

Cashless Ban Laws and Bills	2021	Status
Alabama	<p>Relating to retail sales; to prohibit retail establishments from requiring customers to make purchase transactions with credit rather than with legal tender; and to require retail establishments to extend store credit in the amount of change due to the customer when that customer makes a purchase using legal tender and the establishment is experiencing a cash or coin shortage.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> Retail establishment may choose to set a policy not to accept legal tender notes larger than twenty dollars (\$20).</p> <p><b>Enforcement:</b>None</p> <p><b>Fines:</b> None</p> <p><a href="http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/Alison/SESSBillStatusResult.aspx?BILL=HB28&amp;WIN_TYPE=BillResult">http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/Alison/SESSBillStatusResult.aspx?BILL=HB28&amp;WIN_TYPE=BillResult</a></p>	<p><b>Pending—October 29, 2020-</b> Bill (HB28) introduced by Rep. Debbie Wood (R-38<sup>th</sup> District).</p> <p><b>February 2, 2021-</b>Read for the first time and referred to the House of Representatives Committee on Commerce and Small Business</p>
Arizona	<p>Bill requires that each state agency must accept cash, checks, and money orders to pay any amount due to that agency. Under current law, state agencies may accept credit cards.</p> <p><a href="https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/1R/bills/HB2433P.pdf">https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/1R/bills/HB2433P.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Pending—January 21, 2021-</b>Bill (HB2433) introduced by Rep. Shawna Bolick (R-District 20), Vice-Chairman House Ways &amp; Means Committee, Rep. Gail Griffin (R-District 14), and Rep. John Kavanagh (R-District 23).</p> <p><b>January 26, 2021-</b>Referred to House Government and Elections Committee</p> <p><b>February 3, 2021-</b>Hearing scheduled.</p>
California	<p>Bill requires a retail store to accept cash payment when offered as payment by a consumer for any transaction involving the sale or lease of goods or services, or both, unless a specified exception applies.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> Purchases online, car rental companies, retail that by law cannot accept cash. Retailers not required to accept bills greater than \$20.</p> <p><b>Enforcement:</b> Department of Consumer Affairs.</p> <p><b>Fines:</b> First violation is \$25 and second violation no more than \$500.00. The civil penalty shall be deposited in the Professions and Vocations Fund for the department’s use in enforcing this part.</p> <p><a href="http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200SB926">http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200SB926</a></p> <p><b>April 9, 2020-Bill amended.</b> Jurisdiction has changed from the Department of Consumer Affairs to the Department of Justice and</p>	<p><b>Pending—February 5, 2020-</b> Bill (SB 926) introduced by Senator Jerry Hill (D-San Mateo), whose district includes Silicon Valley. Referred to Senate Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development.</p> <p><b>April 9, 2020-</b> Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Senate Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development.</p> <p><b>June 1, 2020-</b>Hearing scheduled at 2:00pm by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Hearing cancelled.</p>

	<p>the Attorney General.  The funds collected will now be placed in the Public Rights Law Enforcement Special Fund.  The law now only applies to transactions that do not exceed \$5,000.00.  Retail store has been changed to retail location and is defined as “any business that has a permanent address and operates at a fixed location.”</p>	
Berkeley, California	<p>Any aggrieved person who believes the provisions of this Chapter have been violated shall have the right to file an action for injunctive relief and/or damages. Any action to enforce the provisions of the chapter, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.</p> <p><b>Fines:</b> First violation, an infraction punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100 and not less than \$50.  Second violation within a twelve month period, fine not exceeding \$200 and not less than \$100.  Third violation within a twelve month period, fine not exceeding \$1,000 and not less than \$500.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> Several exceptions including when reservations are created, when a business suspects counterfeit currency, and when a single transaction involves the purchase of goods exceeding \$500. Businesses are also not required to accept cash in denominations larger than a \$20 bill.  <a href="https://www.cityofberkeley.info/.../2019-12-10_Item_A_Ordinance_7681_pdf.aspx">https://www.cityofberkeley.info/.../2019-12-10_Item_A_Ordinance_7681_pdf.aspx</a></p>	<p><b>Law enacted December 2019</b>  <b>November 7, 2020-ORDINANCE NO. 7,681–N.S.</b> was introduced in the Berkley City Council by Councilmembers Kate Harrison (District 4), Sophie Hahn (District 5), Cheryl Davila (District 2), and Ben Bartlett (District 3) on November 7<sup>th</sup>.  <b>December 2019-</b>The city of Berkley, California passed the cashless ordinance and went into effect immediately</p>
Colorado	<p>The bill requires retail establishments that offer goods or services to accept United States currency (cash) to purchase the goods or services, but applies only to establishments that have an individual accepting payment in person.</p> <p><b>Fines:</b> A violation is a class 2 petty offense punishable by a fine of up to \$500.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> retailers that require security deposit or retailer with more than one point of sale location that accepts cash at least one checkout.  <a href="https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/document/s/2021A/bills/2021a_1048_ren.pdf">https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/document/s/2021A/bills/2021a_1048_ren.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Pending—February 16, 2021-</b> Bill (HB21-1048) introduced by Rep. Alez Valdez (D-District 5), co-sponsored by Senator Robert Rodriguez (D-District 32), and referred to House Business Affairs and Labor Committee.</p> <p><b>March 24, 2021-</b>Bill passed through the House Business Affairs &amp; Labor Committee with one <a href="#">amendment</a> and a 9-4 vote.</p> <p><b>March 25, 2021-</b>Passed House Third Reading with no amendments. It also passed through the House with a 47-18 vote and is awaiting committee assignment in the Senate.</p>

