## 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 Specifies limits on fees and charges that a supervised lender may impose to replace the repealed limitations.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.

> Zay

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 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 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:

SECTION 1. IC 24-4.5-3-203.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.280-2019, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 203.5. Delinquency Charges - (1) With respect to a consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation, the parties may contract for a delinquency charge of not more than:
(a) five dollars (\$5) on any installment or minimum payment due that is not paid in full within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date, if installments under the consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation are due every fourteen (14) days or less;
(b) twenty-five dollars ( $\$ 25$ ) on any installment or minimum payment due that is not paid in full within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date, if installments under the consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation are due every fifteen (15) days or more; or
(c) twenty-five dollars ( $\$ 25$ ) on any installment or minimum payment due that is not paid in full within ten (10) days after its 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 他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
day by which the interval is more than one (1) month; the adjustment for each day shall be one-thirtieth $(1 / 30)$ of that part of the loan finance charge earned in the computational period prior to the due date of the first scheduled installment assuming that period to be one (1) month; and (ii) if the interval to the final scheduled payment date is a number of computational periods plus an additional number of days less than a full month, the additional number of days shall be considered a computational period only if sixteen (16) days or more. This subparagraph applies whether or not subparagraph (i) applies.
(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), if the computational period is one (1) month, the number of days in the interval to the due date of the first installment exceeds one (1) month by not more than fifteen (15) days, and the schedule of payments is otherwise regular, the lender, at the lender's option, may exclude the extra days and the charge for the extra days in computing the unearned loan finance charge; but if the lender does so and a rebate is required before the due date of the first scheduled installment, the lender shall compute the earned charge for each elapsed day as one-thirtieth $(1 / 30)$ of the amount the earned charge would have been if the first interval had been one (1) month.
(c) If the computational period is one (1) week and:
(i) if the number of days in the interval to the due date of the first scheduled installment is less than five (5) days, or more than nine (9) days, but not more than eleven (11) days, the unearned loan finance charge shall be increased by an adjustment for each day by which the interval is less than seven (7) days and, at the option of the lender, may be reduced by an adjustment for each day by which the interval is more than seven (7) days; the adjustment for each day shall be one-seventh (1/7) of that part of the loan finance charge earned in the computational period prior to the due date of the first scheduled installment, assuming that period to be one (1) week; and
(ii) if the interval to the final scheduled payment date is a number of computational periods plus an additional number of days less than a full week, the additional number of days shall be considered a computational period only if five (5) days or more. This subparagraph applies whether or not subparagraph (i) applies.
(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 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
under IC 24-4.5-4;
(3) a minimum loan term of fewer than six (6) months;
(4) a maximum term of greater than twenty-four (24) months;
(5) a maximum principal loan amount greater than two thousand dollars ( $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 0 0 0 \text { ); or }}$
(6) a charge or other fee that is not allowed by section 508.1 of this chapter.
SECTION 8. IC 24-4.5-3-508 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]. See. 508. Loan Finanee Charge for Supervised boans - (1) With respeet to a supervised loan, ineluding a loan pursuant to a revolving loan aceount, a supervised lender may eontraet for and reeeive a loan finanee eharge not exeeeding that permitted by this section.
(2) The loan finance eharge, ealeulated aceording to the aetuariat method, may not exeeed the equivalent of the greater of:
(a) the totat of.
(i) thirty-six pereent (36\%) per year on that part of the tmpaid balanees of the primeipat whieh is tho thousand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ or less;
(iii) twenty-one pereent ( $21 \%$ ) per year ont that part of the umpaid balanees of the primeipat whieht is more than two thousand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ but does not exeeed four thousand dollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ), and
(iiii) fifteen pereent ( $15 \%$ ) per year on that part of the unpaidt balanees of the prineipat whieh is more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000); or
(b) twenty-five pereent (25\%) per year on the unpaid balanees of the primeipat.
(3) This section toes not timit or restriet the manner of eontracting for the loan finanee eharge, whether by way of add-on, diseount, or otherwise, so long as the rate of the loan finance eharge does not exeeed that permitted by this section. If the foan is preeomputed.
