SENATE BILL No. 329

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 24-4.5; IC 28-7-5-28; IC 35-45-7-2.

Synopsis: Supervised loans. Provides that a supervised loan is a consumer loan in which the rate of the loan finance charge exceeds 36% per year (current law specifies 25%). Specifies actions that a supervised lender is prohibited from taking. Repeals current limitations on the charges that a supervised lender may contract for and receive. Specifies limits on fees and charges that a supervised lender may impose to replace the repealed limitations. Provides that a lender may not solicit a supervised loan using a negotiable check, facsimile, or other negotiable instrument that may be used by a consumer to activate a new supervised loan. Makes conforming changes.

Effective: July 1, 2020.

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January 13, 2020, read first time and referred to Committee on Insurance and Financial Institutions.



Second Regular Session of the 121st General Assembly (2020)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2019 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 329

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning trade regulation.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 24-4.5-3-203.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.280-2019
2	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 203.5. Delinquency Charges — (1) With respec
4	to a consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation, the parties may
5	contract for a delinquency charge of not more than:
6	(a) five dollars (\$5) on any installment or minimum payment due
7	that is not paid in full within ten (10) days after its scheduled due
8	date, if installments under the consumer loan, refinancing, or
9	consolidation are due every fourteen (14) days or less;
10	(b) twenty-five dollars (\$25) on any installment or minimum
11	payment due that is not paid in full within ten (10) days after its
12	scheduled due date, if installments under the consumer loan
13	refinancing, or consolidation are due every fifteen (15) days or
14	more; or
15	(c) twenty-five dollars (\$25) on any installment or minimum
16	payment due that is not paid in full within ten (10) days after its
17	scheduled due date, in the case of a consumer loan, refinancing



or consolidation that is payable in a single installment that is due at least thirty (30) days after the consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation is made.

- (2) A delinquency charge under this section may be collected only once on an installment however long it remains in default. With regard to a delinquency charge on consumer loans made under a revolving loan account, the delinquency charge may be applied each month that the payment is less than the minimum required payment on the account. A delinquency charge may be collected any time after it accrues. A delinquency charge may not be collected if the installment has been deferred and a deferral charge (IC 24-4.5-3-204) has been paid or incurred.
- (3) A creditor may not, directly or indirectly, charge or collect a delinquency charge on a payment that:
 - (a) is paid within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date; and
 - (b) is otherwise a full payment of the payment due for the applicable installment period;

if the only delinquency with respect to the consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation is attributable to a delinquency charge assessed on an earlier installment.

- (4) If two (2) or more installments, or parts of two (2) or more installments, of a precomputed loan are in default for ten (10) days or more, the lender may elect to convert the loan from a precomputed loan to a loan in which the finance charge is based on unpaid balances. A lender that makes this election shall make a rebate under the provisions on rebates upon prepayment (IC 24-4.5-3-210) as of the maturity date of the first delinquent installment, and thereafter may make a loan finance charge as authorized by the provisions on loan finance charges for consumer loans (IC 24-4.5-3-201) or supervised loans (IC 24-4.5-3-508). (IC 24-4.5-3-508.1). The amount of the rebate shall not be reduced by the amount of any permitted minimum charge (IC 24-4.5-3-210). Any deferral charges made on installments due at or after the maturity date of the first delinquent installment shall be rebated, and no further deferral charges shall be made.
- (5) If the parties provide by contract for a delinquency charge that is subject to change, the lender shall disclose in the contract that the amount of the delinquency charge is subject to change as allowed by IC 24-4.5-1-106.
- SECTION 2. IC 24-4.5-3-205 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 205. Loan Finance Charge on Refinancing With respect to a consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation, the lender may by agreement with the



debtor refinance the unpaid balance and may contract for and receive a loan finance charge based on the principal resulting from the refinancing at a rate not exceeding that permitted by the provisions on a loan finance charge for consumer loans (IC 24-4.5-3-201) or the provisions on a loan finance charge for supervised loans (IC 24-4.5-3-508), (IC 24-4.5-3-508.1), whichever is appropriate. For the purpose of determining the loan finance charge permitted, the principal resulting from the refinancing comprises the following:

- (1) if the transaction was not precomputed, the total of the unpaid balance and the accrued charges on the date of the refinancing, or, if the transaction was precomputed, the amount which the debtor would have been required to pay upon prepayment pursuant to the provisions on rebate upon prepayment (IC 24-4.5-3-210) on the date of refinancing; and
- (2) appropriate additional charges (IC 24-4.5-3-202), payment of which is deferred.

