corporation or a subsidiary of a publicly traded corporation, no fingerprint check shall be required.
- (f) The provisions of this section shall be part of and supplemental to the Kansas money transmitter act.

History: L. 2014, ch. 120, § 1; July 1.