Connecticut	<p>Bill prohibits retailers from (1) refusing cash as a form of payment, (2) posting signs stating that cash is not accepted, or (3) charging a higher price to customers who pay with cash.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> Online/phone purchases, parking lots, wholesale/membership-based retail stores; and goods sold exclusively through a membership model that requires payment by means of an affiliated mobile device application (Amazon GO). Transactions for the rental of consumer goods, services or accommodations for which posting of collateral or security is typically required,</p> <p><a href="https://www.cga.ct.gov/2021/TOB/H/PDF/2021HB-05312-R00-HB.PDF">https://www.cga.ct.gov/2021/TOB/H/PDF/2021HB-05312-R00-HB.PDF</a></p>	<p><b>Pending</b>—Bill (HB5703) introduced by Republican Rep. Holly Cheeseman. Committee on General Law voted 15 to 1 in favor of the bill . Awaits vote in the Senate. If it passes the Senate, it heads to governor for signature.</p> <p><b>February 19, 2020</b>-Bill (HB5172) introduced in Senate, referred to Senate Joint Committee on General Law. Same bill as 2019.</p> <p><b>February 27, 2020</b>-Hearing held.</p> <p><b>March 10, 2020</b>-Passed committee</p> <p><b>May 6, 2020</b>-Failed upon adjournment. Connecticut legislature adjourned for the year and so any outstanding bill have been reported as failed. Senate President Martin Looney has announced that there will be a special session scheduled at a later point to address budget shortfalls due to COVID-19. It is possible that this bill will be taken up during that special session. Barring the special session, the legislature will reconvene in January 2021.</p> <p><b>January 21, 2021</b>-Bill (HB05312) introduced by Rep. Holly Cheeseman (R) and referred to Committee on General Law.</p> <p><b>January 28, 2021</b>-Hearing held by Joint Committee on General Law, chaired by Senator James Maroney (D) and Representative Michael D'Agostino (D).</p>
Delaware	<p>This Act prohibits the seller of consumer goods or services from refusing to accept cash payment, except in limited circumstances. It creates graduated civil penalties for violations and provides consumers a private right of action to recover double damages, including consequential damages, for a second violation of the law and triple damages for subsequent violations. The Division of Consumer Protection has authority to enforce the law. “Retail store” means an establishment where consumer goods or services are offered for sale or lease. Does not include telephone, mail or internet transactions.</p>	<p><b>Pending</b>—<b>March 3, 2021</b>-Bill (HB97) introduced Rep. Gerald L. Brady (D-RD 4), cosponsor Sen. S. Elizabeth Lockman (D), Senate Majority Whip (SD 3) referred to House Economic Development/Banking/Insurance &amp; Commerce.</p>

**Exemptions:**

1. Parking lots and parking garages.
2. Transactions at wholesale clubs that sell consumer goods and services through a membership model.
3. Transactions at retail stores selling consumer goods exclusively through a membership model that requires payment by means of an affiliated mobile device application.
4. Transactions for the rental of consumer goods, services, or accommodations for which the posting of collateral or security is typically required.
5. Consumer goods or services provided exclusively to employees and others authorized to be on the employer's premises.

No retail store shall discriminate against a consumer paying with cash by any of the following:

- (1) Charging a higher price to consumers who pay with cash, but it may charge less to consumers who pay with cash.
- (2) Requiring consumers paying with cash to use automated machines that convert cash into prepaid cards.
- (3) Having fewer checkout locations for consumers paying with cash than for consumers paying using non-cash methods.

**Fines:** First violations up to \$1,000; second violations up to \$1,500; third and subsequent violations up to \$2,500.

**Enforcement:** Division of Consumer Protection  
<https://legis.delaware.gov/json/BillDetail/GenerateHtmlDocument?legislationId=48406&legislationTypeId=1&docTypeId=2&legislationName=HB97>

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Prohibits brick-and-mortar retailers from discriminating against cash paying customers by refusing to accept cash for in-person purchase of a good or service. Does not apply to a purchase of merchandise made by the telephone, U.S. mail, or Internet.

(a) A seller may not require a consumer to pay for merchandise using credit or to prohibit cash as payment to purchase merchandise.

(b) A seller shall accept cash when offered by the consumer as payment to purchase merchandise. Attorney General has the same authority to enforce

**Pending— March 10, 2020**-Bill (SB220) introduced by Senator David B. McBride (D-SD13) and Representative Franklin D. Cooke (D-SD-16) and referred to Banking, Business & Insurance Committee in Senate.

**Bipartisan cosponsors**-Senator Trey Charles Paradee (D-SD-17), Senator Nicole Poore (D-SD12), and Senate Majority Leader, Senator Brian Pettyjohn (R-SD-19), Senator David L. Wilson (R-SD18), Rep. Paul S. Baumbach (D-

	<p>and carry out this</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> None</p> <p><b>Fines:</b> Not more than \$10,000 per violation. Each day that a willful violation continues is considered a separate violation. A willful violation occurs when the person committing the violation knew or should have known that the person’s conduct was prohibited under this subchapter.</p> <p>Remedies and penalties not exclusive.</p> <p>The remedies and penalties under this subchapter are not exclusive and are in addition to any other procedures, rights, or remedies which exist with respect to any other provisions of law, including Subchapter II and Subchapter III of Chapter 25 of this title; actions brought by private parties; or state or federal criminal prosecutions.</p> <p><a href="https://legis.delaware.gov/BillDetail?legislationId=48046">https://legis.delaware.gov/BillDetail?legislationId=48046</a></p>	<p>RD23), Rep. Gerald L. Brady (D-RD4), Rep. Melissa Minor-Brown (D-RD17)</p> <p><b>March 17, 2020</b>-Valerie McCartan who is the policy director for Delaware State Senator David McBride (D-13), the lead sponsor of their cashless bill (SB 220). While the bill was originally scheduled to be heard in the Banking, Business &amp; Insurance Committee this week, normal committee hearings have been postponed indefinitely by the coronavirus.</p> <p>They are reviewing the legislation that has been put forth in other states but so far the only exemption they are thinking about is one for festivals (the Firefly Music Festival takes place in Delaware every year and went cashless in 2017). The bill has bi-partisan support.</p>
<p>*Hawaii</p>	<p><b>This is not a cashless prohibition bill but rather a bill requesting that a use and impact study be conducted of both electronic and cash transactions among Hawaii consumers.</b></p> <p>This measure requests that the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism conduct a study on the use of electronic and cash transactions in the State to determine how they benefit consumers and businesses. They would need to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determine whether electronic or cash transactions are more prevalent in Hawaii;</li> <li>2. Determine who benefits from and who is hurt by electronic transactions and cash transactions;</li> <li>3. Identify how the information gathered can be used to benefit consumers and businesses;</li> <li>4. Identify how certain transactions can be balanced or incentivized so that both consumers and businesses benefit from cash or electronic transactions;</li> <li>5. And suggest recommendations on future legislation.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Pending—March 12, 2021</b>-Bill (SCR223/SR183) introduced by Senator Bennette E. Misalucha (D-District 16).</p> <p><b>March 18, 2021</b>-Bill referred jointly to Senate Energy, Economic Development, and Tourism Committee and Senate Commerce and Consumer Protection Committee.</p> <p><b>March 25, 2021</b>-Hearing scheduled. Measure was amended. Passed out of both committees heads to full Senate for vote.</p>

