



This Bill Analysis reflects the contents of the bill as it was presented in committee.

HOUSE BILL 920: Virtual Currency Kiosk Consumer Prot. Act.

2025-2026 General Assembly

Committee:	Senate Finance. If favorable, re-refer to Rules and Operations of the Senate	Date:	June 30, 2026
Introduced by:	Reps. N. Jackson, Ross, Biggs	Prepared by:	Zoey Howe
Analysis of:	Third Edition		Staff Attorney

OVERVIEW: House Bill 920 would create the Virtual Currency Kiosk Act, which would require any virtual currency kiosk operator in North Carolina to be licensed under the Money Transmitters Act and be subject to the supervision of the Office of the Commissioner of Banks. Additionally, House Bill 920 would develop a regulatory framework for oversight of virtual currency kiosks and consumer protection measures.

CURRENT LAW: Article 16B of Chapter 53, titled "Money Transmitters Act," authorizes the Commissioner of Banks (Commissioner) to license and regulate money transmitters including virtual currency exchanges.

The State does not currently have laws that regulate the virtual currency kiosk industry.

BILL ANALYSIS: Section 1 of House Bill 920 would create a regulatory framework for the virtual currency kiosk industry. The Bill would do the following:

- Create definitions, including the following:
 - Existing virtual currency customer. – A person whose first transaction with a licensee to transmit virtual currency occurred more than 30 days ago.
 - New virtual currency customer. – A person that has no previous transactions with a licensee to transmit virtual currency or a person whose first transaction with a licensee to transmit virtual currency occurs within the past 30 days.
 - Virtual currency. – Any type of digital unit that is used as a medium of exchange or a form of digitally stored value or that is incorporated into payment system technology.
 - Virtual currency kiosk. – Any fully automated electronic machine owned, operated, or used by a virtual currency kiosk operator that enables the owner or operator to facilitate the transfer of fiat currency to a public key that is recorded on the block chain, as directed by the customer.
- Make all information or records obtained by the Commissioner during an examination, investigation, or report of a virtual currency kiosk operator confidential and subject to confidential treatment as set forth in G.S. 53-208.59 and G.S. 53C-2-7.
- Require a virtual currency kiosk operator to provide the Commissioner with all records reasonably required to ensure compliance with this Act.

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- Require virtual currency kiosk operators to make a risk disclosure, prior to entering into an initial transaction for a customer, of all material risks associated with its products, services and activities and with virtual currency generally.
- Require virtual currency kiosk operators to make a terms and conditions disclosure, when opening an account and prior to an initial transaction, of all relevant terms and conditions associated with its products, services and activities and virtual currency generally.
- Require virtual currency kiosk operators to make a warning disclosure, prior to entering into a transaction with a customer, about scams and fraud.
- Require virtual currency kiosks to display an interactive fraud-screen requirement that restates the warning disclosure and asks the customer whether the warning applies to their situation. If the customer selects that the warning does apply, the kiosk shall immediately terminate the transaction. This fraud screening cannot be bypassed by the customer.
- Require virtual currency kiosk operators to make certain disclosures before each transaction in a clear and conspicuous manner that include all fees and expenses associated with the transaction, the exchange rates, the spread, and any customer liability.
- Prohibits kiosk operators from implementing any QR-code, barcode, or other scan-based login mechanism.
- Provides permitted authentication customer authentication methods at virtual currency kiosks.
- Require receipts from transactions at a virtual currency kiosk to include specific details, such as the name and contact information for the owner of the virtual currency kiosk or kiosk operator, the customer's name, the unique identifier of the virtual currency kiosk operator, and any tax collected. The receipt must be in physical written form, unless the customer requests to receive it electronically.
- Require virtual currency kiosk operators to provide, at a minimum, live customer service at all times that the operator's virtual currency kiosks are available for public use via a toll-free number, which must be displayed on the kiosk or its screen.
- Mandate each virtual currency kiosk operator establishes and maintains written anti-fraud policies and compliance policies and procedures.
- Make the virtual currency kiosk operator designate and employ a qualified, full-time compliance officer and a qualified, full-time consumer protection officer, neither of whom can own more than 20% of the virtual currency kiosk operator business.
- Mandate detailed quarterly reports by the virtual currency kiosk operator to the Commissioner detailing the location of each virtual currency kiosk located within the state.
- Require any virtual currency kiosk operator who owns, operates, solicits, markets, advertises, or facilitates virtual currency kiosks in North Carolina to have a money transmitter license under the Money Transmitters Act, Article 16B of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes.
- Set daily transaction limits:
 - \$2,000 for a new virtual currency customer.
 - \$5,000 for an existing virtual currency customer.

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- Allow full refunds if (i) the customer reported the fraudulent nature of the transaction to the Commissioner within 30 days, (ii) the Commissioner determined that the transaction was fraudulent, and (iii) the person was a new virtual currency customer at the time of the transaction.
- Allow refunds of fees imposed by the operator if (i) the customer reported the fraudulent nature of the transaction to the Commissioner within 30 days, (ii) the Commissioner determined that the transaction was fraudulent, and (iii) the person was an existing virtual currency customer at the time of the transaction.
- Allow the cancellation of a transaction, with a full and immediate refund, if cancelled before the transaction is complete. A receipt of the cancelled transaction would also be provided.
- Prohibit the aggregate fees and charges to a customer from exceeding 14% of the dollar equivalent of the virtual currency involved in the transaction or series of transactions.
- Make any violation of this act an unfair trade practice.
- Allow the Commissioner to impose a civil penalty on a virtual currency kiosk operator that violates this article.
- Make it a Class 1 misdemeanor to facilitate or induce a fraudulent virtual currency kiosk transaction.
- Allow local governments the ability to regulate virtual currency kiosks in their jurisdictions through zoning, land-use controls, development regulations, or other ordinances adopted pursuant to Chapter 160D, provided that the ordinances do not conflict with this Act.
- Allow the administrative authority and enforcement provisions of the Money Transmitters Act to apply to virtual currency kiosks.

Section 2 of the bill is a severability clause. Section 3 would require the Commissioner to adopt procedures for determining when a virtual currency transaction is fraudulent and rules to implement the Virtual Currency Kiosk Act no later than December 1, 2026.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Section 3 of the bill is effective when it becomes law. Unless otherwise provided, House Bill 920 would be effective December 1, 2026, and apply to offenses committed on or after that date.