## ENGROSSED SENATE BILL No. 613

DIGEST OF SB 613 (Updated April 9, 2019 2:11 pm - DI 101)

Citations Affected: IC 24-4.5; IC 24-9; IC 28-7; IC 35-45.
Synopsis: Consumer credit. Makes the following changes to the Uniform Consumer Credit Code (UCCC): (1) Repeals a provision specifying a reference base index for use by the department of financial institutions (department) in adjusting specified dollar amounts designated as subject to change throughout the UCCC. (2) Replaces: (A) the tiered credit service charge authorized for consumer credit sales; and (B) the $25 \%$ loan finance charge authorized for consumer loans; with a flat charge of $36 \%$ per year on the unpaid balances. (3) Increases the: (A) minimum credit service charge for consumer credit sales; and (B) minimum loan finance charge for consumer loans; from
(Continued next page)
Effective: July 1, 2019.

# Zay, Messmer, Houchin, Freeman, Leising, Holdman <br> (HOUSE SPONSORS - LEHMAN, HEATON, BURTON, HUSTON) 

January 15, 2019, read first time and referred to Committee on Commerce and Technology.
February 21, 2019, amended, reported favorably - Do Pass.
February 25, 2019, read second time, ordered engrossed. Engrossed.
February 26, 2019, read third time, passed. Yeas 26, nays 23.
HOUSE ACTION
March 7, 2019, read first time and referred to Committee on Financial Institutions. April 9, 2019, amended, reported - Do Pass.

## Digest Continued

$\$ 30$ (subject to indexing) to $\$ 50$ (not subject to indexing). (4) Eliminates indexing of the authorized $\$ 5$ delinquency charge for consumer credit sales and consumer loans. (5) Provides that a seller in a consumer credit sale may take a security interest in goods sold if the debt secured is at least $\$ 1,500$ (not subject to indexing), versus $\$ 300$ (subject to indexing) in current law. (6) Changes the authorized nonrefundable prepaid finance charge for consumer loans not secured by an interest in land from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 100$. (7) Repeals: (A) the definition of "supervised loan"; and (B) the provision establishing the authorized loan finance charge for supervised loans. Makes conforming amendments throughout the UCCC and the Indiana Code. (8) Provides that for a consumer loan: (A) with a loan finance charge greater than $25 \%$; and (B) in which the principal is $\$ 4,000$ or less (not subject to indexing); a lender may not contract for an interest in land as security. (Current law prohibits a lender from contracting for an interest in land as security if the loan principal is $\$ 4,000$ or less (subject to indexing) without regard to the loan's finance charge.) (9) Provides that consumer loans having a loan finance charge exceeding $25 \%$ and in which the principal is $\$ 4,000$ or less are payable over a period of not more than: (A) 37 months if the principal is more than $\$ 1,100$ (versus $\$ 300$, subject to indexing, in current law) but not more than $\$ 4,000$; or (B) 25 months if the principal is $\$ 1,100$ (versus $\$ 300$, subject to indexing, in current law) or less. (Current law specifies these maximum loan terms for loans with a principal amount of $\$ 4,000$ or less (subject to indexing) without regard to the loan's finance charge.) (10) Provides that a creditor in a consumer loan transaction may not contract for or receive a separate charge for property casualty insurance unless the amount financed exclusive of charges for the insurance is at least $\$ 1,000$ (versus $\$ 300$, subject to indexing, in current law), and the value of the property is at least $\$ 1,000$ (versus $\$ 300$, subject to indexing, in current law). Authorizes a lender that is licensed by the department to make small loans under the UCCC to make unsecured consumer installment loans under the same license. Defines an "unsecured consumer installment loan" as a loan: (1) with a principal amount that is: (A) more than $\$ 605$ and not more than $\$ 1,500$; and (B) payable in three or more substantially equal periodic payments; and (2) in which the lender holds one or more checks of the borrower for a specific period, or is authorized to debit the borrower's account on one or more occasions for a specific period, before the lender deposits the check or debits the account. Requires that the loan term for an unsecured consumer installment loan be at least six months but not more than nine months. Provides for the following with respect to unsecured consumer installment loans: (1) An authorized finance charge and monthly maintenance fee. (2) An annual fee assessed on lenders of $\$ 1,000$ per license and \$1,000 per Indiana branch location (after the first location), for financial education programs. Prohibits: (1) the renewal of an unsecured consumer installment loan; and (2) a borrower from having: (A) a small loan and an unsecured consumer installment loan; or (B) more than one unsecured consumer installment loan; outstanding at the same time. Establishes requirements for the licensure and conduct of persons issuing small dollar loans. Defines "small dollar loan" as a loan with a maximum loan amount of $\$ 3,000$ and a term of: (1) at least 180 days; and (2) not more than 36 months. Provides that with respect to a small dollar loan, a lender may contract for a loan finance charge of not more than $72 \%$. Provides for an annual fee assessed on lenders of $\$ 1,000$ per license and $\$ 1,000$ per Indiana branch location (after the first location), for financial education programs. Establishes the consumer financial education fund (fund) for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by the department relating to consumer financial education. Provides that the annual fees required to be paid by: (1) lenders licensed to make small dollar loans and unsecured consumer installment loans; and (2) lenders licensed to make small dollar loans; (Continued next page)

## Digest Continued

shall be deposited in the fund. Specifies that a "rate", for purposes of the loansharking statute, includes a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge. Replaces language conforming the loan rate for the criminal loansharking statute to the maximum loan finance charge for consumer loans under the UCCC, with language specifying that a loan is considered loansharking if it is made at a rate greater than $72 \%$ per year on the unpaid balance of the principal.

First Regular Session of the 121 st General Assembly (2019)
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 type reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2018 Regular and Special Session of the General Assembly.

## ENGROSSED SENATE BILL No. 613

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning trade regulation and to make an appropriation.

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

SECTION 1. IC 24-4.5-1-106 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]. See. 106. (1) The dollar amounts in this artiele designated as subject to ehange shall ehange, as provided in this seetion, aceording to the Constmer Priee findex for Urban Wage Eamers and Clerieat Workers. U.S. Gity Average, All Hems, 1957-59 equats 100, eompiled by Bureat of Labor Statisties, United States Bepartment of Labor, and referred to in this seetion as the findex. The Index for Өetober, 1971, is the Referenee Base findex.
(2) The tollar amounts shall ehange on fuly 4 of each even-mumbered year if the pereentage of ehange, ealeulated to the nearest whole pereentage point, between the midex at the end of the preeeding year and the Referenee Base findex is ten pereent (10\%) or more, exeept that.
(a) the portion of the pereentage ehange in the index in exeess of a multiple of ten pereent $(10 \%)$ shalt be dissegarded and the tollar amounts shall ehange only int multiples of ten pereent ( $10 \%$ ) of the amounts on Mareh 5, 1971,
(b) the dollar amounts shall not ehange if the amounts required by this section are those eurrently in effect pursuant to thiss atticle as a result of earlier applieation of the seetion, and
(e) int no event shall the dollar amounts be redtueed below the amounts appearing int this article on Mareht 5, 1971.
(3) If the finder is revised after Deember 1967, the pereentage of ehange shall be ealeulated on the basis of the revised findex. If the revision of the Index ehanges the Reference Base Index, a revised Reference Base finder shall be determined by muthiplying the Reference Base finder by the ratio of the revised findex to the eurrent midex, as eaeh was for the first month in whieh the revised finder is available. If the findex is superseded, the index is the one represented by the Burreat of Labor Statisties as refleeting most aeeurately ehanges int the purechasing power of the tollar for eonsumers.
(4) The department shall issue an emergeney rule under Ю 4-22-2-37.1 announcing.
(a) on or before Aprit 30 of each year in which tollar amounts are to ehange, the ehanges in tollar amounts required by subsection (2); and
(b) promptly after the ehanges oeeur, ehanges int the findex required by subsection (3), inelucting, when applieable, the numerieat equivalent of the Reference Base findex under a revised Reference Base findex and the designation or titte of any index superseding the findex.
An emergeney rute adopted under this subsection expires ont the date the department is next required to issue a rule under this subsection.
(5) A person does not violate this artiele through a transaction otherwise complying with this articte if the person relies on dollar amounts either determined aceording to subsection (2) or appearing in the tast rule of the department announcing the then eurrent dollar amounts.