(a) the loan finanee eharge may be ealeulated on the assumption that all seheduled payments will be made when due, and
(b) the effeet of prepayment is governed by the provisions on rebate thpon prepayment in seetion 210 of this ehapter.
(4) The term of a loan for the purposes of this section eonmenees on the date the loan is made. Bifferenees in the lengths of months are disregarded, and a day may be eotnted as ene-thintieth ( $1 / 30$ ) of a month. Subject to elassifieations and differentiations the tender may reasonably establisht, a part of a montht in exeess of fifteen (15) days may be treated as a full month if periods of fifteen (15) days or less are
disregarded and that procedture is not eonsistently used to obtaint a greater yiedd than would otherwise be permitted.
(5) Subjeet to elassiffieations and differentiations the lender may reasonably establish, the tender may make the same loan finance eharge on alt primeipat amounts withint a speciffect range. A foam finance eharge toes not violate subsection (2) if.
(a) when applied to the median amount within each range, it does not exeeed the maximum pernitted in subsection (2), and
(b) when applied to the lowest amount within each range, it toes not produce a rate of loan finance eharge execeding the rate ealeulated aecording to paragraph (a) by more than eight pereent $(8 \%)$ of the rate ealeulated aceording to paragraph (a).
(6) The amounts of two thousand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ and four thousand dollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ) int subsection (2) and thinty tollars ( $\$ 30$ ) in subsection (7) are subject to ehange pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of tollar amounts (IG 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding Ю 24-4.5-1-106(1), for the adjustment of the amount of thinty tollars ( $\$ 30$ ), the Reference Base findex to be used is the Inder for Oetober 1992. Notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-106(1), for the adjustment of the amounts of two thousand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ and four thousand dollars $(\$ 4,000)$, the Reference Base midex to be used is the findex for Oetober 2012.
(7) With respect to a supervised loan not made pursuant to a revolving loan account, the tender may eontract for and receive a minimum loan finance eharge of not more than thinty dollars (\$30). The minimum loan finanee eharge allowed under this subsection may be imposed only if the lender does not assess a nonreftudable prepaid finance eharge under subsection ( 8 ) and:
(a) the debtor prepays in full a eonstmer loan, refinaneing, or eonsolidation, regardless of whether the loan, refinaneing, or eonsolidation is preeomputed,
(b) the loan, refinancing, or eonsolidation prepaid by the debtor is subject to a loan finance eharge that:
(i) is eontracted for by the parties, and
(iii) does not exeeed the rate prescribed in subsection (2); and (e) the loan finance eharge earned at the time of prepayment is tess than the minimum loan finanee eharge eontracted for under this subseetion.
(8) Exeept as provided in subsection (7), in addition to the loan finance eharge provided for in this seetion and to any other eharges and fees permitted by this ehapter, the lender may eontract for and reeeive a nomrefundable prepaid finanee eharge of not more than fifty dollars
(\$50).
(9) The nomrefundable prepaid finance eharge provided for int subsection (8) is not subject to refund or rebate.
(10) Notwithstanding subsections (8) and (9), in the ease of a supervised toan that is not seeured by an interest int fand, if a tender retains anty part of a nomrefundable prepaid fintanee eharge eharged on a loan that is paid in full by a new loan from the same lender, the following apply.
(a) If the loan is paid int full by the new loan withint three (3) monthr after the tate of the prior loan, the tender may not eharge a nonrefundable prepaid finanee eharge on the new loan, or, in the ease of a revolving loan, on the increased eredit line.
(b) The tender may not assess more than two (2) nomrefundable prepaid finanee eharges in any twelve ( 12 ) month period.
(11) fn the ease of a supervised loan that is seeured by an interest in land, this section does not prohibit a tender from eontracting for and reeeiving a fee for preparing deeds, mortgages, reeonveyanees, and similar toemments tunder seetion $202(1)$ (d)(iii) of this ehapter, in addition to the nonrefundable prepaid finanee eharge provided for in subsection (8).