SECTION 3. IC 24-4.5-3-206 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 206. Loan Finance Charge on Consolidation — (1) If a debtor owes an unpaid balance to a lender with respect to a consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation, and becomes obligated on another consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation with the same lender, the parties may agree to a consolidation resulting in a single schedule of payments. If the previous consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation was not precomputed, the parties may agree to add the unpaid amount of principal and accrued charges on the date of consolidation to the principal with respect to the subsequent loan. If the previous consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation was precomputed, the parties may agree to refinance the unpaid balance pursuant to the provisions on refinancing (IC 24-4.5-3-205) and to consolidate the principal resulting from the refinancing by adding it to the principal with respect to the subsequent loan. In either case the lender may contract for and receive a loan finance charge based on the aggregate principal resulting from the consolidation at a rate not in excess of that permitted by the provisions on loan finance charge for consumer loans (IC 24-4.5-3-201) or the provisions on loan finance charge for supervised loans (24-4.5-3-508), (IC 24-4.5-3-508.1), whichever is appropriate.

(2) The parties may agree to consolidate the unpaid balance of a consumer loan with the unpaid balance of a consumer credit sale. The parties may agree to refinance the previous unpaid balance pursuant to the provisions on refinancing sales (IC 24-4.5-2-205) or the provisions on refinancing loans (IC 24-4.5-3-205), whichever is appropriate, and



to consolidate the amount financed resulting from the refinancing or the principal resulting from the refinancing by adding it to the amount financed or principal with respect to the subsequent sale or loan. The aggregate amount resulting from the consolidation shall be deemed principal, and the creditor may contract for and receive a loan finance charge based on the principal at a rate not in excess of that permitted by the provisions on loan finance charge for consumer loans (IC 24-4.5-3-201) or the provisions on loan finance charge for supervised loans (24-4.5-3-508), (IC 24-4.5-3-508.1), whichever is appropriate.

SECTION 4. IC 24-4.5-3-208 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 208. Advances to Perform Covenants of Debtor. — (1) If the agreement with respect to a consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation contains covenants by the debtor to perform certain duties pertaining to insuring or preserving collateral and if the lender pursuant to the agreement pays for performance of the duties on behalf of the debtor, the lender may add the amounts paid to the debt. Within a reasonable time after advancing any sums, he shall state to the debtor in writing the amount of the sums advanced, any charges with respect to this amount, and any revised payment schedule and, if the duties of the debtor performed by the lender pertain to insurance, a brief description of the insurance paid for by the lender including the type and amount of coverages. No further information need be given.

(2) A loan finance charge may be made for sums advanced pursuant to subsection (1) at a rate not exceeding the rate stated to the debtor pursuant to the provisions on disclosure (Part 3) with respect to the loan, refinancing, or consolidation, except that with respect to a revolving loan account the amount of the advance may be added to the unpaid balance of the debt and the lender may make a loan finance charge not exceeding that permitted by the provisions on loan finance charge for consumer loans (IC 24-4.5-3-201) or for supervised loans (24-4.5-3-508), (IC 24-4.5-3-508.1), whichever is appropriate.

SECTION 5. IC 24-4.5-3-210 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 210. Rebate upon Prepayment. — (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), upon prepayment in full of the unpaid balance of a precomputed consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation, an amount not less than the unearned portion of the loan finance charge calculated according to this section shall be rebated to the debtor. If the rebate otherwise required is less than one dollar (\$1), no rebate need be made.

(2) Upon prepayment in full of a consumer loan, refinancing, or



- consolidation, other than one (1) under a revolving loan account, if the loan finance charge earned is less than any permitted minimum loan finance charge (IC 24-4.5-3-201(6) or IC 24-4.5-3-508(7)) IC 24-4.5-3-508.1(b)) contracted for, whether or not the consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation is precomputed, the lender may collect or retain the minimum loan finance charge, as if earned, not exceeding the loan finance charge contracted for.
- (3) The unearned portion of the loan finance charge is a fraction of the loan finance charge of which the numerator is the sum of the periodic balances scheduled to follow the computational period in which prepayment occurs, and the denominator is the sum of all periodic balances under either the loan agreement or, if the balance owing resulted from a refinancing (IC 24-4.5-3-205) or a consolidation (IC 24-4.5-3-206), under the refinancing agreement or consolidation agreement.

(4) In this section:

- (a) "periodic balance" means the amount scheduled to be outstanding on the last day of a computational period before deducting the payment, if any, scheduled to be made on that day;
- (b) "computation period" means one (1) month if one-half (1/2) or more of the intervals between scheduled payments under the agreement is one (1) month or more, and otherwise means one (1) week;
- (c) the "interval" to the due date of the first scheduled installment or the final scheduled payment date is measured from the date of a loan, refinancing, or consolidation, and includes either the first or last day of the interval; and
- (d) if the interval to the due date of the first scheduled installment does not exceed one (1) month by more than fifteen (15) days when the computational period is one (1) month, or eleven (11) days when the computational period is one (1) week, the interval shall be considered as one (1) computational period.
- (5) This subsection applies only if the schedule of payments is not regular.
 - (a) If the computational period is one (1) month and:
 - (i) if the number of days in the interval to the due date of the first scheduled installment is less than one (1) month by more than five (5) days, or more than one (1) month by more than five (5) but not more than fifteen (15) days, the unearned loan finance charge shall be increased by an adjustment for each day by which the interval is less than one (1) month and, at the option of the lender, may be reduced by an adjustment for each