SECTION 2. IC 24-4.5-1-109, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 38, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 109. All persons licensed on October 1, 1971, under:
(1) IC 24-5-4 (before its repeal on October 1, 1971);
(2) IC 28-7-4 (before its repeal on October 1, 1971);
(3) IC 28-7-2 (before its repeal on October 1, 1971); or
(4) IC 28-5-1-4;
are licensed to make consumer loans under this article, subject to the renewal provisions contained in this article. All provisions of this article apply to the persons previously licensed or
authorized. The department may deliver evidence of licensing to the persons previously licensed or authorized.

SECTION 3. IC 24-4.5-2-201, AS AMENDED BY P.L.91-2013, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 201. Credit Service Charge for Consumer Credit Sales other than Revolving Charge Accounts - (1) With respect to a consumer credit sale, other than a sale pursuant to a revolving charge account, a seller may contract for and receive a credit service charge not exceeding that permitted by this section.
(2) The credit service charge, calculated according to the actuarial method, may not exceed the equivalent of the greater of:
(a) the totat of:
(i) thirty-six percent (36\%) per year on that part of the unpaid balances of the amount financed. whieh is thousand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ or less,
(ii) twenty-one pereent ( $21 \%$ ) per year on that part of the umpaid balanees of the amount finaneed whieh is more than two thousand tollars ( $\$ 2,000$ ) but toes not exeed four thousand dollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ), and
(iii) fifteen pereent ( $15 \%$ ) per year ont that part of the tupaid balanees of the amount finaneed which is more that four thousand tollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ), or
(b) twenty-five pereent (25\%) per year ont the unpaid balanees of the amount finaneed.
(3) This section does not limit or restrict the manner of contracting for the credit service charge, whether by way of add-on, discount, or otherwise, so long as the rate of the credit service charge does not exceed that permitted by this section. If the sale is precomputed:
(a) the credit service charge may be calculated on the assumption that all scheduled payments will be made when due; and
(b) the effect of prepayment is governed by the provisions on rebate upon prepayment in section 210 of this chapter.
(4) For the purposes of this section, the term of a sale agreement commences with the date the credit is granted or, if goods are delivered or services performed more than thirty (30) days after that date, with the date of commencement of delivery or performance except as set forth below:
(a) Delays attributable to the customer. Where the customer requests delivery after the thirty (30) day period or where delivery occurs after the thirty (30) day period for a reason attributable to the customer (including but not limited to failure to close on a residence or failure to obtain lease approval), the term of the sale
agreement shall commence with the date credit is granted.
(b) Partial Deliveries. Where any portion of the order has been delivered within the thirty (30) day period, the term of the sale agreement shall commence with the date credit is granted.
Differences in the lengths of months are disregarded and a day may be counted as one-thirtieth $(1 / 30)$ of a month. Subject to classifications and differentiations the seller may reasonably establish, a part of a month in excess of fifteen (15) days may be treated as a full month if periods of fifteen (15) days or less are disregarded and that procedure is not consistently used to obtain a greater yield than would otherwise be permitted.
(5) Subject to elassifieations and differentiations the seller may reasonably establish, the selter may make the same eredit service eharge on all amounts finaneed withint a specified range. A eredit serviee eharge so made does not violate subseetion (2) if:
(a) when applied to the median amount within each range, it does not exeeed the maximum pernitted by subsection (2), and
(b) when applied to the lowest amount withime each range, it does not produre a rate of eredit service eharge exeeeding the rate ealeulated according to paragraph (a) by more than eight pereent (8\%) of the rate ealeutated fecording to paragraph (a).
(6) (5) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the seller may contract for and receive a minimum credit service charge of not more than thin fifty dollars (\$30). (\$50). The minimum credit service charge allowed under this subsection may be imposed only if:
(a) the debtor prepays in full a consumer credit sale, refinancing, or consolidation, regardless of whether the sale, refinancing, or consolidation is precomputed;
(b) the sale, refinancing, or consolidation prepaid by the debtor is subject to a credit service charge that:
(i) is contracted for by the parties; and
(ii) does not exceed the rate prescribed in subsection (2); and (c) the credit service charge earned at the time of prepayment is less than the minimum credit service charge contracted for under this subsection.
(7) The amounts of two thousand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ and four thousand dollars $(\$ 4,000)$ in subsection (2) are subject to ehange pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of tollar amotnts (IG 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base Index to be used under this subseetion is the Index for Oetober 2012.
$(8)$ The amount of thinty tollars ( $\$ 30$ ) in subsection ( 6 ) is subject to ehange under the provisions on adjustment of tollar amounts
(IG 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding Ю 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base findex to be used under this subseetion is the fander for Oetober 1992.

SECTION 4. IC 24-4.5-2-203.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 203.5. Delinquency Charges - (1) With respect to a consumer credit sale, refinancing, or consolidation, the parties may contract for a delinquency charge of not more than five dollars (\$5) on any installment or minimum payment due not paid in full within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date.
(2) A delinquency charge under this section may be collected only once on an installment however long it remains in default. A delinquency charge on consumer credit sales made under a revolving charge account may be applied each month that the payment is less than the minimum required payment. A delinquency charge may be collected any time after it accrues. No delinquency charge may be collected if the installment has been deferred and a deferral charge (IC 24-4.5-2-204) has been paid or incurred.
(3) A delinquency charge may not be collected on an installment or payment due that is paid in full within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date even though an earlier maturing installment, minimum payment, or a delinquency charge on:
(a) an earlier installment; or
(b) payment due;
may not have been paid in full. For purposes of this subsection, payments are applied first to current installments or payments due and then to delinquent installments or payments due.
(4) If two (2) installments or parts of two (2) installments of a precomputed consumer credit sale are in default for ten (10) days or more, the creditor may elect to convert the consumer credit sale from a precomputed consumer credit sale to a consumer credit sale in which the credit service charge is based on unpaid balances. A creditor that makes this election shall make a rebate under the provisions on rebates upon prepayment under IC 24-4.5-2-210 as of the maturity date of the first delinquent installment, and thereafter may make a credit service charge as authorized by the provisions on credit service charges for consumer credit sales under IC 24-4.5-2-201. The amount of the rebate shall not be reduced by the amount of any permitted minimum charge under IC 24-4.5-2-210. 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.
$(5)$ The amount of five tollars ( $\$ 5$ ) in subsection (1) is subject to ehange under the section on adjustment of tollar amounts
(Æ 24-4.5-1-106).
(6) If the parties provide by eontract for a delinquency eharge that is subjeet to ehange, the selter shall diselose int the eontract that the amount of the delinqueney eharge is subject to ehange as allowed by Ю 24-4.5-1-106.

SECTION 5. IC 24-4.5-2-210 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 210. Rebate upon Prepayment - (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), upon prepayment in full of the unpaid balance of a precomputed consumer credit sale, refinancing, or consolidation, an amount not less than the unearned portion of the credit service charge calculated according to this section shall be rebated to the buyer. If the rebate required is less than one dollar (\$1), no rebate need be made.
(2) Upon prepayment in full of a consumer credit sale, refinancing, or consolidation, other than one pursuant to a revolving charge account, if the credit service charge then earned is less than any permitted minimum credit service charge (IG 24-4.5-2-201(6)) (IC 24-4.5-2-201(5)) contracted for, whether or not the sale, refinancing, or consolidation is precomputed, the seller may collect or retain the minimum charge, as if earned, not exceeding the credit service charge contracted for.
(3) The unearned portion of the credit service charge is a fraction of the credit service 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 sale agreement or, if the balance owing resulted from a refinancing (IC 24-4.5-2-205) or a consolidation (IC 24-4.5-2-206), 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) "computational 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 sale, refinancing, or consolidation, or any later date prescribed for calculating maximum credit service charges (IC 24-4.5-2-201(4)) 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 credit service 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 seller, 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 credit service 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 clause (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 seller, at the seller's option, may exclude the extra days and the charge for the extra days in computing the unearned credit service charge; but if the seller does so and a rebate is required before the due date of the first scheduled installment, the seller 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 this first scheduled installment is less than five (5) days or more than nine (9) days but not more than eleven (11) days, the
unearned credit service 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 seller, 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 credit service 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 24-4.5-2-204) has been agreed to, the unearned portion of the credit service 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 credit service 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 credit service charge or shall be added to the unpaid balance.
(7) This section does not preclude the collection or retention by the seller of delinquency charges ( $€$ 24-4.5-2-203, repeated in 1994). (IC 24-4.5-2-203.5).
(8) If the maturity is accelerated for any reason and judgment is obtained, the buyer 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 credit sale by the proceeds of consumer credit insurance (IC 24-4.5-4-103), the buyer or the buyer's estate shall pay the same credit service charge or receive the same rebate as though the buyer had prepaid the agreement on the date the proceeds of the insurance are paid to the seller, but no later than ten (10) business days after satisfactory proof of loss is furnished to the seller. This subsection applies whether or not the credit sale is precomputed.
(10) Upon prepayment in full of a transaction with a term of more than sixty-one (61) months, the unearned part of the credit service charge shall be computed by applying the disclosed annual percentage rate that would yield the credit service 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 24-4.5-2-407, AS AMENDED BY P.L.186-2015, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TOREAD AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 407. (1) With respect to a consumer credit sale, a seller may take a security interest in the property sold. In addition, a seller may take a security interest in goods upon which services are performed or in which goods sold are installed or to which they are annexed, or in land to which the goods are affixed or which is maintained, repaired or improved as a result of the sale of the goods or services, if, in the case of a subordinate lien mortgage transaction, the debt secured is four thousand dollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ) or more, or, in the case of a security interest in goods the debt secured is three one thousand five hundred dollars $(\$ 300)(\mathbf{\$ 1 , 5 0 0})$ or more. Except as provided with respect to cross-collateral (IC 24-4.5-2-408), a seller may not otherwise take a security interest in property of the buyer to secure the debt arising from a consumer credit sale.
(2) With respect to a consumer lease, a lessor may not take a security interest in property of the lessee to secure the debt arising from the lease.
(3) A security interest taken in violation of this section is void.
(4) The amounts of four thousand dollars $(\$ 4,000)$ and three hundred dollars (\$300) in subseetion (1) are subject to ehange pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (†G 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding $Ю 24-4.5-1-106(1)$, the Reference Base tindex to be used with respeet to the amount of:
(a) three hundred dollars ( $\$ 300$ ) is the Index for Oetober 1992; and
(b) four thrusand tollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ) is the findex for Өetober 2012.