SECTION 9. IC 24-4.5-3-508.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 508.1. (a) With respect to a supervised loan, a supervised lender may contract for and receive the following fees and charges in lieu of the loan finance charges permitted under section 201 of this chapter, and any additional charges permitted under section 202 of this chapter, by charging the following amounts:
(1) On any loan with a principal amount of not more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), an acquisition charge for making the loan may be added at the ratio of five dollars and fifty cents ( $\mathbf{\$ 5 . 5 0}$ ) for each twenty-five dollars ( $\$ 25$ ) of principal.
(2) On any loan with a principal amount of at least one hundred fifty dollars and one cent ( $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 0 . 0 1 )}$, but not more than two hundred dollars (\$200), an acquisition charge for making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth $(1 / 10)$ of the amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment account handling charge of not more than fifteen dollars (\$15) per month is allowed.
(3) On any loan with a principal amount of at least two hundred dollars and one cent $\mathbf{( \$ 2 0 0 . 0 1 )}$, but not more than three hundred fifty dollars ( $\mathbf{\$ 3 5 0}$ ), an acquisition charge for
making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth $(1 / 10)$ of the amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment account handling charge of not more than seventeen dollars and fifty cents $\mathbf{( \$ 1 7 . 5 0}$ ) per month is allowed.
(4) On any loan with a principal amount of at least three hundred fifty dollars and one cent ( $\$ 350.01$ ), but not more than five hundred dollars ( $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 0}$ ), an acquisition charge for making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth $(1 / 10)$ of the amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment account handling charge of not more than twenty dollars (\$20) per month is allowed.
(5) On any loan with a principal amount of at least five hundred dollars and one cent $(\$ 500.01)$, but not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750), an acquisition charge for making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth $(1 / 10)$ of the amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment account handling charge of not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month is allowed.
(6) On any loan with a principal amount of at least seven hundred fifty dollars and one cent ( $\$ 750.01$ ), but not more than two thousand dollars $(\mathbf{\$ 2}, 000)$, an acquisition charge for making the loan that may not exceed one-tenth $(1 / 10)$ of the amount of the principal is allowed. In addition, an installment account handling charge of not more than thirty dollars (\$30) per month is allowed.
(7) A supervised lender may charge a delinquency fee of not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) on any installment that is not paid in full within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date. A delinquency charge imposed under this subsection may be collected only once on an installment however long it remains in default. 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 has been paid or incurred. A creditor may not, directly or indirectly, charge or collect a delinquency charge on a payment that is:
(A) paid within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date; and
(B) 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.
(8) A supervised lender may charge a fee of not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each returned payment by a bank or other depository institution of a dishonored check, electronic funds transfer, negotiable order of withdrawal, or share draft issued by the debtor.
(9) A supervised lender may charge a deferral fee if the parties before or after default agree in writing to a deferral of all or part of one (1) or more unpaid installments, and the lender may make and collect a charge not exceeding the rate previously stated to the debtor pursuant to the provisions on disclosure (Part 3) applied to the amount or amounts deferred for the period of deferral calculated without regard to difference in the lengths of months, but proportionally for a part of a month, counting each day as one-thirtieth (1/30) of a month. A deferral charge may be collected at the time it is assessed or at any time thereafter. The parties may agree in writing at the time of a precomputed supervised loan, refinancing, or consolidation that if an installment is not paid within ten (10) days after its due date, the lender may unilaterally grant a deferral and make charges as provided in this subsection. No deferral charge may be made for a period after the date that the lender elects to accelerate the maturity of the agreement. A delinquency charge made by the lender on an installment may not be retained if a deferral charge is made pursuant to this section with respect to the period of delinquency.
(10) A supervised lender may charge a fee of not more than ten dollars ( $\mathbf{\$ 1 0}$ ) for an optional expedited payment service, subject to the following:
(A) The charge may be assessed only upon request by the consumer to use the expedited payment service.