	<a href="https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2021/bills/S-CR223_.pdf">https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2021/bills/S-CR223_.pdf</a>	
Idaho	Amends section 63-3620 of Idaho law. Requires sellers to accept cash as a method of payment along with any other accepted method of payment. <a href="https://legislature.idaho.gov/sessioninfo/2021/legislation/H0256/">https://legislature.idaho.gov/sessioninfo/2021/legislation/H0256/</a>	<b>Pending—February 26, 2021-</b> Bill (HB256) introduced by Rep. Heather Scott (R-District 1) and read for the first time. <b>March 1, 2021-</b> Referred to House Revenue and Taxation Committee
Maine	An Act To Require the Acceptance of Cash for In-person Retail Transactions. "At retail" means any retail transaction conducted in person and does not include a transaction conducted remotely by telephone, mail or the Internet. <b>Exemptions:</b> None <b>Fines:</b> Up to \$500 for the first offense and up to \$1,000 for a 2nd or subsequent offense may be adjudged.  <a href="http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=HP0892&amp;snum=130&amp;item=1">http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=HP0892&amp;snum=130&amp;item=1</a>	<b>Pending—March 22, 2021-</b> Bill (LD1217) introduced by Rep. Kathleen R. J. Dillingham (R-Oxford), Minority Leader, and referred to Joint Innovation, Development, Economic Advancement, and Business Committee.
Maryland	For the purpose of prohibiting a merchant, in certain transactions, from prohibiting a person from making a cash payment to purchase goods or services, requiring a person to purchase goods or services by using a credit or debit card, or charging or collecting from a person a fee for making a cash payment for the purchase of goods or services; making a violation of this Act an unfair, abusive, or deceptive trade practice under the Maryland Consumer Protection Act and subject to certain enforcement and penalty provisions; defining a certain term; providing for the application of this Act; and generally relating to retail cash transactions. <b>Exemptions:</b> Telephone, mail, internet <b>Fines:</b> None  <a href="http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Legislation/Details/HB0340">http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Legislation/Details/HB0340</a>	<b>Pending—January 11, 2021-</b> Bill (HB3400) introduced by Delegate Joseline Pena-Melnyk (District 21) and referred to House Economic Matters Committee. <b>January 27, 2021-</b> Committee held hearing.
Massachusetts	All retail establishments must accept cash. No exemptions. "Section 10A. No retail establishment offering goods and services for sale shall discriminate against a cash buyer by requiring the use of credit by a buyer in order to purchase such goods and services. All such retail establishments must accept legal tender when offered as payment by the buyer." <a href="https://malegislature.gov/laws/generallaws/partiii/titlev/chapter255d/section10a">https://malegislature.gov/laws/generallaws/partiii/titlev/chapter255d/section10a</a>	<b>Law enacted 1978</b> , making it the first state in the union to protect cash as a payment.
Massachusetts	Two bills, (S.181) and (H.274), were introduced in	<b>Pending— January 22, 2019-</b> Bills

	<p>January 22, 2019 that would allow retailers to ban cash payments. <b>House Bill (H.274) Sponsor:</b> Bradley H. Jones, Jr (R-20-Middlesex) and seven GOP co-sponsors.</p> <p><b>Senate Bill (S.181) Sponsor:</b> Michael J. Rodrigues (D-Bristol and Plymouth) and two co-sponsors</p> <p>SECTION 1. Chapter 255D of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking Section 10A. It would repeal the 1978 law banning businesses from not accepting cash. Both bills were referred to the Joint Committee on Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure.</p> <p><a href="https://malegislature.gov/Bills/191/S181">https://malegislature.gov/Bills/191/S181</a></p>	<p>(S.181/H.274) introduced and referred to Joint Committee on Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure.</p> <p><b>July 22, 2019-</b> Hearing held by the Joint Committee on Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure but committee ran out of time to hear the bills.</p>
Michigan	<p>All businesses must accept cash from customers if they are buying goods or services at physical locations. There are no punitive measures. Bill amends the Michigan Consumer Protection Act of 1976 to ensure that residents without access to a bank account or credit card services can still make purchases at brick-and-mortar retail stores.</p> <p><a href="http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2019-2020/billintroduced/Senate/pdf/2019-SIB-0310.pdf">http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2019-2020/billintroduced/Senate/pdf/2019-SIB-0310.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://legislature.mi.gov/documents/2021-2022/billintroduced/Senate/pdf/2021-SIB-0059.pdf">https://legislature.mi.gov/documents/2021-2022/billintroduced/Senate/pdf/2021-SIB-0059.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Pending—May 9, 2019</b> Bill (SB310) introduced - by Senator Sylvia Santana (D) and has 14 bipartisan cosponsors and was referred to Senate Committee on Regulatory Reform, chaired by Republican Senator Aric Nesbitt. Bill awaits a hearing.</p> <p><b>January 28, 2021</b>-re-introduced by Senator Sylvia Santana (D), and referred to Senate Committee on Regulatory Reform, chaired by Republican Senator Aric Nesbitt.</p>
Minnesota	<p>A food store or retail establishment is prohibited from refusing to accept payment in cash from consumers. Only applies to brick-and-mortar stores.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> Retailers do not have to accept bills larger than \$20; cannot charge higher prices to cash paying customers.</p> <p><b>Reverse ATMs</b>-If retailer or business provides an ATM device on premises that converts cash into a prepaid card without charging a fee or requiring a minimum deposit amount greater than \$1, they are exempt from the law. Cash deposits onto a prepaid card are not subject to an expiration date and there is no limit on the number of transactions that may be completed on a prepaid card. If the ATM malfunctions, the retailer must accept payment in cash from consumers throughout the time period when the device does not work. Retailer must post a conspicuous sign next to the reverse ATM indicating that it is required by law to accept cash if the device malfunctions and that consumers may report a violation of this subdivision to the attorney general. The Department of Commerce may establish by rule additional requirements relating to signs.</p>	<p><b>Pending—March 2, 2020</b>-Bill (SB3860) introduced by Senator John Marty (66-DFL) and referred to Commerce and Consumer Protection Finance Policy Committee.</p>