SECTION 7. IC 24-4.5-3-102, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION47, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 102. This chapter applies to consumer loans. ineluding supervised In addition, IC 24-4.5-3-601 through IC 24-4.5-3-605 apply to consumer related loans. The licensing provisions of this chapter apply to consumer credit sales under IC 24-4.5-2 that are subordinate lien mortgage transactions.

SECTION 8. IC 24-4.5-3-201, AS AMENDED BY P.L.159-2017, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 201. Loan Finance Charge for Consumer Loans other than Stpervised Loans - (1) Except as provided in subsections (5) and (6), and (8), with respect to a consumer loan, other than a
supervised loan (as defined in section 501 of this ehapter), a lender may contract for a loan finance charge, calculated according to the actuarial method, not exceeding $\mathbf{( 3 6 \% )}$ per year on the unpaid balances of the principal.
(2) This section does not limit or restrict the manner of contracting for the loan finance charge, whether by way of add-on, discount, or otherwise, so long as the rate of the loan finance charge does not exceed that permitted by this section. If the loan is precomputed:
(a) the loan finance charge may be calculated on the assumption that all scheduled payments will be made when due; and
(b) the effect of prepayment is governed by the provisions on rebate upon prepayment in section 210 of this chapter.
(3) For the purposes of this section, the term of a loan commences with the date the loan is made. Differences in the lengths of months are disregarded, and a day may be counted as one-thirtieth $(1 / 30)$ of a month. Subject to classifications and differentiations the lender may reasonably establish, a part of a month in excess of fifteen (15) days may be treated as a full month if periods of fifteen (15) days or less are disregarded and if that procedure is not consistently used to obtain a greater yield than would otherwise be permitted. For purposes of computing average daily balances, the creditor may elect to treat all months as consisting of thirty (30) days.
(4) With respect to a consumer loan made pursuant to a revolving loan account:
(a) the loan finance charge shall be deemed not to exceed the maximum annual percentage rate if the loan finance charge contracted for and received does not exceed a charge in each monthly billing cycle which is two and eighty-three thousandths three percent ( $2.083 \%$ ( $\mathbf{3 \%}$ ) of an amount not greater than:
(i) the average daily balance of the debt;
(ii) the unpaid balance of the debt on the same day of the billing cycle; or
(iii) subject to subsetion ( 5 ), the median amount within a specified range within which the average daily balance or the unpaid balance of the debt, on the same day of the billing cycle, is included; for the purposes of this subparagraph and subparagraph (ii), a variation of not more than four (4) days from month to month is "the same day of the billing cycle";
(b) if the billing cycle is not monthly, the loan finance charge shall be deemed not to exceed the maximum annual percentage rate if the loan finance charge contracted for and received does not exceed a percentage which bears the same relation to
one-twelfth (1/12) the maximum annual percentage rate as the number of days in the billing cycle bears to thirty (30); and (c) notwithstanding subsection (1), if there is an unpaid balance on the date as of which the loan finance charge is applied, the lender may contract for and receive a charge not exceeding fifty cents ( $\$ 0.50$ ) if the billing cycle is monthly or longer, or the pro rata part of fifty cents ( $\$ 0.50$ ) which bears the same relation to fifty cents ( $\$ 0.50$ ) as the number of days in the billing cycle bears to thirty (30) if the billing cycle is shorter than monthly, but no charge may be made pursuant to this paragraph if the lender has made an annual charge for the same period as permitted by the provisions on additional charges in section 202(1)(c) of this chapter.
(5) Subjeet to elassifieations and differentiations the tender may reasonably establish, the lender may make the same loan finanee eharge on all amounts financed within a specified range. A loan finance eharge toes not violate subsection (1) if.
(a) when applied to the median amount within each range, it does not exceed the maximmm permitted by subsection (1), and
(b) when applied to the lowest amount withinn each range, it does not produce a rate of toan finnanee eharge exeeeding the rate ealeulated aceording to paragraph (a) by more than eight pereent $(8 \%)$ of the rate ealeulated aceording to paragraph (a).
(6) (5) With respect to a consumer loan not made pursuant to a revolving loan account, the lender may contract for and receive a minimum loan finance charge of not more than thirty fifty dollars (\$30). (\$50). The minimum loan finance charge allowed under this subsection may be imposed only if the lender does not assess a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge under subsection (8) (6) and:
(a) the debtor prepays in full a consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation, regardless of whether the loan, refinancing, or consolidation is precomputed;
(b) the loan, refinancing, or consolidation prepaid by the debtor is subject to a loan finance charge that:
(i) is contracted for by the parties; and
(ii) does not exceed the rate prescribed in subsection (1); and (c) the loan finance charge earned at the time of prepayment is less than the minimum loan finance charge contracted for under this subsection.
(7) The amount of thinty dollars (\$30) in subseetion (6) is subjeet to ehange under the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (Ю 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-106(1), the

Reference Base findex to be used under this subsection is the fandex for Oetober 1992.
(8) (6) Except as provided in subsection (6), (5), in addition to the loan finance charge provided for in this section and to any other charges and fees permitted by this chapter, a lender may contract for and receive a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge of not more than the following:
(a) In the case of a consumer loan that is secured by an interest in land and that:
(i) is not made under a revolving loan account, two percent (2\%) of the loan amount; or
(ii) is made under a revolving loan account, two percent (2\%) of the line of credit.
(b) In the case of consumer loan that is not secured by an interest in land, fifty one hundred dollars (\$50). (\$100).
$(9)$ (7) The nonrefundable prepaid finance charge provided for in subsection (8) (6) is not subject to refund or rebate.
(10) (8) Notwithstanding subsections (8) (6) and (9), (7), in the case of a consumer loan that is not secured by an interest in land, if a lender retains any part of a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge charged 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 in full by the new loan within three (3) months after the date of the prior loan, the lender may not charge a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge on the new loan, or, in the case of a revolving loan, on the increased credit line.
(b) The lender may not assess more than two (2) nonrefundable prepaid finance charges to the same debtor in any twelve (12) month period.
$(11)(9)$ In the case of a consumer loan that is secured by an interest in land, this section does not prohibit a lender from contracting for and receiving a fee for preparing deeds, mortgages, reconveyances, and similar documents under section 202(1)(d)(ii) of this chapter, in addition to the nonrefundable prepaid finance charge provided for in subsection (8). (6)(a).

