

Controlling Crypto-Currencies

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Regulating Virtual Currencies to Address Financial Crime: Examples from the United States (or, the "Bad Cop" Approach)

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Challenges and Concerns

- Financial Crime
- Investments and Taxation
- Consumer and Market Protection
- Prudential
- Stability and Legitimacy

Legitimize "Good Cop"



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- Financial Crime
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Overview of Presentation

- Policy Goals
- Money Laundering
- Federal Regulations
- Applications to Virtual Currency
- Enforcement
- State Regulations
- Policy Proposals

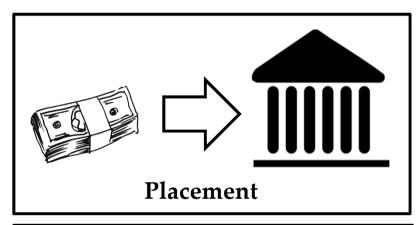


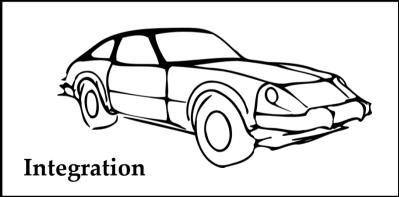
Policy Goals

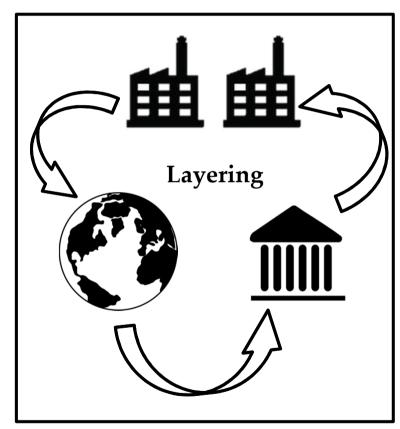
- Maintain regulatory control.
- Avoid stifling innovation with onerous or duplicative regulation.
- Provide consistency, clarity, and legitimacy for virtual currency businesses.
- Meet unique regulatory needs.



Money Laundering









Money Service Business

- Non-Bank Financial Institutions
- Examples: Foreign Exchange, Check Cashers, and Money Transmitters
- Regulated on both Federal and State Level



State and Federal Roles in Regulating MSBs

Federal Government Requires MSBs to:

- Register with FinCEN
- Meet federal recordkeeping and reporting requirements

State Governments Require MSBs to:

- Obtain a license,
- Post a bond,
- Meet minimum net worth,
- Retain records of transactions, and
- Retain list of authorized agents.



Federal Level: Bank Secrecy Act Requirements

- Money Service Business Registration
- MSBs must collect identifying information about customers.
- Suspicious Activity Reports
- MSBs must report suspicious transactions or patterns of transactions above \$2,000.
- Currency Transaction Reports
- MSBs must report transactions above \$10,000.



Application to Virtual Currencies

FinCEN Administrative Rulings

- Businesses that transmit, sell, or exchange Bitcoin ("exchanges") are money transmitters.
- Miners who mine "for themselves" do not have to register as MSBs.
- A user is not an MSB.



Enforcement of Federal Regulations

- Liberty Reserve
- Ripple Labs Inc.



State-Level Regulations

- New York
- Hawaii and Washington
- Texas



Regulatory and Policy Proposals

New York BitLicense (Charles Cowan)

- Exemptions for "investments purposes only," customers, and software developers.
- "Conditional Licenses" for startups.
- No duplication of SARs between FinCEN and NYDFS.



Regulatory and Policy Proposals

Proposed policies by Conference of State Bank Supervisors (CSBS) and California's AB1326

- Leave AML regulation to FinCEN
- California policy includes a more narrow definition of virtual currency business activity.



Regulatory and Policy Proposals

Federal MSB License

- Opt in / opt out
- Would provide consistency and clarity, while minimizing duplication of licensure.
- Likely lacks political feasibility.



Policy Goals

- Meet unique regulatory needs.
- Maintain regulatory control.
 - New York
- Avoid stifling innovation with onerous or duplicative regulation.
 - California / CSBS
- Provide consistency, clarity, and legitimacy for virtual currency businesses.
- Federal MSB License?





Questions?

Thank you!

Definition of Bitcoin as Currency

FinCEN

 Bitcoin is "a medium of exchange... Does not have legal tender status in any jurisdiction."

Eastern District Court of Texas

"Bitcoin is a currency or a form of money" (2013).

U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York

• Bitcoin "qualifies as 'money'" as it "can be easily purchased in exchange for ordinary currency, acts as a denominator of value, and is used to conduct financial transactions" (2014).



FinCEN

- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
- Bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury
- Combats money laundering, terrorist financing, and other financial crimes