	<p><b>Fines:</b> \$1,000 for the first violation and a civil penalty up to \$1,500 for each subsequent violation.  <a href="https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=Senate&amp;f=SF3860&amp;ssn=0&amp;y=2020">https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=Senate&amp;f=SF3860&amp;ssn=0&amp;y=2020</a></p>	
Mississippi	<p>A person selling or offering for sale goods or services at retail in this state shall not refuse to accept United States legal tender as a form of payment for such goods or services. Retail defined as retail transaction conducted in person and exclude any telephone, mail, or internet-based transaction.</p> <p>All public and private utilities based in the state shall accept cash as a form of payment. All state and local government entities shall accept cash as a form of payment.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> Retailer reasonably believes currency is counterfeit; A contract between the buyer and seller exists requiring electronic form of payment; Electronic devices offer twenty-four-hour service without an attendant.</p> <p><b>Fines:</b> Charged as a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a \$100.00 fine for first violation. For each subsequent violation, a person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished a \$500.00 fine.  <a href="http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/documents/2021/pdf/SB/2200-2299/SB2266IN.pdf">http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/documents/2021/pdf/SB/2200-2299/SB2266IN.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Pending— January 12, 2021</b>-Bill (S2266), Respect for Cash Act, introduced by Senator Chad McMahan (R), referred to Senate Business and Financial Institutions Committee and the Senate Judiciary, Division A Committee. Other co-sponsors included Senators Caughman, Seymour, McLendon, and Butler.</p> <p><b>January 28, 2021</b>- The Banking and Financial Institutions Committee passed the bill, but it has not yet passed the Judiciary, Division A Committee.</p>
New Hampshire	<p>Bill requires sellers to accept cash as payment for goods and services offered for sale at retail. Rep. St. Clair argues that refusing to accept cash payments is a violation of New Hampshire’s consumer protection act.  <a href="https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/bill_status.aspx?lsr=2185&amp;sy=2020&amp;txtsessionyear=2020&amp;txtbillnumber=hb1589&amp;sortoption=&amp;q=1">https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/bill_status.aspx?lsr=2185&amp;sy=2020&amp;txtsessionyear=2020&amp;txtbillnumber=hb1589&amp;sortoption=&amp;q=1</a></p>	<p><b>Pending— January 8, 2020</b>-House bill 1589-FN introduced by Rep. Charlie St Clair (D- Belknap 09 - Floterial District) and has no other sponsors. Bill was referred to the House Commerce and Consumer Affairs Committee.</p> <p><b>January 16, 2020</b>-Hearing held. It has been referred for interim study and was voted “inexpedient to legislate” by a vote of 12-7.</p>
New Jersey	<p>Limits scope to in-person retail.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> Parking garages without attendants, telephone/online transactions, car rental companies, and airport terminals (provided there are at least two businesses in each terminal that accept cash).  <a href="https://www.philly.com/business/new-jersey-cashless-store-ban-amazon-philadelphia-20190318.html">https://www.philly.com/business/new-jersey-cashless-store-ban-amazon-philadelphia-20190318.html</a></p>	<p><b>Law enacted March 2019.</b></p>
New York	<p>Four bills (two Assembly bills with two companion bills in the Senate), limited to retail and food service</p>	<p><b>Pending—</b>Bills (A.771/S.5135, A.7198/S.4574) await action in Consumer</p>



	<p>establishments. Fines in the bills differ, ranging from \$250-\$500.  <a href="https://legislation.nysenate.gov/pdf/bills/2019/S4574">https://legislation.nysenate.gov/pdf/bills/2019/S4574</a></p> <p><b>SB 4134:</b> Bill amends the general business law, in relation to prohibiting retail establishments from refusing to accept payment in cash. "Retail establishment" shall mean an establishment in which consumer commodities are sold, displayed or offered for sale, or which provides services to consumers at retail. It shall be unlawful for a food-service establishment or a retail establishment, as policy, to refuse to accept payment in cash from consumers.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> None  <b>Fines:</b> \$2500 for the first violation and not more than \$5000 for each succeeding violation. The Department of Labor may promulgate such rules as it deems necessary to implement and enforce this section.  <a href="https://legislation.nysenate.gov/pdf/bills/2021/S4134">https://legislation.nysenate.gov/pdf/bills/2021/S4134</a></p>	<p>Protection Committees in the Assembly and Senate.</p> <p><b>Pending—February 2, 2021</b>-Senate Bill (SB4134) introduced by Senator Andrew Gournardes (D-22<sup>nd</sup>) and referred to Committee on Consumer Protection.</p>
New York City	<p>Limited to retail and food-service establishments, which the bill defines as in- person only. Prohibits establishments from charging cash-paying consumers a higher price than cash-less consumers. Food and retail establishments do not have to accept bills in denominations of greater than \$20.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> Food and retail establishments that have devices that convert cash into prepaid cards on premises; but such devices cannot charge a fee or require a minimum deposit over one dollar. There can be no limit on the number of transactions on such cards. The funds on the card cannot expire. Where a reverse ATM malfunctions, an establishment must accept cash, and shall have a sign stating such on or immediately adjacent to the cash-conversion device.</p> <p><b>Fines:</b> \$1000 for a first violation, and of not more than \$1500 for each succeeding violation.  Enforcement: Department of Consumer Affairs  <a href="https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3763665&amp;GUID=7800AFC9-D8B1-41FD-9C31-172565712686">https://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=3763665&amp;GUID=7800AFC9-D8B1-41FD-9C31-172565712686</a></p>	<p><b>Law enacted February 23, 2020.</b> The NYC cashless law, Int. 1281-A, officially became law, even though Mayor DeBlasio didn't sign it because it had a veto proof majority in the NYC Council. The law will go into effect in 270 days on Thursday November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2020.</p> <p><b>Pending—</b>Bill (1281-A) passed the City Council 47-1, 2 abstaining. Normally, the bill would be sent to the Mayor for signature within 30 days; however, the bill's lead sponsor, Ritchie Torres (D-15), decided to table the bill until the fall.</p> <p><b>January 23, 2020</b>-Consumer Affairs Committee passed the bill 6-0. The bill also was passed by the full city council 43-3. It now goes to the mayor to be signed.</p> <p><b>February 14, 2019</b>- New York City Council Committee on Consumer Affairs and Business Licensing held hearing on bill.</p>
North Dakota	<p>Discrimination against cash-paying customers prohibited. "Retail establishment" defined as business that operates at a fixed and physical</p>	<p><b>Pending—January 11, 2021</b>- Bill (HB1299) introduced by Reps. B. Koppelman (R) Christensen, Kasper,</p>