SECTION 9. IC 24-4.5-3-202, AS AMENDED BY P.L.69-2018, SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 202. (1) In addition to the loan finance charge permitted by this chapter, a lender may contract for and receive the following additional charges in connection with a consumer loan:
(a) Official fees and taxes.
(b) Charges for insurance as described in subsection (2).
(c) Annual participation fees assessed in connection with a revolving loan account. Annual participation fees must:
(i) be reasonable in amount;
(ii) bear a reasonable relationship to the lender's costs to maintain and monitor the loan account; and
(iii) not be assessed for the purpose of circumvention or evasion of this article, as determined by the department.
(d) With respect to a debt secured by an interest in land, the following closing costs, if they are bona fide, reasonable in amount, and not for the purpose of circumvention or evasion of this article:
(i) Fees for title examination, abstract of title, title insurance, property surveys, or similar purposes.
(ii) Fees for preparing deeds, mortgages, and reconveyance, settlement, and similar documents.
(iii) Notary and credit report fees.
(iv) Amounts required to be paid into escrow or trustee accounts if the amounts would not otherwise be included in the loan finance charge.
(v) Appraisal fees.
(e) Notwithstanding provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) concerning disclosure, charges for other benefits, including insurance, conferred on the debtor, if the benefits are of value to the debtor and if the charges are reasonable in relation to the benefits, and are excluded as permissible additional charges from the loan finance charge. With respect to any other additional charge not specifically provided for in this section to be a permitted charge under this subsection, the creditor must submit a written explanation of the charge to the department indicating how the charge would be assessed and the value or benefit to the debtor. Supporting documents may be required by the department. The department shall determine whether the charge would be of benefit to the debtor and is reasonable in relation to the benefits.
(f) A charge not to exceed 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.
(g) With respect to a revolving loan account, a fee not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) in each billing cycle during which the balance due under the revolving loan account exceeds by more than one hundred dollars $(\$ 100)$ the maximum credit limit for the
account established by the lender.
(h) With respect to a revolving loan account, a transaction fee that may not exceed the lesser of the following:
(i) Two percent ( $2 \%$ ) of the amount of the transaction.
(ii) Ten dollars (\$10).
(i) A charge not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) for a skip-a-payment service, subject to the following:
(i) At the time of use of the service, the consumer must be given written notice of the amount of the charge and must acknowledge the amount in writing, including by electronic signature.
(ii) A charge for a skip-a-payment service may not be assessed with respect to a consumer loan subject to the provisions on rebate upon prepayment that are set forth in section 210 of this chapter.
(iii) A charge for a skip-a-payment service may not be assessed with respect to any payment for which a delinquency charge has been assessed under section 203.5 of this chapter. (j) A charge not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) for an optional expedited payment service, subject to the following:
(i) The charge may be assessed only upon request by the consumer to use the expedited payment service.
(ii) 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.
(iii) The consumer must be informed that the consumer retains the option to make a payment by traditional means.
(iv) The charge may not be established in advance, through any agreement with the consumer, as the expected method of payment.
(v) The charge may not be assessed with respect to any payment for which a delinquency charge has been assessed under section 203.5 of this chapter.
(k) This subdivision applies to a CPAP transaction offered or entered into after June 30, 2016. With respect to a CPAP transaction, a CPAP provider may impose the following charges and fees:
(i) A fee calculated at an annual rate that does not exceed thirty-six percent ( $36 \%$ ) of the funded amount.
(ii) A servicing charge calculated at an annual rate that does not exceed seven percent $(7 \%)$ of the funded amount.
(iii) If the funded amount of the CPAP transaction is less than
five thousand dollars ( $\$ 5,000$ ), a one (1) time charge that does not exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for obtaining and preparing documents.
(iv) If the funded amount of the CPAP transaction is at least five thousand dollars ( $\$ 5,000$ ), a one (1) time charge that does not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for obtaining and preparing documents.
A CPAP provider may not assess, or collect from the consumer claimant, any other fee or charge in connection with a CPAP transaction, including any finance charges under section 201 or 508 of this chapter.
(1) A charge for a GAP agreement, subject to subsection (3).
(m) With respect to consumer loans made by a person exempt from licensing under IC 24-4.5-3-502(1), a charge for a debt cancellation agreement, subject to the following:
(i) A debt cancellation agreement or debt cancellation coverage may not be required by the lender, and that fact must be disclosed in writing to the consumer.
(ii) The charge for the initial term of coverage under the debt cancellation agreement must be disclosed in writing to the consumer. The charge may be disclosed on a unit-cost basis only in the case of revolving loan accounts, closed-end credit transactions if the request for coverage is made by mail or telephone, and closed-end credit transactions if the debt cancellation agreement limits the total amount of indebtedness eligible for coverage.
(iii) If the term of coverage under the debt cancellation agreement is less than the term of the consumer loan, the term of coverage under the debt cancellation agreement must be disclosed in writing to the consumer.
(iv) The consumer must sign or initial an affirmative written request for coverage after receiving all required disclosures.
(v) If debt cancellation coverage for two (2) or more events is provided for in a single charge under a debt cancellation agreement, the entire charge may be excluded from the loan finance charge and imposed as an additional charge under this section if at least one (1) of the events is the loss of life, health, or income.
The additional charges provided for in subdivisions (f) through (k) are not subject to refund or rebate.
(2) An additional charge may be made for insurance in connection with the loan, other than insurance protecting the lender against the
debtor's default or other credit loss:
(a) with respect to insurance against loss of or damage to property or against liability, if the lender furnishes a clear and specific statement in writing to the debtor, setting forth the cost of the insurance if obtained from or through the lender and stating that the debtor may choose the person, subject to the lender's reasonable approval, through whom the insurance is to be obtained; and
(b) with respect to consumer credit insurance providing life, accident, unemployment or other loss of income, or health coverage, if the insurance coverage is not a factor in the approval by the lender of the extension of credit and this fact is clearly disclosed in writing to the debtor, and if, in order to obtain the insurance in connection with the extension of credit, the debtor gives specific affirmative written indication of the desire to do so after written disclosure of the cost of the insurance.
(3) An additional charge may be made for a GAP agreement, subject to the following:
(a) A GAP agreement or GAP coverage may not be required by the lender, and that fact must be disclosed in writing to the consumer.
(b) The charge for the initial term of coverage under the GAP agreement must be disclosed in writing to the consumer. The charge may be disclosed on a unit-cost basis only in the case of the following transactions:
(i) Revolving loan accounts.
(ii) Closed-end credit transactions, if the request for coverage is made by mail or telephone.
(iii) Closed-end credit transactions, if the GAP agreement limits the total amount of indebtedness eligible for coverage.
(c) If the term of coverage under the GAP agreement is less than the term of the consumer loan, the term of coverage under the GAP agreement must be disclosed in writing to the consumer.
(d) The consumer must sign or initial an affirmative written request for coverage after receiving all required disclosures.
(e) The GAP agreement must include the following:
(i) In the case of GAP coverage for a new motor vehicle, the manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) for the motor vehicle.
(ii) In the case of GAP coverage for a used motor vehicle, the National Automobile Dealers Association (NADA) average retail value for the motor vehicle.
(iii) The name of the financing entity taking assignment of the agreement, as applicable.
(iv) The name and address of the consumer.
(v) The name of the lender selling the agreement.
(vi) Information advising the consumer that the consumer may be able to obtain similar coverage from the consumer's primary insurance carrier.
(vii) A coverage provision that includes a minimum deductible of five hundred dollars (\$500).
(viii) A provision providing for a minimum thirty (30) day trial period.
(ix) In the case of a consumer loan made with respect to a motor vehicle, a provision excluding the sale of GAP coverage if the amount financed under the consumer loan (not including the cost of the GAP agreement, the cost of any credit insurance, and the cost of any warranties or service agreements) is less than eighty percent ( $80 \%$ ) of the manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP), in the case of a new motor vehicle, or of the National Automobile Dealers Association (NADA) average retail value, in the case of a used motor vehicle.
(x) In the case of a GAP agreement in which the charge for the agreement exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400), specific instructions that may be used by the consumer to cancel the agreement and obtain a refund of the unearned GAP charge before prepayment in full, in accordance with the procedures, and subject to the conditions, set forth in subdivision ( f ).
(f) If the charge for the GAP agreement exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400), the consumer is entitled to cancel the agreement and obtain a refund of the unearned GAP charge before prepayment in full. Refunds of unearned GAP charges shall be made subject to the following conditions:
(i) A refund of the charge for a GAP agreement must be calculated using a method that is no less favorable to the consumer than a refund calculated on a pro rata basis.
(ii) The consumer is entitled to a refund of the unearned GAP agreement charge as outlined in the GAP agreement.
(iii) The seller of the GAP agreement, or the seller's assignee, is responsible for making a timely refund to the consumer of unearned GAP agreement charges under the terms and conditions of the GAP agreement.
(g) Upon prepayment in full of the consumer loan:
(i) the GAP coverage is automatically terminated; and
(ii) the seller of the GAP agreement must issue a refund in accordance with subdivision (f).
(h) A lender that sells GAP agreements must:
(i) insure its GAP agreement obligations under a contractual liability insurance policy issued by an insurer authorized to engage in the insurance business in Indiana; and
(ii) retain appropriate records, as required under this article, regarding GAP agreements sold, refunded, and expired.
(4) As used in this section, "debt cancellation agreement" means an agreement that provides coverage for payment or satisfaction of all or part of a debt in the event of the loss of life, health, or income. The term does not include a GAP agreement.
(5) As used in this section, "expedited payment service" means a service offered to a consumer to ensure that a payment made by the consumer with respect to a consumer loan will be reflected as paid and posted on an expedited basis.
(6) As used in this section:
(a) "guaranteed asset protection agreement";
(b) "guaranteed auto protection agreement"; or
(c) "GAP agreement";
means, with respect to consumer loans involving motor vehicles or other titled assets, an agreement in which the lender agrees to cancel or waive all or part of the outstanding debt after all property insurance benefits have been exhausted after the occurrence of a specified event.
(7) As used in this section, "skip-a-payment service" means a service that:
(a) is offered by a lender to a consumer; and
(b) permits the consumer to miss or skip a payment due under a consumer loan without resulting in default.
SECTION 10. IC 24-4.5-3-203.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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 five dollars (\$5) on any installment or minimum payment due not paid in full within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date.
(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 delinquency charge may not be collected on an installment or payment due that is paid in full within ten (10) days after its scheduled due date even though an earlier maturing installment, minimum payment, or a delinquency charge on:
(a) an earlier installment; or
(b) payment due;
may not have been paid in full. For purposes of this subsection, payments are applied first to current installments or payments due and then to delinquent installments or payments due.
(4) If two (2) installments or parts of two (2) 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 toans (IE 24-4.5-3-508). 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) The amotunt of five dollars (\$5) in subsection (1) is stbject to ehange purstant to the section on adjustment of tollar amounts (ت) 24-4.5-1-106).
(6) If the parties provide by eontract for a delinqueney eharge that is stubjeet to ehange, the lender shall diselose in the eontract that the amount of the delinquency eharge is subject to ehange as allowed by F 24-4.5-1-106.