1	day by which the interval is more than one (1) month; the
2	adjustment for each day shall be one-thirtieth (1/30) of that
3	part of the loan finance charge earned in the computational
4	period prior to the due date of the first scheduled installment
5	assuming that period to be one (1) month; and
6	(ii) if the interval to the final scheduled payment date is a
7	number of computational periods plus an additional number of
8	days less than a full month, the additional number of days shall
9	be considered a computational period only if sixteen (16) days
10	or more. This subparagraph applies whether or not
11	subparagraph (i) applies.
12	(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), if the computational period is
13	one (1) month, the number of days in the interval to the due date
14	of the first installment exceeds one (1) month by not more than
15	fifteen (15) days, and the schedule of payments is otherwise
16	regular, the lender, at the lender's option, may exclude the extra
17	days and the charge for the extra days in computing the unearned
18	loan finance charge; but if the lender does so and a rebate is
19	required before the due date of the first scheduled installment, the
20	lender shall compute the earned charge for each elapsed day as
21	one-thirtieth $(1/30)$ of the amount the earned charge would have
22	been if the first interval had been one (1) month.
23	(c) If the computational period is one (1) week and:
24	(i) if the number of days in the interval to the due date of the
25	first scheduled installment is less than five (5) days, or more
26	than nine (9) days, but not more than eleven (11) days, the
27	unearned loan finance charge shall be increased by an
28	adjustment for each day by which the interval is less than
29	seven (7) days and, at the option of the lender, may be reduced
30	by an adjustment for each day by which the interval is more
31	than seven (7) days; the adjustment for each day shall be
32	one-seventh $(1/7)$ of that part of the loan finance charge earned
33	in the computational period prior to the due date of the first
34	scheduled installment, assuming that period to be one (1)
35	week; and
36	(ii) if the interval to the final scheduled payment date is a
37	number of computational periods plus an additional number of
38	days less than a full week, the additional number of days shall
39	be considered a computational period only if five (5) days or
40	more. This subparagraph applies whether or not subparagraph
41	(i) applies.
42	(6) If a deferral (IC 24-4.5-3-204) has been agreed to, the unearned



portion of the loan finance charge shall be computed without regard to
the deferral. The amount of deferral charge earned at the date of
prepayment shall also be calculated. If the deferral charge earned is
less than the deferral charge paid, the difference shall be added to the
unearned portion of the loan finance charge. If any part of a deferral
charge has been earned but has not been paid, that part shall be
subtracted from the unearned portion of the loan finance charge or shall
be added to the unpaid balance.

- (7) This section does not preclude the collection or retention by the lender of delinquency charges (IC 24-4.5-3-203, repealed in 1994).
- (8) If the maturity is accelerated for any reason and judgment is obtained, the debtor is entitled to the same rebate as if payment had been made on the date judgment is entered.
- (9) Upon prepayment in full of a consumer loan by the proceeds of consumer credit insurance (IC 24-4.5-4-103), the debtor or the debtor's estate shall pay the same loan finance charge or receive the same rebate as though the debtor had prepaid the agreement on the date the proceeds of the insurance are paid to the lender, but no later than ten (10) business days after satisfactory proof of loss is furnished to the lender. This subsection applies whether or not the loan is precomputed.
- (10) Upon prepayment in full of a transaction with a term of more than sixty-one (61) months, the unearned loan finance charge shall be computed by applying the disclosed annual percentage rate that would yield the loan finance charge originally contracted for to the unpaid balances of the amount financed for the full computational periods following the prepayment, as originally scheduled or as deferred.

SECTION 6. IC 24-4.5-3-501, AS AMENDED BY P.L.91-2013, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 501. Definitions:

- (1) "Supervised loan" means a consumer loan in which the rate of the loan finance charge exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) thirty-six percent (36%) per year as determined according to the provisions on loan finance charge for consumer loans in section 201 of this chapter.
- (2) "Supervised lender" means a person authorized to make or take assignments of supervised loans.