(B) The amount of the charge must be disclosed to the consumer at the time of the consumer's request to use the expedited payment service.
(C) The consumer must be informed that the consumer retains the option to make a payment by traditional means.
(D) The charge may not be established in advance, through
any agreement with the consumer, as the expected method of payment.
(b) Except as otherwise provided, an acquisition charge authorized by this section is considered earned at the time a loan
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 finanee fee or
charge than would otherwise be permitted by the provisions on loan finance eharge fees and charges for supervised loans (IG 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 toan finanee 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]. See. 510. Restrictions on Interest in Land as Seeurity = (1) With respect to a supervised foant int which the primeipat is four thousand dollars $(\$ 4,000)$ or less, a lender may not eontract for ant interest in land as seeurity. A seeurity interest taken in violation of this section is void.
(2) The amount of four thousand dollars $(\$ 4,000)$ in subsection (1) is subject to ehange pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (IC 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding If 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base findex to be used under this subsection is the findex for Өetober 2012.

SECTION 12. IC 24-4.5-3-511 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]. See. 511. Regular Sehedule of Payments, Maximum Loan Ferm = (1) Supervised loans not made pursuant to a revolving foan aceount and in whieh the primeipat is four thousand tollars $(\$ 4,090)$ or tess are payable in a single instalment or shall be seheduled to be payable in substantially equal instalments that are payable at equal periodie intervals, exeept to the extent that the sehedule of payments is adjusted to the seasonat or inregular ineome of the debtor, and:
(a) over a period of not more than thirty-seven (37) months if the prineipal is more than three hundred dollars (\$300); or
(b) over a period of not more than twenty-five (25) months if the prineipat is three hundred tollars (\$300) or less.
(2) The amounts of three hundred tollars (\$300) and four thousand dollars $(\$ 4,000)$ in subsection ( 1 ) are subject to ehange purstant to the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (IG 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding 16 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base findex to be used with respeet to the amount of.
(a) three hundred dollars ( $\$ 300$ ) is the Index for Oetober 1992; and
(b) four thousand dollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ) is the findex for Oetober 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 ҒС 24-4.5-3-508), 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 sethedute of payments or the loan term for supervised loans (IE 24-4.5-3-511), (IC 24-4.5-3-501.1), the debtor is not obligated to pay the loan finanee eharge, 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
enforcement of rights against debtors arising from small loans.
(3) Subject to subsection (4), a person that seeks licensure under this chapter:
(a) shall apply to the department for a license in the form and manner prescribed by the department; and
(b) is subject to the same licensure requirements and procedures as an applicant for a license to make consumer loans (other than mortgage transactions) under IC 24-4.5-3-502.
(4) A person that seeks to make, take assignments of, or undertake the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from both:
(a) small loans under this chapter; and
(b) consumer loans (other than mortgage transactions) that are not small loans;
must obtain a separate license from the department for each type of loan, as described in IC 24-4.5-3-502(5).
(5) This chapter applies to:
(a) a lender;
(b) a bank, savings association, credit union, or other state or federally regulated financial institution except those that are specifically exempt regarding limitations on interest rates and fees; or
(c) a person, if the department determines that a transaction is:
(i) in substance a disguised loan; or
(ii) the application of subterfuge for the purpose of avoiding this chapter.
(6) A loan that:
(a) does not qualify as a small loan under section 104 of this chapter;
(b) is for a term shorter than that specified in section 401(1) of this chapter; or
(c) is made in violation of section $201,401,402,404$, or 410 of this chapter;
is subject to this article. The department may conform the loan finance charge for a loan described in this subsection to the limitations set forth in ㄷ 24-4.5-3-508(2). IC 24-4.5-3-508.1.
(7) Notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-301.5, for purposes of subsection (2), a person "regularly engages" in any of the activities described in subsection (2) with respect to a small loan if the person:
(a) performed any of the activities described in subsection (2) with respect to a small loan at least one (1) time in the preceding 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 Æ 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 €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 $€ 24-4.5-3-508(2)(a)(i)$, 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.