SECTION 11. IC 24-4.5-3-205 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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 finanee eharge for supervised loans
(IG 24-4.5-3-508), whiehever 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 12. IC 24-4.5-3-206 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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 (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 (24-4.5-3-201). or the provisions on loan finanee eharge for supervised loans (24-4.5-3-508), 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 (24-4.5-2-205) or the provisions on refinancing loans (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 (24-4.5-3-201). or the provisions on loan finanee eharge for supervised foans (24-4.5-3-508), whiehever is appropriate.

SECTION 13. IC 24-4.5-3-208 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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 (24-4.5-3-201). or for supervised loans (24-4.5-3-508), whiehever is appropriate.

SECTION 14. IC 24-4.5-3-210 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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 ( F 24-4.5-3-201(6) or F 24-4.5-3-508(7)) (IC 24-4.5-3-201(5)) 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
 (IC 24-4.5-3-203.5).
(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 15. IC 24-4.5-3-501 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]. See. 501. Befinitions:
(1) "Supervised loan" means a eonsumer loan in which the rate of the loan finanee eharge exeeeds twenty-five pereent ( $25 \%$ ) per year as determined aceording to the provisions on loan finance eharge for eonstmer loans int section 201 of this ehapter.
(2) "Supervised lender" means a person authorized to make or take assignments of supervised loans.

SECTION 16. IC 24-4.5-3-502, AS AMENDED BY P.L.153-2016, SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 502. (1) A person that is a:
(a) depository institution;
(b) subsidiary that is owned and controlled by a depository institution and regulated by a federal banking agency; or
(c) credit union service organization; may engage in Indiana in the making of consumer loans (including small loans and unsecured consumer installment loans that are subject to IC 24-4.5-7, and small dollar loans that are subject to IC 24-4.5-8) that are not mortgage transactions without obtaining a license under this article.
(2) A collection agency licensed under IC 25-11-1 may engage in:
(a) taking assignments of consumer loans (including small loans and unsecured consumer installment loans that are subject to IC 24-4.5-7, and small dollar loans that are subject to IC 24-4.5-8) that are not mortgage transactions; and
(b) undertaking the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from consumer loans (including small loans and unsecured consumer installment loans that are subject to IC 24-4.5-7, and small dollar loans that are subject to IC 24-4.5-8) that are not mortgage transactions; in Indiana without obtaining a license under this article.
(3) A person that does not qualify under subsection (1) or (2) shall acquire and retain a license under this chapter in order to regularly engage in Indiana in the following actions with respect to consumer loans that are not small loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104), unsecured consumer installment loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104.5), small dollar loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-8-109), or mortgage transactions:
(a) The making of consumer loans.
(b) Taking assignments of consumer loans.
(c) Undertaking the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from consumer loans.
(4) A separate license under this chapter is required for each legal entity that engages in Indiana in any activity described in subsection (3). However, a separate license under this chapter is not required for each branch of a legal entity licensed under this chapter to perform an activity described in subsection (3).
(5) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (1) and (2), a separate license under IC $24-4.5-7$ is required in order to regularly engage in Indiana in the following actions with respect to small loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104) or unsecured consumer installment loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104.5):
(a) The making of small loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104) or unsecured consumer installment loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104.5).
(b) Taking assignments of small loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104) or unsecured consumer installment loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104.5).
(c) Undertaking the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from small loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104) or unsecured consumer installment loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-7-104.5).

A person that seeks licensure under IC 24-4.5-7 in order to regularly engage in Indiana in the actions set forth in this subsection shall apply to the department for that license in the form and manner prescribed by the department, and is subject to the same licensure requirements and procedures as an applicant for a license to make consumer loans (other than small loans, unsecured consumer installment loans, or mortgage transactions) under this section.
(6) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (1) and (2), a separate license under IC 24-4.5-8 is required in order to regularly engage in Indiana in the following actions with respect to small dollar loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-8-109):
(a) The making of small dollar loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-8-109).
(b) Taking assignments of small dollar loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-8-109).
(c) Undertaking the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from small dollar loans (as defined in IC 24-4.5-8-109).
A person that seeks licensure under IC 24-4.5-8 in order to regularly engage in Indiana in the actions set forth in this subsection shall apply to the department for that license in the form and manner prescribed by the department and is subject to the same licensure requirements and procedures as an applicant for a license to make consumer loans (other than small loans, unsecured consumer installment loans, small dollar loans, or mortgage transactions) under this section.
(6) (7) A CPAP contract must comply with IC 24-12-2.