SECTION 7. IC 24-4.5-3-501.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: **Sec. 501.1.** A supervised lender is prohibited from making or taking assignment of any supervised loan that contains:

- (1) a security interest in collateral of any kind;
- (2) charges or fees in connection with insurance permitted



1	under IC 24-4.5-4;
2	(3) a minimum loan term of fewer than six (6) months;
3	(4) a maximum term of greater than twenty-four (24) months;
4	(5) a maximum principal loan amount greater than two
5	thousand dollars (\$2,000); or
6	(6) a charge or other fee that is not allowed by section 508.1 of
7	this chapter.
8	SECTION 8. IC 24-4.5-3-508 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
9	1, 2020]. Sec. 508. Loan Finance Charge for Supervised Loans — (1)
10	With respect to a supervised loan, including a loan pursuant to a
11	revolving loan account, a supervised lender may contract for and
12	receive a loan finance charge not exceeding that permitted by this
13	section.
14	(2) The loan finance charge, calculated according to the actuarial
15	method, may not exceed the equivalent of the greater of:
16	(a) the total of:
17	(i) thirty-six percent (36%) per year on that part of the unpaid
18	balances of the principal which is two thousand dollars
19	(\$2,000) or less;
20	(ii) twenty-one percent (21%) per year on that part of the
21	unpaid balances of the principal which is more than two
22	thousand dollars (\$2,000) but does not exceed four thousand
23	dollars (\$4,000); and
24	(iii) fifteen percent (15%) per year on that part of the unpaid
25	balances of the principal which is more than four thousand
26	dollars (\$4,000); or
27	(b) twenty-five percent (25%) per year on the unpaid balances of
28	the principal.
29	(3) This section does not limit or restrict the manner of contracting
30	for the loan finance charge, whether by way of add-on, discount, or
31	otherwise, so long as the rate of the loan finance charge does not
32	exceed that permitted by this section. If the loan is precomputed:
33	(a) the loan finance charge may be calculated on the assumption
34	that all scheduled payments will be made when due; and
35	(b) the effect of prepayment is governed by the provisions on
36	rebate upon prepayment in section 210 of this chapter.
37	(4) The term of a loan for the purposes of this section commences
38	on the date the loan is made. Differences in the lengths of months are
39	disregarded, and a day may be counted as one-thirtieth (1/30) of a
40	month. Subject to classifications and differentiations the lender may
41	reasonably establish, a part of a month in excess of fifteen (15) days
42	may be treated as a full month if periods of fifteen (15) days or less are
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1	disregarded and that procedure is not consistently used to obtain a
2	greater yield than would otherwise be permitted.
3	(5) Subject to classifications and differentiations the lender may
4	reasonably establish, the lender may make the same loan finance
5	charge on all principal amounts within a specified range. A loan
6	finance charge does not violate subsection (2) if:
7	(a) when applied to the median amount within each range, it does
8	not exceed the maximum permitted in subsection (2); and
9	(b) when applied to the lowest amount within each range, it does
10	not produce a rate of loan finance charge exceeding the rate
11	calculated according to paragraph (a) by more than eight percent
12	(8%) of the rate calculated according to paragraph (a).
13	(6) The amounts of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) and four thousand
14	dollars (\$4,000) in subsection (2) and thirty dollars (\$30) in subsection
15	(7) are subject to change pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of
16	dollar amounts (IC 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding
17	IC 24-4.5-1-106(1), for the adjustment of the amount of thirty dollars
18	(\$30), the Reference Base Index to be used is the Index for October
19	1992. Notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-106(1), for the adjustment of the
20	amounts of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) and four thousand dollars
21	(\$4,000), the Reference Base Index to be used is the Index for October
22	2012.
23	(7) With respect to a supervised loan not made pursuant to a
24	revolving loan account, the lender may contract for and receive a
25	minimum loan finance charge of not more than thirty dollars (\$30). The
26	minimum loan finance charge allowed under this subsection may be
27	imposed only if the lender does not assess a nonrefundable prepaid
28	finance charge under subsection (8) and:
29	(a) the debtor prepays in full a consumer loan, refinancing, or
30	consolidation, regardless of whether the loan, refinancing, or
31	consolidation is precomputed;
32	(b) the loan, refinancing, or consolidation prepaid by the debtor
33	is subject to a loan finance charge that:
34	(i) is contracted for by the parties; and
35	(ii) does not exceed the rate prescribed in subsection (2); and
36	(c) the loan finance charge earned at the time of prepayment is
37	less than the minimum loan finance charge contracted for under
38	this subsection.
39	(8) Except as provided in subsection (7), in addition to the loan
40	finance charge provided for in this section and to any other charges and
41	fees permitted by this chapter, the lender may contract for and receive
42	a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge of not more than fifty dollars