	<p>premises, has a permanent address within the state, and offers merchandise for sale. Retailer may not post signs on the premises stating cash payment is not accepted or charge a higher price for the same merchandise to a customer who uses cash.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> Business without a physical premises; business operating from a vehicle or other mobile space; business operating from a temporary physical premises; or charitable organization offering merchandise for sale at a charitable event or for a charitable cause.</p> <p>A retail establishment may refuse to accept cash:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In any denomination larger than a twenty-dollar bill;</li> <li>2. If the retail establishment reasonably suspects the cash to be counterfeit;</li> <li>3. For any telephone, mail, mobile, catalog, or internet-based transaction, unless the payment for the transaction takes place on the premises of the retail establishment;</li> <li>4. For a transaction at a wholesale club selling merchandise through a membership model;</li> <li>5. For transactions for the rental of merchandise or accommodations for which posting of collateral or security is typically required; and</li> <li>6. At a parking facility that accepts mobile payment, provided the facility does not accept payment by any means other than mobile payment.</li> </ol> <p><b>Enforcement:</b> Attorney General. If, after investigating, the attorney general finds a retail establishment violated the law, attorney general shall issue a cease and desist order and may collect a civil penalty and may bring an action in district court to recover penalties under this section.</p> <p><b>Fines:</b> \$250.00 fine for first offense, and a civil penalty not to exceed \$500.00 for a subsequent offense.</p>	<p>Louser, Marschall, M. Nelson Senators Clemens, Heitkamp, Meyer, first reading and referred to House Industry, Business and Labor Committee.</p> <p><b>January 19, 2021</b>-House Industry, Business and Labor Committee hearing held.</p> <p><b>January 20, 2021</b>-Committee reported bill back amended to the House and placed on the calendar.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>"Retail establishment" shall mean a place of business open to the general public for the sale of goods or services. Bill prohibits a retail establishment from requiring a consumer to pay using credit.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any person selling or offering for sale goods or services at an airport, provided that at least two persons selling food at each terminal within the airport accept cash as payment;</li> </ol>	<p><b>Pending—January 21, 2021</b>-Bill (HB2175) introduced by Representative Kyle Hilbert (R-District 29).</p> <p><b>February 1, 2021</b>-First reading scheduled.</p> <p><b>February 2, 2021</b>- Second Reading referred to Banking, Financial Services and Pensions</p> <p><b>February 4, 2021</b>-Withdrawn from Banking, Financial Services and Pensions Committee and referred to Rules</p>

	<p>2. Any parking facility owned by a municipality, regardless of whether the facility is operated by the municipality, a parking authority, or an independent third party; and</p> <p>3. Any parking facility that accepts mobile payment, provided that the facility does not accept payment by any means other than mobile payment.</p> <p><b>Enforcement:</b> Office of the Attorney General.  <b>Fines:</b> First violation will be subject to a warning. Second violation subject to a fine not to exceed \$1,000. Third violation subject to a fine not to exceed \$2,500. Fourth violation subject to a fine not to exceed \$5,000.  <a href="http://webserver1.lsb.state.ok.us/cf_pdf/2021-22%20INT/hB/HB2175%20INT.PDF">http://webserver1.lsb.state.ok.us/cf_pdf/2021-22%20INT/hB/HB2175%20INT.PDF</a></p>	Committee.
Oregon	<p>Makes unlawful practice for place of public accommodation to refuse to accept United States coins or currency as payment for goods and services. Does not apply to phone, Internet or mail transactions. Retailers do not have to accept United States coins, in any combination, in an amount equal to or greater than \$100; or United States currency in denominations of \$50 or \$100.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b> farmers markets/roadside stands, airplanes, lodging, transportation, U.S government owned or operated establishment, Class 1 flammable liquids sold at a filling station, service station, garage, vending machines, micro-markets, electric vehicle charging stations, regional office of the Department of Revenue, and a bank branch or office of a bank holding company, financial holding company, or financial institution.</p> <p><b>Fines:</b> None  <b>Enforcement:</b> Allows person to file complaint with Commissioner of Bureau of Labor and Industries alleging unlawful practice against operator or person acting on behalf of place of public accommodation.  <a href="https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2021R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB746/Introduced">https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2021R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB746/Introduced</a></p> <p>*****</p> <p>Makes unlawful practice for place of public accommodation to refuse to accept United States coins or currency as payment for goods and services. Allows person to file complaint with Commissioner of Bureau of Labor and Industries and civil action alleging unlawful practice against operator or person acting on behalf of place of</p>	<p><b>Pending—February 2, 2021</b>-Bill (SB746) introduced by Sen. Floyd Prozanski (D-District 4).  <b>February 10, 2021</b>-Bill referred to Senate Labor and Business Committee.  <b>April 8, 2021</b>-Hearing scheduled</p> <p><b>Pending—January 27, 2020</b>-Bill (HB4107) introduced by Representatives Bynum, Smith, Alsono-Leon, and Piluso and Senators Frederick and Manning Jr., Representative Smith and referred to the House Committee on Judiciary.  Bill currently has 33 sponsors out of 60 in</p>