SECTION 17. IC 24-4.5-3-502.2, AS ADDED BY P.L.137-2014, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 502.2. (1) Subject to subsection (6), the director may designate the NMLSR to serve as the sole entity responsible for:
(a) processing applications and renewals for licenses required under section 502 of this chapter;
(b) issuing unique identifiers for licensees and entities exempt from licensing under section 502 of this chapter; and
(c) performing other services that the director determines are necessary for the orderly administration of the department's licensing system under section 502 of this chapter.
(2) Subject to the confidentiality provisions contained in IC 5-14-3, this section, and IC 28-1-2-30, the director shall regularly report to the NMLSR significant or recurring violations of this article related to consumer loans that are not mortgage transactions, including small
loans and unsecured consumer installment loans under IC 24-4.5-7 and small dollar loans under IC 24-4.5-8.
(3) Subject to the confidentiality provisions contained in IC 5-14-3, this section, and IC 28-1-2-30, the director may report to the NMLSR complaints received regarding licensees under section 502 of this chapter in connection with consumer loans that are not mortgage transactions, including small loans and unsecured consumer installment loans under IC 24-4.5-7 and small dollar loans under IC 24-4.5-8.
(4) The director may report to the NMLSR publicly adjudicated licensure actions against licensees under section 502 of this chapter.
(5) The director shall establish a process in which persons licensed in accordance with section 502 of this chapter may challenge information reported to the NMLSR by the department.
(6) The director's authority to designate the NMLSR under subsection (1) is subject to the following:
(a) Information stored in the NMLSR is subject to the confidentiality provisions of IC 28-1-2-30 and IC 5-14-3. A person may not:
(i) obtain information from the NMLSR unless the person is authorized to do so by statute;
(ii) initiate any civil action based on information obtained from the NMLSR if the information is not otherwise available to the person under any other state law; or
(iii) initiate any civil action based on information obtained from the NMLSR if the person could not have initiated the action based on information otherwise available to the person under any other state law.
(b) Documents, materials, and other forms of information in the control or possession of the NMLSR that are confidential under IC 28-1-2-30 and that are:
(i) furnished by the director, the director's designee, or a licensee; or
(ii) otherwise obtained by the NMLSR;
are confidential and privileged by law and are not subject to inspection under IC 5-14-3, subject to subpoena, subject to discovery, or admissible in evidence in any civil action. However, the director may use the documents, materials, or other information available to the director in furtherance of any action brought in connection with the director's duties under this article. (c) Disclosure of documents, materials, and information:
(i) to the director; or
(ii) by the director;
under this subsection does not result in a waiver of any applicable privilege or claim of confidentiality with respect to the documents, materials, or information.
(d) Information provided to the NMLSR is subject to IC 4-1-11.
(e) This subsection does not limit or impair a person's right to:
(i) obtain information;
(ii) use information as evidence in a civil action or proceeding; or
(iii) use information to initiate a civil action or proceeding; if the information may be obtained from the director or the director's designee under any law.
(f) The requirements under any federal law or IC 5-14-3 regarding the privacy or confidentiality of any information or material provided to the NMLSR, and any privilege arising under federal or state law, including the rules of any federal or state court, with respect to the information or material, continue to apply to the information or material after the information or material has been disclosed to the NMLSR. The information and material may be shared with all state and federal regulatory officials with financial services industry oversight authority without the loss of privilege or the loss of confidentiality protections provided by federal law or IC 5-14-3.
(g) For purposes of this section, the director may enter agreements or sharing arrangements with other governmental agencies, the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, or other associations representing governmental agencies as established by rule or order of the director.
(h) Information or material that is subject to a privilege or confidentiality under subdivision ( f ) is not subject to:
(i) disclosure under any federal or state law governing the disclosure to the public of information held by an officer or an agency of the federal government or the respective state; or (ii) subpoena, discovery, or admission into evidence, in any private civil action or administrative process, unless with respect to any privileged information or material held by the NMLSR, the person to whom the information or material pertains waives, in whole or in part, in the discretion of the person, that privilege.
(i) Any provision of IC 5-14-3 that concerns the disclosure of:
(i) confidential supervisory information; or
(ii) any information or material described in subdivision (f);
and that is inconsistent with subdivision ( f ) is superseded by this section.
(j) This section does not apply with respect to information or material that concerns the employment history of, and publicly adjudicated disciplinary and enforcement actions against, a person licensed in accordance with section 502 of this chapter and described in section 503(2) of this chapter and that is included in the NMLSR for access by the public.
(k) The director may require a licensee required to submit information to the NMLSR to pay a processing fee considered reasonable by the director. In determining whether an NMLSR processing fee is reasonable, the director shall:
(i) require review of; and
(ii) make available;
the audited financial statements of the NMLSR.
(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any:
(a) application, renewal, or other form or document that:
(i) relates to licenses issued under section 502 of this chapter; and
(ii) is made or produced in an electronic format;
(b) document filed as an electronic record in a multistate automated repository established and operated for the licensing or registration of financial services entities and their employees; or (c) electronic record filed through the NMLSR;
is considered a valid original document when reproduced in paper form by the department.

SECTION 18. IC 24-4.5-3-508 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]. See. 508. Łoan Finance Charge for Supervised Loans - (1) With respect to a supervised loan, ineluding a loan pursuant to a revolving foan aceount, a supervised tender may eontract for and reeeive a loan finanee eharge not exeeeding that permitted by this section.
(2) The łoan finance eharge, ealeulated aceording to the aetuariat method, may not exeeed the equivalent of the greater off: (a) the totat of.
(i) thirty-six pereent (36\%) per year on that part of the unpaid balanees of the primeipat whieh is two theusand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ or hess,
(ii) twenty-one pereent ( $21 \%$ ) per year on that part of the umpaid balanees of the primeipat whieh is more than two thousand tollars $(\$ 2,000)$ but toes not exeeed four thousand tollars (\$4,000), and

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(iiii) fifteen pereent (15\%) per year on that part of the unpaid balanees of the prineipat which is more than four thousand dollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ); or
(b) twenty-five pereent ( $25 \%$ ) per year on the unpaid balances of the prineipal.
(3) This section tors not limitit or restriet the manner of eontracting for the loan finanee eharge, whether by way of add-on, diseount, or otherwise, so fong as the rate of the loan finance eharge toes not exeecd that permitted by this seetion. If the foan is preeomputedt
(a) the loan finance eharge may be ealeulated on the assumption that all seheduled payments will be made when due, and
(b) the effect of prepayment is governed by the provisions on rebate upon 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 monthe are disregarded, and a day may be counted as one-thirtieth ( $1 / 30$ ) of a month. Subject to elassiffeations and differentiations the lender may reasonably establisht, a part of a month 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 procedure is not eonsistently used to obtain a greater yield thant would otherwise be pernittect.
(5) Subjeet to elassiffeations and differentiations the tender may reasonably establish, the lender may make the same foan finance eharge on alt prineipat amounts within a speeified range. A loan finance eharge toes not violate subsection (2) if.
(a) when applied to the median amount within each range, it toes not exeeed the maximum permitted in subsection (2); and
(b) when applied to the lowest amount within each range, it does not produce a rate of loan finnanee eharge execeding the rate ealeulated aceording 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 ( $\$ 4,000$ ) in subsection (2) and thirty tollars (\$30) in subsection (7) are subject to ehange pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (IC 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding f1 24-4.5-1-106(1), for the adjustment of the amount of thirty dollars $(\$ 30)$, the Reference Base Index to be used is the Index for Oetober 1992. Notwithstanding $€ 24-4.5-1-106(1)$, for the adjustment of the amounts of two thousand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ and four thousand dollars $(\$ 4,000)$, the Reference Base Index to be used is the findex for October 2012.
(7) With respeet to a supervised foam not made pursuant to a
revolving loan aceount, the lender may eontract for and reecive a minimum loan finanee eharge of not more than thirty tollars (\$30). The minimum loan finanee eharge allowed under this strbsection may be imposed only if the tender toes not assess a nonrefundable prepaid finance eharge under subseetion (8) and:
(a) the debtor prepays in full a eonstmer loan, refinaneing, or eonsolidation, regardless of whether the loan, refinaneing, or eonsolidation is precomputect,
(b) the toan, refinaneing, or eonsolidation prepaid by the debtor is subject to a loan finanee eharge that:
(i) is eontracted for by the parties, and
(iii) toes not exceed the rate preseribed in subsection (2), and (e) the loan finance eharge eamed at the time of prepayment is tess than the minimum toan finance eharge eontracted for under this subseetion.
(8) Except as provided in subsection (7), in addition to the foan finanee eharge provided for int this seetion and to any other eharges and fees permitted by this ehapter, the lender may eontract for and reeeive a nonreftundable prepaid finanee eharge of not more than fifty dollars (\$50).
(9) The nomrefundable prepaid finanee 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 loan that is not seeured by ant interest in land, if a lender retains any part of a nomrefturdable prepaid finanee 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 in full by the new loan within three (3) months after the tate of the prior foan, the tender may not eharge a nomrefundable prepaid finanee eharge on the new loant, or, int the ease of a revolving loan, on the inereased eredit line.
(b) The tender may not assess more than two (2) nonrefundable prepaid finanee eharges in any twelve (12) month period:
(11) fat the ease of a supervised loan that is seetred by an interest int land, this seetion does not prohibit a lender from eontracting for and reeeiving a fee for preparing deeds, mortgages, reconveyances, and similar toemments under seetion $202(1)$ (d)(iii) of this ehrapter, int addition to the nomrefundable prepaid finanee eharge provided for int subsection (8).

SECTION 19. IC 24-4.5-3-509 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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 charge than would otherwise be permitted by the provisions on loan finance charge for supervised consumer loans (IG 24-4.5-3-508) (IC 24-4.5-3-201) or to avoid disclosure of an annual percentage rate pursuant to the provisions on disclosure (Part 3). The excess amount of loan finance 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 20. IC 24-4.5-3-510, AS AMENDED BY P.L.186-2015, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 510. Restrictions on Interest in Land as Security -(1) With respect to a supervised consumer loan:
(a) with a loan finance charge under section 201(1) of this chapter that exceeds twenty-five percent ( $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ ) per year on the unpaid balances of the principal; and
(b) 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 tollars $(\$ 4,000)$ int subsection (1) is subject to ehange 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 Referenee Base index to be used under this subsection is the funder for Өetober 2012.