1	(\$50).
2	(9) The nonrefundable prepaid finance charge provided for in
3	subsection (8) is not subject to refund or rebate.
4	(10) Notwithstanding subsections (8) and (9), in the case of a
5	supervised loan that is not secured by an interest in land, if a lender
6	retains any part of a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge charged on
7	a loan that is paid in full by a new loan from the same lender, the
8	following apply:
9	(a) If the loan is paid in full by the new loan within three (3)
10	months after the date of the prior loan, the lender may not charge
11	a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge on the new loan, or, in the
12	case of a revolving loan, on the increased credit line.
13	(b) The lender may not assess more than two (2) nonrefundable
14	prepaid finance charges in any twelve (12) month period.
15	(11) In the case of a supervised loan that is secured by an interest in
16	land, this section does not prohibit a lender from contracting for and
17	receiving a fee for preparing deeds, mortgages, reconveyances, and
18	similar documents under section 202(1)(d)(ii) of this chapter, in
19	addition to the nonrefundable prepaid finance charge provided for in
20	subsection (8).
21	SECTION 9. IC 24-4.5-3-508.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
22	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
23	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 508.1. (a) With respect to a
24	supervised loan, a supervised lender may contract for and receive
25	the following fees and charges in lieu of the loan finance charges
26	permitted under section 201 of this chapter, and any additional
27	charges permitted under section 202 of this chapter, by charging
28	the following amounts:
29	(1) On any loan with a principal amount of not more than one
30	hundred fifty dollars (\$150), an acquisition charge for making
31	the loan may be added at the ratio of five dollars and fifty
32	cents (\$5.50) for each twenty-five dollars (\$25) of principal.
33	(2) On any loan with a principal amount of at least one
34	hundred fifty dollars and one cent (\$150.01), but not more
35	than two hundred dollars (\$200), an acquisition charge for
36	making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth (1/10) of the
37	amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment
38	account handling charge of not more than fifteen dollars (\$15)
39	per month is allowed.
40	(3) On any loan with a principal amount of at least two
41	hundred dollars and one cent (\$200.01), but not more than

three hundred fifty dollars (\$350), an acquisition charge for



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1	making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth (1/10) of the
2	amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment
3	account handling charge of not more than seventeen dollars
4	and fifty cents (\$17.50) per month is allowed.
5	(4) On any loan with a principal amount of at least three
6	hundred fifty dollars and one cent (\$350.01), but not more
7	than five hundred dollars (\$500), an acquisition charge for
8	making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth (1/10) of the
9	amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment
10	account handling charge of not more than twenty dollars
11	(\$20) per month is allowed.
12	(5) On any loan with a principal amount of at least five
13	hundred dollars and one cent (\$500.01), but not more than
14	seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750), an acquisition charge for
15	making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth (1/10) of the
16	amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment
17	account handling charge of not more than twenty-five dollars
18	(\$25) per month is allowed.
19	(6) On any loan with a principal amount of at least seven
20	hundred fifty dollars and one cent (\$750.01), but not more
21	than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), an acquisition charge for
22	making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth (1/10) of the
23	amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment
24	account handling charge of not more than thirty dollars (\$30)
25	per month is allowed.
26	(7) A supervised lender may charge a delinquency fee of not
27	more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) on any installment that is
28	not paid in full within ten (10) days after its scheduled due
29	date. A delinquency charge imposed under this subsection
30	may be collected only once on an installment however long it
31	remains in default. A delinquency charge may be collected
32	any time after it accrues. A delinquency charge may not be
33	collected if the installment has been deferred and a deferral
34	charge has been paid or incurred. A creditor may not, directly
35	or indirectly, charge or collect a delinquency charge on a
36	payment that is:
37	(A) paid within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date;
38	and
39	(B) otherwise a full payment of the payment due for the
40	applicable installment period;
41	if the only delinquency with respect to the consumer loan,

refinancing, or consolidation is attributable to a delinquency



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1	charge assessed on an earlier installment.
2	(8) A supervised lender may charge a fee of not more than
3	twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each returned payment by a bank
4	or other depository institution of a dishonored check,
5	electronic funds transfer, negotiable order of withdrawal, or
6	share draft issued by the debtor.
7	(9) A supervised lender may charge a deferral fee if the
8	parties before or after default agree in writing to a deferral of
9	all or part of one (1) or more unpaid installments, and the
10	lender may make and collect a charge not exceeding the rate
11	previously stated to the debtor pursuant to the provisions on
12	disclosure (Part 3) applied to the amount or amounts deferred
13	for the period of deferral calculated without regard to
14	difference in the lengths of months, but proportionally for a
15	part of a month, counting each day as one-thirtieth (1/30) of
16	a month. A deferral charge may be collected at the time it is
17	assessed or at any time thereafter. The parties may agree in
18	writing at the time of a precomputed supervised loan,
19	refinancing, or consolidation that if an installment is not paid
20	within ten (10) days after its due date, the lender may
21	unilaterally grant a deferral and make charges as provided in
22	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
23	this subsection. No deferral charge may be made for a period
24	after the date that the lender elects to accelerate the maturity
25	of the agreement. A delinquency charge made by the lender
	on an installment may not be retained if a deferral charge is
26 27	made pursuant to this section with respect to the period of
	delinquency.
28	(10) A supervised lender may charge a fee of not more than
29	ten dollars (\$10) for an optional expedited payment service,
30	subject to the following:
31	(A) The charge may be assessed only upon request by the
32	consumer to use the expedited payment service.
33	(B) The amount of the charge must be disclosed to the
34	consumer at the time of the consumer's request to use the
35	expedited payment service.
36	(C) The consumer must be informed that the consumer
37	retains the option to make a payment by traditional means.
38	(D) The charge may not be established in advance, through
39	any agreement with the consumer, as the expected method
40	of payment.
41	(b) Except as otherwise provided, an acquisition charge