	<p>public accommodation. Retailers may refuse to accept cash transactions greater than or equal to \$100; or United States currency in denominations of \$50 or \$100.</p> <p><b>Exemptions:</b></p> <p>(a) A place of public accommodation that is owned or maintained by a public body, as defined in ORS 174.109;</p> <p>(b) Any service to the public that is provided by a public body, as defined in ORS 174.109;</p> <p>(c) Farmers’ markets or roadside stands; any service to the public that is provided by a public body, as defined in ORS 174.109;</p> <p>(d) Mobile food and beverage units licensed under ORS 624.010 to 624.121;</p> <p>(e) A business engaged in commercial activities or services that occur in a restricted access area of a commercial service airport;</p> <p>(f) Transactions for goods or services involving a place or service offering goods, services, lodgings or transportation, when the transaction requires a customer or patron to deposit moneys or sign a rental agreement;</p> <p>(g) Any establishment that is owned by or operated under the control of the United States Government or an agency of the United States;</p> <p>(h) Retail transactions that occur entirely over the telephone, mail or Internet; or</p> <p>(i) The purchase of Class 1 flammable liquids at a filing station, service station, garage or other dispensary where Class 1 flammable liquids are dispensed.</p> <p><a href="https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2020R1/Downloads/M easureDocument/HB4107/Introduced">https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2020R1/Downloads/M easureDocument/HB4107/Introduced</a></p> <p><b>Senate Committee on Labor and Business</b> (Tyler Larson, Legislative Assistant) will issue a consensus amendment that will reinstitute a number of the exemptions that were taken out of the House bill. The amendment is expected to include the following Exemptions for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gas stations, farmers markets, and farm stands.</li> <li>• Transactions made while on an aircraft</li> <li>• Expand the insurance exemption to include securities</li> <li>• Create exemption for satellite offices of the department of revenue</li> <li>• Create an exemption for all banks</li> <li>• Change the right of action: the first two</li> </ul>	<p>the House, including 7 out of 11 members of the Judiciary committee, where it currently sits. While a companion bill has not been introduced in the Senate at this time, 11 out of 30 senators have sponsored the House bill.</p> <p><b>Feb. 3, 2020</b>-Bill was read for the first time in the Judiciary Committee. ACLU, AFL-CIO, UFCW, Urban League, and others noted their support for the bill. Concerns raised by the Professional Insurance Agents of Oregon/Idaho and the Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers of Oregon who both requested exemption for insurance agents who are, by contract or federal law, not allowed to accept cash as a form of payment for certain policies. NorthWest Grocery Association noted that the bill is not clear as to whether or not grocery stores would be allowed to run services such as peapod, in which food ordered online but picked up in the store. Oregon Small Business Association opposed the bill on the grounds that business should be able to decide for themselves.</p> <p><b>Feb. 12, 2020</b>-Bill had final work session in the House Judiciary Committee and moved to the House floor for consideration by a vote of 8-3. An amendment passed removing the exemptions for public transportation, food trucks, and businesses in restricted areas such as airports. Amendment replaces the previous exemptions with the following exemptions: transactions on an aircraft, Consumer goods which require an initial deposit or signed agreement to rent, Electric car charging stations, vending machines and other “micro markets,” products that require a license to sell (insurance), A place of public accommodation that provides hospital or medical services and that bills or invoices a person after such services are rendered as long as there is an option to pay in cash by mail or at a designated location. Additionally, the amendment clarifies that violations be reported to the Bureau of Labor and Industries starting July 1, 2021</p>
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	<p>offences will now go through the Bureau of Labor and Industries system where a citizen must register a civil rights complaint. The first violation will cost \$1,000.00 while the second will cost \$5,000.00. Only after two successive complaints will there be a right of civil action.</p>	<p>while civil action can be taken as of January 1, 2022.  Second amendment proposed that would eliminate the exemption for gas stations and the U.S government was defeated.  <b>Feb. 20, 2020-</b> referred to Senate Committee on Labor and Business.  <b>February 25, 2020-</b> Hearing held bill referred to the Senate Rules Committee (4-0). A new proposed amendment, which has not yet been voted on, would expand the exemptions list to include farmers markets and roadside stands, transactions on aircrafts, banks, securities transactions, regional offices of the Department of Revenue, and gas stations. A significant change to the bill is that it removes the ability to file civil action for cash discrimination claims and establishes a maximum civil penalty of \$1,000 for the first violation, \$5,000 for the second, and \$15,000 for all subsequent violations.  <b>Instead, complaints are now investigated by the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI).</b>  <b>February 28, 2020-</b>Public hearing and work session scheduled.  <b>March 8, 2020-</b>Measure failed upon adjournment of legislature. HB 4107 was never subject to a final vote in the Senate and remains on the Senate desk.</p>
<p>Pennsylvania</p>	<p>Bill would bar businesses from imposing such a policy for purchases under \$500. This would not apply to retailers that conspicuously post for customers that they do not accept currency above a certain denomination.  <b>Exemptions:</b> would apply to transactions under</p>	<p><b>Pending—July 22, 2020-</b> House memorandum (HM32154) introduced by Rep. Russ Diamond (R-District 102), never made it out of committee. Senate Memorandum introduced  <b>December 22, 2020-</b>Senate memorandum introduced by Senator Lisa Boscola (D)</p>