SECTION 21. IC 24-4.5-3-511, AS AMENDED BY THE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2019 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 511. Regular Schedule of Payments; Maximum Loan Term - (1) Supervised Consumer loans not made pursuant to a revolving loan account, having a loan finance charge under section 201(1) of this chapter that exceeds twenty-five percent ( $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ ) per year on the unpaid balances of the principal, 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 one thousand one hundred dollars
( $\$ 300$ ), $(\$ 1,100)$, but not more than four thousand dollars ( $\mathbf{\$ 4 , 0 0 0 ) \text { ; or }}$
(b) over a period of not more than twenty-five (25) months if the principal is three one thousand one hundred dollars (\$300) $(\mathbf{\$ 1 , 1 0 0 )}$ or less.
(2) The amounts of three hundred dollars (\$300) and four thousand tollars $(\$ 4,000)$ in subsection ( 1 ) are subject to ehange pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (IG 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding $Ю$ 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base tindex to be used with respeet to the amount of.
$(1)$ (a) three hundred dollars ( $\$ 300$ ) is the findex for October 1992 , and
(2) (b) four thousand dollars $(\$ 4,000)$ is the Index for Oetober 2012.

SECTION 22. IC 24-4.5-3-513 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]. See. 513. Applieation of Other Provisions - Exeept as otherwise provided, all provisions of this Artiele applying to eonsumer foans apply to supervised loans.

SECTION 23. IC 24-4.5-4-107, AS AMENDED BY P.L.141-2005, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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 any of the following:
(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 $€ 24-4.5-3-508$ ), 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 24. IC 24-4.5-4-301, AS AMENDED BY P.L.137-2014, SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 301. Property Insurance - (1) A creditor may not contract for or receive a separate charge for insurance against loss of or damage to property unless:
(a) the insurance covers a substantial risk of loss of or damage to property related to the credit transaction;
(b) the amount, terms, and conditions of the insurance are reasonable in relation to the character and value of the property insured or to be insured; and
(c) the term of the insurance is reasonable in relation to the terms of credit.
(2) The term of the insurance is reasonable if it is customary and does not extend substantially beyond a scheduled maturity.
(3) A creditor may not contract for or receive a separate charge for insurance against loss of or damage to property unless the amount financed or principal exclusive of charges for the insurance is three hundred one thousand dollars $(\$ 300)(\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 0})$ or more, and the value of the property is three humdred one thousand dollars $(\$ 300)(\$ 1,000)$ or more.
(4) The amounts of three hundred tollars (\$300) in subsection (3) are stbject to ehange pursuant to the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (IC 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding I6 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Referenee Base fidex to be used under this subsection is the finder for Oetober 1992.

SECTION 25. IC 24-4.5-5-103, AS AMENDED BY P.L.186-2015, SECTION 21, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 103. Restrictions on Deficiency Judgments in Consumer Credit Sales - (1) This section applies to a consumer credit sale of goods or services.
(2) If the seller repossesses or voluntarily accepts surrender of goods which were the subject of the sale and in which the seller has a security interest, and the cash price of the goods repossessed or surrendered was four thousand dollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ) or less, the buyer is not personally liable to the seller for the unpaid balance of the debt arising from the sale of the goods, and the seller is not obligated to resell the collateral.
(3) If the seller repossesses or voluntarily accepts surrender of goods which were not the subject of the sale but in which the seller has a security interest to secure a debt arising from a sale of goods or services or a combined sale of goods and services and the cash price of the sale was four thousand dollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ) or less, the buyer is not personally liable to the seller for the unpaid balance of the debt arising
from the sale.
(4) For the purpose of determining the unpaid balance of consolidated debts or debts pursuant to revolving charge accounts, the allocation of payments to a debt shall be determined in the same manner as provided for determining the amount of debt secured by various security interests (IC 24-4.5-2-409).
(5) The buyer may be liable in damages to the seller if the buyer has wrongfully damaged the collateral or if, after default and demand, the buyer has wrongfully failed to make the collateral available to the seller.
(6) If the seller elects to bring an action against the buyer for a debt arising from a consumer credit sale of goods or services, and under this section the seller would not be entitled to a deficiency judgment if the seller repossessed the collateral, and the seller obtains a judgment:
(a) the seller may not repossess the collateral; and
(b) the collateral is not subject to levy or sale on execution or similar proceedings pursuant to the judgment.
(7) The amounts of four thousand tollars ( $\$ 4,000$ ) in subsections (2) and (3) are subject to ehange pursuant to the provisions en adjustment of dollar amounts (IE 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding IE 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Referenee Base findex to be used under this subsection is the finder for Oetober 2012.

SECTION 26. IC 24-4.5-5-202 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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 loan term for supervers a consumer loan with a loan finance charge under IC 24-4.5-3-201(1) that exceeds twenty-five percent ( $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ ) per year on the unpaid balances of the principal (IC 24-4.5-3-511), the debtor is not obligated to pay the loan finance charge, 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 27. IC 24-4.5-6-107, AS AMENDED BY P.L.137-2014, SECTION 16, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 107. (1) Except as otherwise provided, IC 4-21.5-3 governs all agency action taken by the department under this chapter or Æ 24-4.5-3-501 IC 24-4.5-3-502 through Đ 24-4.5-3-513. IC 24-4.5-3-512. All proceedings for administrative review under IC 4-21.5-3 or judicial review under IC 4-21.5-5 shall be held in Marion County. The provisions of IC 4-22-2 prescribing procedures for the adoption of rules by agencies apply to the adoption of rules by the department of financial institutions under this article. However, if the department declares an emergency in the document containing the rule, the department may adopt rules permitted by this chapter under IC 4-22-2-37.1.
(2) A rule under subsection (1) adopted under IC 4-22-2-37.1 expires on the date the department next adopts a rule under the statute authorizing or requiring the rule.

SECTION 28. IC 24-4.5-7-101 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 101. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as Uniform Consumer Credit Code Small Loans and Unsecured Consumer Installment Loans.

SECTION 29. IC 24-4.5-7-102, AS AMENDED BY P.L.69-2018, SECTION 25 , IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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:
(a) small loans (as defined in section 104 of this chapter); and
(b) unsecured consumer installment loans (as defined in
section 104.5 of 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:
(i) small loans; or
(ii) unsecured consumer installment loans;
under this chapter.
(b) Taking assignments of:
(i) small loans; or
(ii) unsecured consumer installment loans;
under this chapter.
(c) Undertaking the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from:
(i) small loans; or
(ii) unsecured consumer installment loans;
under this chapter.
(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 or unsecured consumer installment loans under this chapter; and
(b) consumer loans (other than mortgage transactions) that are not small loans or unsecured consumer installment loans;
must obtain a separate license from the department for type of łoan, loans described in subdivision (a) and for loans described in subdivision (b) 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 $ঙ$ 24-4.5-3-508(2). IC 24-4.5-3-201(1).
(7) A loan that:
(a) does not qualify as an unsecured consumer installment loan under section 104.5 of this chapter;
(b) is for a term shorter than that specified in section 401.5(1)(a) of this chapter; or
(c) is made in violation of section 201.5, 401.5, 402.5, 404, or 410 of this chapter; is subject to this article.
(7) (8) 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 or an unsecured consumer installment loan if the person:
(a) performed any of the activities described in subsection (2) with respect to a small loan or an unsecured consumer installment 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 or an unsecured consumer installment 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 or an unsecured consumer installment loan at least one (1) time in the preceding calendar year.
SECTION 30. IC 24-4.5-7-103, AS AMENDED BY P.L.57-2006, SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 103. The following definitions apply to this chapter:
"Small loan"
Section 7-104
"Unsecured consumer installment loan"
"Principal"
"Check"
"Renewal"
"Consecutive small loan"
"Consecutive unsecured
consumer installment loan"
"Paid in full"
"Monthly gross income"
"Lender"

Section 7-105
Section 7-106
Section 7-107
Section 7-108
Section 7-108.5
Section 7-109
Section 7-110
Section 7-111

SECTION 31. IC 24-4.5-7-104, AS AMENDED BY P.L.216-2013, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 104. (1) "Small loan" means a loan:
(a) with a principal loan amount that is at least fifty dollars (\$50) and not more than five six hundred fifty five dollars ( $\$ 550$ ), (\$605); and
(b) in which the lender holds the borrower's check for a specific period, or receives the borrower's written authorization to debit the borrower's account (other than as a result of default) under an agreement, either express or implied, for a specific period, before the lender:
(i) offers the check for deposit or presentment; or
(ii) exercises the authorization to debit the borrower's account.
(2) The amount of five hundred fifty dollars (\$550) in subseetion (1)(a) is subject to ehange under the provisions on adjustment of dollar anmounts (HC 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding Ю 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Referenee Base midex to be ureed under this subseetion is the fandex for Өetober 2006.