authorized by this section is considered earned at the time a loan



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is made and is not subject to refund. If a loan made under this section is prepaid in full, refinanced, or consolidated within the first sixty (60) days, the acquisition charge authorized by this section:

- (1) is not fully earned at the time the loan is made; and
- (2) must be refunded pro rata at the rate of one-sixtieth (1/60) of the acquisition charge for each day from the date of the prepayment, refinancing, or consolidation to the sixtieth day of the loan.

On the prepayment of a loan made under this section not refinanced or consolidated, any unearned installment account handling charge must be refunded pro rata at the rate of one-thirtieth (1/30) based on the date of prepayment.

- (c) Loans made under this section may be refinanced or consolidated according to the provisions of this section, notwithstanding anything in this chapter to the contrary. When a loan made under this section is refinanced or consolidated, installment account handling charges on the loans being refinanced or consolidated must be refunded as of the date of refinancing or consolidation. For the purpose of determining the amount of acquisition and installment account handling charges permitted in relation to the refinancing or the consolidation of loans made under this section, the principal resulting from the refinancing or consolidation is the total of the unpaid balances of the principal of the loans being refinanced or consolidated, plus any new money advanced, and any delinquency or deferral charges if due and unpaid, less any unearned acquisition and installment account handling charges imposed in connection with loans being refinanced or consolidated.
- (d) Fees and charges made in compliance with this section are exempt from IC 35-45-7.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a supervised loan may not contain fees and charges that exceed ninety-nine percent (99%) per year as determined according to the provisions on loan finance charge for consumer loans in section 201 of this chapter.

SECTION 10. IC 24-4.5-3-509 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 509. Use of Multiple Agreements. — With respect to a consumer loan, no lender may permit any person, or husband and wife, to become obligated in any way under more than one loan agreement with the lender or with a person related to the lender, with intent to obtain a higher rate of loan finance fee or



charge than would otherwise be permitted by the provisions on loan finance charge fees and charges for supervised loans (IC 24-4.5-3-508) (section 508.1 of this chapter) or to avoid disclosure of an annual percentage rate pursuant to the provisions on disclosure (Part 3). The excess amount of loan finance any fee or charge provided for in agreements in violation of this section is an excess charge for the purposes of the provisions on effect of violations on rights of parties (IC 24-4.5-5-202) and the provisions on civil actions by the department (IC 24-4.5-6-113).

SECTION 11. IC 24-4.5-3-510 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]. Sec. 510. Restrictions on Interest in Land as Security — (1) With respect to a supervised loan in which the principal is four thousand dollars (\$4,000) or less, a lender may not contract for an interest in land as security. A security interest taken in violation of this section is void.

(2) The amount of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) in subsection (1) is subject to change pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (IC 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base Index to be used under this subsection is the Index for October 2012.

SECTION 12. IC 24-4.5-3-511 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]. Sec. 511. Regular Schedule of Payments; Maximum Loan Term — (1) Supervised loans not made pursuant to a revolving loan account and in which the principal is four thousand dollars (\$4,000) or less are payable in a single instalment or shall be scheduled to be payable in substantially equal instalments that are payable at equal periodic intervals, except to the extent that the schedule of payments is adjusted to the seasonal or irregular income of the debtor; and:

- (a) over a period of not more than thirty-seven (37) months if the principal is more than three hundred dollars (\$300); or
- (b) over a period of not more than twenty-five (25) months if the principal is three hundred dollars (\$300) or less.
- (2) The amounts of three hundred dollars (\$300) and four thousand dollars (\$4,000) in subsection (1) are subject to change pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (IC 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base Index to be used with respect to the amount of:
 - (a) three hundred dollars (\$300) is the Index for October 1992; and
- (b) four thousand dollars (\$4,000) is the Index for October 2012. SECTION 13. IC 24-4.5-3-606 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 606. (1) In addition to



any disclosures otherwise provided by law, a lender soliciting loans using a negotiable check, facsimile, or other negotiable instrument that may be used by a consumer to activate a new loan shall disclose the following:

"This is a solicitation for a loan. Read the enclosed disclosures before signing this agreement."

This notice shall be printed in at least ten point type and shall appear conspicuously on the offer.