	<p>\$500 when the purchaser is physically present at the point of sale.  <b>Enforcement:</b> None yet stated.  <b>Fines:</b> None yet stated.  <a href="https://www.legis.state.pa.us/CFDOCS/Legis/PN/Public/btCheck.cfm?txtType=PDF&amp;sessInd=0&amp;sessYr=2021&amp;billNbr=0301&amp;pn=0270&amp;billTyp=B&amp;billBody=H">https://www.legis.state.pa.us/CFDOCS/Legis/PN/Public/btCheck.cfm?txtType=PDF&amp;sessInd=0&amp;sessYr=2021&amp;billNbr=0301&amp;pn=0270&amp;billTyp=B&amp;billBody=H</a>  A Senate memorandum that Senator Lisa Boscola (D) and Sen. Doug Mastriano (R) plan on introducing a bill.  <a href="https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/Legis/CSM/showMemoPublic.cfm?chamber=S&amp;cosponId=33726&amp;SPick=20210">https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/Legis/CSM/showMemoPublic.cfm?chamber=S&amp;cosponId=33726&amp;SPick=20210</a></p>	<p>and Sen. Doug Mastriano (R).  <b>January 27, 2021-</b> introduced by Rep. Russ Diamond (R-District 102), and referred to the House Consumer Affairs Committee.</p>
<p>Philadelphia</p>	<p>Bill prohibits retailers that refuse cash; additionally, bans signs that read “cash not accepted.” Retail is defined as in-person, brick-and-mortar transactions.  <b>Exemptions:</b> for phone and internet transactions, parking garages, car rental companies, hotels, or companies where collateral or security deposit is required, and membership based retail stores like Costco.</p> <p>Vending machines, massage chairs, and rideshare services conducted through mobile apps, and city government services, as long as the city maintains at least one convenient location where cash is accepted. A retailer who does not accept cash payments but provides customers with a reverse ATM that converts cash to prepaid card free of charge and no additional fees for purchases.</p> <p>(On October 7, 2019 the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, charged with promulgating the regulation for enforcement, added exemptions listed above to the final law.) <a href="http://regulations.phila-records.com/pdfs/Commission%20on%20Human%20Relations-Cashless%20Retail%20Prohibition%20Ordinance%20and%20Regulation%20Report%2010-01-19.pdf">http://regulations.phila-records.com/pdfs/Commission%20on%20Human%20Relations-Cashless%20Retail%20Prohibition%20Ordinance%20and%20Regulation%20Report%2010-01-19.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Law enacted February 2019.</b></p>
<p>Rhode Island</p>	<p>Bill states that it shall be a deceptive trade practice, in violation of this chapter, for any retail establishment offering goods or services for sale, to discriminate against a prospective customer, by requiring the use of credit for purchase of goods or services. All retail establishments shall accept legal tender currency when offered as payment.  This measure requires retailers to accept cash in payment for goods and services, excluding online purchases.</p>	<p><b>Law enacted June 28, 2019.</b></p>

	<a href="http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/BillText/BillText19/HouseText19/H5116A.pdf">http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/BillText/BillText19/HouseText19/H5116A.pdf</a>	
San Francisco	<p>Bill defines “brick-and-mortar” (any store with a permanent physical presence within city limits), stating it must accept cash. A transaction where goods are delivered to a customer is exempt. Allows the refusal of denominations above \$20, but not combinations of lower bills, and would require accepting paper currency and coins in smaller denominations. For single transactions above \$5,000, a business could require payment in some form other than cash, for the amount above \$5,000. Retailers can refuse to accept cash if they suspect it is counterfeit.</p> <p><a href="https://sfbos.org/sites/default/files/o0100-19.pdf">https://sfbos.org/sites/default/files/o0100-19.pdf</a></p>	<b>Law enacted May 24, 2019-Ordinance 100-19.</b>
St. Louis	<p>Bill introduced by the Board of Aldermen prohibits retailers in the City of St. Louis from refusing to accept cash as a form of payment to purchase goods and services. Merchants may not post signs stating that cash payment is not accepted; or charge a higher price to cash customers than those who would pay with digital payments.</p> <p><b>Exemptions</b> made for telephone, mail, or online transactions; parking lots and parking garages; wholesale or membership clubs; retail stores selling consumer goods exclusively through a membership model that requires payment by means of an affiliated mobile device application; and rental companies of consumer goods, services, or accommodations for which posting of collateral or security is typically required.</p> <p>Fines range from \$50-\$500.</p> <p><a href="https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/internal-apps/legislative/upload/boardbill/BB47-wd13.pdf">https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/internal-apps/legislative/upload/boardbill/BB47-wd13.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Pending—May 23, 2019-</b> Board Bill No. 47 introduced by Alderman Beth Murphy. First reading of the bill was. Referred to the Legislation Committee.</p> <p><b>June 5, 2019-</b> Legislation Committee held a meeting on the bill Board Bill No. 47 was tabled for further research. While most of the committee seemed agreeable to the idea, there was concern by several members as to who would be the enforcing agency and how it would affect businesses such as used car dealerships. Chairwoman Ingrassia asked that Alderwoman Murphy work out the enforcement mechanism and then work with that agency to revise the enforcement section of the bill, before bringing it back for consideration.</p>
Vermont	<p>This bill proposes to prohibit a retail business from refusing to accept cash payment.</p> <p>(a) A seller or lessor who offers goods or services to consumers shall not refuse to accept cash as a method of payment.</p> <p>(b) A person who violates this section commits an unfair practice in commerce in violation of section 2453 of this title.</p> <p>No exemptions.</p> <p><a href="https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2020/Docs/BILLS/H-0902/H-0902%20As%20Introduced.pdf">https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2020/Docs/BILLS/H-0902/H-0902%20As%20Introduced.pdf</a></p>	<b>Pending—January 23, 2020-</b> Bill (H.902) introduced by Representatives Colburn of Burlington, Kornheiser of Brattleboro, and Ralph of Hartland. Referred to Committee on Commerce and Economic Development.
West Hollywood, California	<p>Ordinance No.19-1085, amends the West Hollywood Municipal Code (adds Chapter 5.126) requiring all businesses in West Hollywood to accept cash as a form of payment. No exemptions.</p>	<b>Law enacted October 21, 2019. April 1, 2019-</b> West Hollywood City Councilmember John Heilman proposed the amendment to city code.