- (2) If a negotiable check, a facsimile, or another instrument is stolen or incorrectly received by someone other than the intended payee and the instrument is fraudulently cashed, the consumer who was the intended payee is not liable for the loan obligation.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, a lender may not solicit a supervised loan using a negotiable check, facsimile, or other negotiable instrument that may be used by a consumer to activate a new supervised loan.

SECTION 14. IC 24-4.5-4-107, AS AMENDED BY P.L.141-2005, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 107. Maximum Charge by Creditor for Insurance - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), if a creditor contracts for or receives a separate charge for insurance, the amount charged to the debtor for the insurance may not exceed the premium to be charged by the insurer, as computed at the time the charge to the debtor is determined, conforming to any rate filings required by law and made by the insurer with the Insurance Commissioner.

- (2) A creditor who provides consumer credit insurance in relation to a revolving charge account (IC 24-4.5-2-108) or revolving loan account (IC 24-4.5-3-108) may calculate the charge to the debtor in each billing cycle by applying the current premium rate to:
 - (a) the average daily unpaid balance of the debt in the cycle;
- (b) the unpaid balance of the debt or a median amount within a specified range of unpaid balances of debt on approximately the same day of the cycle. The day of the cycle need not be the day used in calculating the credit service charge (IC 24-4.5-2-207) or loan finance charge (IC 24-4.5-3-201 and IC 24-4.5-3-508.1), but the specified range shall be the range used for that purpose;
- (c) the unpaid balances of principal calculated according to the actuarial method; or
 - (d) the amount of the insurance benefit for the cycle.

SECTION 15. IC 24-4.5-5-202 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 202. Effect of Violations on Rights of Parties — (1) If a creditor has violated the



provision of this Article applying to limitations on the schedule of payments or the loan term for supervised loans (IC 24-4.5-3-511), (IC 24-4.5-3-501.1), the debtor is not obligated to pay the loan finance charge, any fees or charges in connection with the loan and has a right to recover from the person violating this Article or from an assignee of that person's rights who undertakes direct collection of payments or enforcement of rights arising from the debt a penalty in an amount determined by the court not in excess of three times the amount of the loan finance charge. No action pursuant to this subsection may be brought more than one (1) year after the due date of the last scheduled payment of the agreement with respect to which the violation occurred.

- (2) If a creditor has violated the provisions of this Article applying to authority to make consumer loans (IC 24-4.5-3-502), the loan is void and the debtor is not obligated to pay either the principal or loan finance charge. If the debtor has paid any part of the principal or of the loan finance charge, the debtor has a right to recover the payment from the person violating this Article or from an assignee of that person's rights who undertakes direct collection of payments or enforcement of rights arising from the debt. With respect to violations arising from loans made pursuant to revolving loan accounts, no action pursuant to this subsection may be brought more than two (2) years after the violation occurred. With respect to violations arising from other loans, no action pursuant to this subsection may be brought more than one (1) year after the due date of the last scheduled payment of the agreement pursuant to which the charge was paid.
- (3) A debtor is not obligated to pay a charge in excess of that allowed by this Article, and if the debtor has paid an excess charge the debtor has a right to a refund. A refund may be made by reducing the debtor's obligation by the amount of the excess charge. If the debtor has paid an amount in excess of the lawful obligation under the agreement, the debtor may recover the excess amount from the person who made the excess charge or from an assignee of that person's rights who undertakes direct collection of payments from or enforcement of rights against debtors arising from the debt.
- (4) If a debtor is entitled to a refund and a person liable to the debtor refuses to make a refund within a reasonable time after demand, the debtor may recover from that person a penalty in an amount determined by a court not exceeding the greater of either the amount of the credit service or loan finance charge or ten (10) times the amount of the excess charge. If the creditor has made an excess charge in deliberate violation of or in reckless disregard for this Article, the penalty may be



recovered even though the creditor has refunded the excess charge. No penalty pursuant to this subsection may be recovered if a court has ordered a similar penalty assessed against the same person in a civil action by the department (IC 24-4.5-6-113). With respect to excess charges arising from sales made pursuant to revolving charge accounts or from loans made pursuant to revolving loan accounts, no action pursuant to this subsection may be brought more than two (2) years after the time the excess charge was made. With respect to excess charges arising from other consumer credit sales or consumer loans, no action pursuant to this subsection may be brought more than one (1) year after the due date of the last scheduled payment of the agreement pursuant to which the charge was made.

- (5) Except as otherwise provided, no violation of this Article impairs rights on a debt.
- (6) If an employer discharges an employee in violation of the provisions prohibiting discharge (IC 24-4.5-5-106), the employee may within six (6) months bring a civil action for recovery of wages lost as a result of the violation and for an order requiring the reinstatement of the employee. Damages recoverable shall not exceed lost wages for six (6) weeks.
- (7) If the creditor establishes by a preponderance of evidence that a violation is unintentional or the result of a bona fide error, no liability is imposed under subsections (1), (2), and (4) and the validity of the transaction is not affected.
- (8) In any case in which it is found that a creditor has violated this Article, the court may award reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the debtor.
- (9) The department may act on behalf of a debtor to enforce the debtor's rights under this section against a creditor who is licensed or registered with the department or is required to be licensed or registered with the department.

SECTION 16. IC 24-4.5-7-102, AS AMENDED BY P.L.69-2018, SECTION 25, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 102. (1) Except as otherwise provided, all provisions of this article applying to consumer loans, including IC 24-4.5-3-502.2, apply to small loans, as defined in this chapter.

- (2) Subject to subsection (7), a person may not regularly engage in Indiana in any of the following actions unless the department first issues to the person a license under this chapter:
 - (a) The making of small loans.
 - (b) Taking assignments of small loans.
 - (c) Undertaking the direct collection of payments from or the



1	enforcement of rights against debtors arising from small loans.
2	(3) Subject to subsection (4), a person that seeks licensure under
3	this chapter:
4	(a) shall apply to the department for a license in the form and
5	manner prescribed by the department; and
6	(b) is subject to the same licensure requirements and procedures
7	as an applicant for a license to make consumer loans (other than
8	mortgage transactions) under IC 24-4.5-3-502.
9	(4) A person that seeks to make, take assignments of, or undertake
0	the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights
1	against debtors arising from both:
2	(a) small loans under this chapter; and
3	(b) consumer loans (other than mortgage transactions) that are not
4	small loans;
5	must obtain a separate license from the department for each type of
6	loan, as described in IC 24-4.5-3-502(5).
7	(5) This chapter applies to:
8	(a) a lender;
9	(b) a bank, savings association, credit union, or other state or
20	federally regulated financial institution except those that are
1	specifically exempt regarding limitations on interest rates and
22 23 24 25 26	fees; or
23	(c) a person, if the department determines that a transaction is:
4	(i) in substance a disguised loan; or
25	(ii) the application of subterfuge for the purpose of avoiding
6	this chapter.
27	(6) A loan that:
28	(a) does not qualify as a small loan under section 104 of this
9	chapter;
0	(b) is for a term shorter than that specified in section 401(1) of
1	this chapter; or
2	(c) is made in violation of section 201, 401, 402, 404, or 410 of
3	this chapter;
4	is subject to this article. The department may conform the loan finance
5	charge for a loan described in this subsection to the limitations set forth
6	in IC 24-4.5-3-508(2). IC 24-4.5-3-508.1.
7	(7) Notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-301.5, for purposes of subsection
8	(2), a person "regularly engages" in any of the activities described in
9	subsection (2) with respect to a small loan if the person:
0	(a) performed any of the activities described in subsection (2)
1	with respect to a small loan at least one (1) time in the preceding
-2	calendar year; or



(b) performs or will perform any of the activities described in subsection (2) with respect to a small loan at least one (1) time in the current calendar year if the person did not perform any of the activities described in subsection (2) with respect to a small loan at least one (1) time in the preceding calendar year.

SECTION 17. IC 24-4.5-7-411 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 411. Finance charges made in compliance with this chapter are exempt from IC 24-4.5-3-508 IC 24-4.5-3-508.1 and IC 35-45-7.

SECTION 18. IC 28-7-5-28 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 28. (a) The maximum rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers shall be the same as the maximum loan finance charge for supervised lenders under IC 24-4.5-3-508(2). IC 24-4.5-3-508.1. For purposes of this subsection:

- (1) the term of a loan commences on the date on which the loan is made;
- (2) differences in lengths of months are disregarded; and
- (3) each day is counted as one-thirtieth (1/30) of a month.

The minimum term of a loan made by a pawnbroker is one (1) month. However, on loans paid in full within the first month, the pawnbroker may charge one (1) month's interest.

- (b) Interest shall not be deducted in advance, neither shall the pawnbroker induce or permit any borrower to split up or divide any loan or loans for the purpose of evading any provisions of this chapter.
- (c) If a pawnbroker charges or receives interest in excess of that provided in this section, or makes any charges not authorized by this chapter, the pawnbroker shall forfeit principal and interest and return the pledge upon demand of the pledger and surrender of the pawn ticket without the principal or interest. If such excessive or unauthorized charges have been paid by the pledger, the pledger may recover the same, including the principal if paid, in a civil action against the pawnbroker.

SECTION 19. IC 35-45-7-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013, SECTION 536, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 2. A person who, in exchange for the loan of any property, knowingly or intentionally receives or contracts to receive from another person any consideration, at a rate greater than two (2) times the rate specified in IC 24-4.5-3-508(2)(a)(i), IC 24-4.5-3-501(1) commits loansharking, a Level 6 felony. However, loansharking is a Level 5 felony if force or the threat of force is used to collect or to attempt to collect any of the property loaned or any of the consideration for the loan.