	<p>Merchants do not have to accept notes over \$100.  <a href="https://qcode.us/codes/westhollywood/revisions/19-1085.pdf">https://qcode.us/codes/westhollywood/revisions/19-1085.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>October 7, 2019</b>-The City Council held a first reading of Ordinance No.19-1085 and it was unanimously approved.  <b>October 21, 2019</b>-The 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading of the Ordinance was held and was passed by the Council, signed by the mayor.</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Bill requires a retailer who sells goods or services from a physical location to accept cash as payment during a face-to-face sale with a consumer, unless the person is otherwise prohibited by law from accepting cash.  <b>Exemptions:</b> NONE  <b>Fines:</b> A retailer who violates this requirement is subject to a civil forfeiture of \$200 to \$5,000. No exemptions.  In lieu of or in addition to a forfeiture, the department, or any district attorney upon notifying the department, may seek a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating this section.  <a href="http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2019/related/proposals/ab364">http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2019/related/proposals/ab364</a></p>	<p><b>Pending— August 12, 2019</b>-Bill (AB364) introduced by Introduced by Representatives Gary Tauchen (R-District 6) , David Murphy (R-District 56), Jeffrey Mursau (R-District 36), Michael Schraa (R-District 53), and Ron Tusler (R-District 3). The bill had its first reading and was referred to Committee on Small Business Development.</p>
Milwaukee, WI	<p>Bill requires retail sellers who sell goods or services from retail establishments to accept cash payments during face-to-face sales with consumers, unless they are prohibited by law, from accepting cash for the goods or services being sold.  <b>Exemptions:</b> NONE.  A retailer who violates this provision shall be subject to a forfeiture of \$200 to \$5,000.  <b>Fines:</b> Penalty is between \$200.00-\$5,000.00 per violation and the enforcement mechanism has not been specified.  <a href="https://milwaukee.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4427407&amp;GUID=3149E370-6FCA-4128-9E2D-F01205557C4A&amp;Options=ID%7cText%7c&amp;Search=200021">https://milwaukee.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4427407&amp;GUID=3149E370-6FCA-4128-9E2D-F01205557C4A&amp;Options=ID%7cText%7c&amp;Search=200021</a></p>	<p><b>Pending— April, 21, 2020</b> -Ordinance 200021 introduced by Alderman Ashanti Hamilton (District 1 ). Referred to the Judiciary and Legislation Committee</p>
District of Columbia	<p>A retailer shall not discriminate against cash as a form of payment for goods or services, including by: (1) Refusing to accept cash as a form of payment; (2) Posting signs on the premises that cash payment is not accepted; or “(3) Charging a higher price to consumers who pay cash.  <b>Exemptions:</b> To retail sales made via mail, phone, or internet; parking facilities that do not already accept cash as a form of payment as of December 1, 2020; food store or retail establishment that provides a device on premises that converts cash, without charging a fee or requiring a minimum</p>	<p><b>Law enacted January 13, 2020.</b>  <b>February 5, 2019</b>-Bill (B23-0122) was introduced on by six cosponsors: Councilmembers Anita Bonds, Trayvon White, David Grosso, Brianne K. Nadeau, Vincent Gray and Council Chairman Phil Mendelson. Assigned to the Committee of the Whole.  <b>February 13, 2020</b>-hearing held. DC Councilmember Phil Mendelson concerned about granting parking garages and other retailers exemptions due to</p>



	<p>deposit amount greater than 5 dollars, into a prepaid card (“cash-to-card device”) that allows a consumer to complete a transaction at the food store or retail establishment; provided, that:</p> <p>“(A) Upon request, the cash-to-card device shall provide each consumer with a receipt indicating the amount of cash deposited onto the prepaid card;</p> <p>“(B) The prepaid card shall not be subject to an expiration date and there shall be no limit on the number of transactions that may be completed on the card; and</p> <p>“(C) In the event that the cash-to-card device malfunctions, the food store or retail establishment where the cash-to-card device is located shall accept payment in cash from consumers during the time period in which the cash-to-card device does not function, in accordance with this chapter; or</p> <p>“(C) In the event that the cash-to-card device malfunctions, the food store or retail establishment shall accept payment in cash from consumers during the time period or</p> <p>“(4) During a period of time for which the Mayor has declared a public health emergency.</p> <p><a href="https://lms.dccouncil.us/downloads/LIMS/41809/Meeting2/Enrollment/B23-0122-Enrollment2.pdf">https://lms.dccouncil.us/downloads/LIMS/41809/Meeting2/Enrollment/B23-0122-Enrollment2.pdf</a></p>	<p>impact on DC unbanked residents.</p> <p><b>December 15, 2020</b>-DC Council unanimously passes bill.</p> <p><b>January 13, 2020</b>-signed into law by the Mayor.</p>
*Austin, Texas (not a bill yet)	<p>Human Rights Commission voted unanimously to recommend that the City of Austin Council Members craft and pass an ordinance that encourages inclusive commerce by banning cashless retail establishments until such time that everyone has access to banking resources that they need, to cash-to-card machines that do not charge fees, or anything similar that will allow everyone to shop at every retail establishment.</p> <p><a href="https://www.scribd.com/document/444696217/Cashless-Store-Ban-Resolution">https://www.scribd.com/document/444696217/Cashless-Store-Ban-Resolution</a></p>	<p><b>Bill Pending</b>—Commission recommendation to Austin City Council on January 27, 2020.</p>
U.S. Congress	<p>Rep. Donald Payne (D-NJ) introduced a cashless prohibition bill that applies to brick-and-mortar retail only. Republican Chris Smith (R-NJ) joined as the co-sponsor of the legislation. Bill prohibits retailers from (1) refusing cash as a form of payment, (2) posting signs stating that cash is not accepted, or (3) charging a higher price to customers who pay with cash. Fines range from \$2500 to \$5000.</p> <p><a href="https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/2650/text">https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/2650/text</a></p>	<p><b>Pending</b>— <b>May 9, 2019</b>-Bill (HR2650) introduced and referred to House Financial Services Committee, where this issue belongs, and will make it easier to get the bill passed.</p> <p><b>January 30, 2020</b>-House Committee on Financial Services Task Force on Financial Technology held hearing entitled “Is Cash Still King? Reviewing the Rise of Mobile Payments.”</p>
U.S. Congress	<p>Senators Bob Menendez (D-NJ) and Kevin Cramer (R-ND) introduced the companion bill to HR2650. Bill prohibits retailers from (1) refusing cash as a</p>	<p><b>Pending</b>— <b>July 1, 2019</b>-Bill (S.4145) introduced. Bill was referred to Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation</p>

form of payment, (2) posting signs stating that cash is not accepted, or (3) charging a higher price to customers who pay with cash. Fines range from \$2500 to \$5000.

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/4145/text>

Committee.

**June 30, 2020**-Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs held hearing, “The Digitization of Money and Payments.”