SECTION 32. IC 24-4.5-7-104.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 104.5. (1) "Unsecured consumer installment loan" means a loan:
(a) with a principal loan amount that is:
(i) more than six hundred five dollars ( $\mathbf{\$ 6 0 5 \text { ) and not more }}$ than one thousand five hundred dollars $(\$ 1,500)$; and (ii) payable in three (3) or more substantially equal periodic payments;
(b) in which the lender holds one (1) or more checks of the borrower for a specific period, or receives the borrower's written authorization to debit the borrower's account (other than as a result of default) on one (1) or more occasions under an agreement, either express or implied, for a specific period, before the lender:
(i) offers one (1) or more checks of the borrower for deposit or presentment; or
(ii) exercises an authorization to debit the borrower's account; and
(c) in which:
(i) a check of the borrower; or
(ii) an authorization to debit the borrower's account; described in subdivision (b) does not constitute security for the loan.
(2) The term does not include a consumer loan made under IC 24-4.5-3.

SECTION 33. IC 24-4.5-7-105 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 105. "Principal", when used in connection with a small loan or an unsecured consumer installment loan, means the total of
(a) the net amount paid to, receivable by, or paid or payable from the account of the borrower. and
(b) to the extent that the payment is deferred, the additionat eharges permitted by this ehapter that are not ineluded in subdivision (a).
SECTION 34. IC 24-4.5-7-107 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 107. (1) "Renewal", when used in connection with a small loan, refers to a small loan that takes the place of an existing small loan by:
(a) renewing;
(b) repaying;
(c) refinancing; or
(d) consolidating;
a small loan with the proceeds of another small loan made to the same borrower by a lender.
(2) "Renewal", when used in connection with an unsecured consumer installment loan, refers to an unsecured consumer installment loan that takes the place of an existing unsecured consumer installment loan by:
(a) renewing;
(b) repaying;
(c) refinancing; or
(d) consolidating;
an unsecured consumer installment loan with the proceeds of another unsecured consumer installment loan made to the same borrower by a lender.

SECTION 35. IC 24-4.5-7-108.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA

CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 108.5. "Consecutive unsecured consumer installment loan" means a new unsecured consumer installment loan agreement that a lender enters with the same borrower not later than seven (7) calendar days after a previous unsecured consumer installment loan made to that borrower is paid in full.

SECTION 36. IC 24-4.5-7-109, AS AMENDED BY P.L.57-2006, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 109. (1) "Paid in full", with respect to a small loan, means the termination of a the small loan through:
(1) the presentment of the borrower's check for payment by the drawee bank, or the exercise by the lender of an authorization to debit an account of the borrower; or
(2) the return of a check to a borrower who redeems it for consideration.
(2) "Paid in full", with respect to an unsecured consumer installment loan, means the termination of the unsecured consumer installment loan through:
(1) the presentment of one (1) or more of the borrower's checks for payment by the drawee bank, or the exercise by the lender of one (1) or more authorizations to debit an account of the borrower; or
(2) the return of one (1) or more checks to a borrower who redeems them for consideration.
SECTION 37. IC 24-4.5-7-110 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 110. "Monthly gross income" means the income received by the borrower in the thirty (30) day period preceding the borrower's application for:
(a) a small loan; or
(b) an unsecured consumer installment loan;
under this chapter and exclusive of any income other than regular gross pay received, or as otherwise determined by the department.

SECTION 38. IC 24-4.5-7-111, AS AMENDED BY P.L.186-2015, SECTION 24, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 111. "Lender" means a person that acquires and retains a license issued by the department of financial institutions under this chapter to engage in small loans or unsecured consumer installment loans.

SECTION 39. IC 24-4.5-7-201, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2007, SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 201. (1) Finance charges on the first two hundred
fifty dollars (\$250) of a small loan are limited to fifteen percent (15\%) of the principal.
(2) Finance charges on the amount of a small loan greater than two hundred fifty dollars ( $\$ 250$ ) and less than or equal to four hundred dollars (\$400) are limited to thirteen percent ( $13 \%$ ) of the amount over two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and less than or equal to four hundred dollars (\$400).
(3) Finance charges on the amount of the small loan greater than four hundred dollars ( $\$ 400$ ) and less than or equal to five six hundred fifty five dollars (\$550) (\$605) are limited to ten percent (10\%) of the amount over four hundred dollars ( $\$ 400$ ) and less than or equal to five six hundred fifty five dollars ( $\$ 550$ ). ( $\mathbf{\$ 6 0 5}$ ).
(4) The amount of five handred fifty dollars (\$550) in subsection (3) is subject to ehange under the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (IC 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding € 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base findex to be used under this subsection is the finder for Oetober 2006.

SECTION 40. IC 24-4.5-7-201.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 201.5. (1) For each unsecured consumer installment loan made under this chapter, a lender may charge a monthly maintenance fee computed in advance, for each full month in the loan term, not to exceed nine dollars (\$9) per one hundred dollars (\$100) of original principal. If an unsecured consumer installment loan is prepaid before the maturity of the loan term, the lender shall refund to the borrower a prorated portion of the monthly maintenance fee based upon the ratio that the days left in the loan term before maturity bears to the total number of days in the loan term.
(2) A lender may charge only those charges authorized in this chapter in connection with an unsecured consumer installment loan.

SECTION 41. IC 24-4.5-7-202, AS AMENDED BY P.L.69-2018, SECTION 26, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [JULY 1, 2019][EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 202.(1) Notwithstanding any other law, the only fee that may be contracted for and received by the lender or an assignee on a small loan or an unsecured consumer installment loan is a charge, not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25), for each:
(a) return by a bank or other depository institution of a dishonored:
(i) check;
(ii) electronic funds transfer;
(iii) negotiable order of withdrawal; or
(iv) share draft;
issued by the borrower; or
(b) time an authorization to debit the borrower's account is dishonored.
This additional charge may be assessed one (1) time regardless of how many times a check or an authorization to debit the borrower's account may be submitted by the lender and dishonored.
(2) A lender may:
(a) present a borrower's check for payment; or
(b) exercise a borrower's authorization to debit the borrower's account;
not more than three (3) times.
SECTION 42. IC 24-4.5-7-301, AS AMENDED BY P.L.69-2018, SECTION 27, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 301. (1) For purposes of this section, the lender shall disclose to the borrower to whom credit is extended with respect to a small loan or unsecured consumer installment loan the information required by the Consumer Credit Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).
(2) In addition to the requirements of subsection (1), the lender must conspicuously display in bold type a notice to the public both in the lending area of each business location and in the loan documents the following statement:
"WARNING: A small loan or an unsecured consumer installment loan is not intended to meet long term financial needs. A small loan or an unsecured consumer installment loan should be used only to meet short term cash needs. The cost of your small loan or unsecured consumer installment loan may be higher than loans offered by other lending institutions. Small loans and unsecured consumer installment loans are regulated by the State of Indiana Department of Financial Institutions.
A borrower may rescind a small loan without cost by paying the cash amount of the principal of the smatt loan to the lender not later than the end of the business day immediately following the day on which the borrower receives the loan proceeds. A borrower may rescind an unsecured consumer installment loan without cost by paying the cash amount of the principal of the loan to the lender not later than the end of the third business day after the day on which the borrower receives the loan proceeds.".
(3) The statement required in subsection (2) must be in:
(a) 14 point bold face type in the loan documents; and
(b) not less than one (1) inch bold print in the lending area of the business location.
(4) When a borrower enters into a small loan or an unsecured consumer installment loan, the lender shall provide the borrower with a pamphlet approved by the department that describes:
(a) the availability of debt management and credit counseling services; and
(b) the borrower's rights and responsibilities in the transaction; and
(c) the availability of the $\mathbf{2 1 1}$ telephone dialing code for access to human services information and referrals, including information on and referrals to governmental or nonprofit organizations that assist persons in paying for housing costs, utility bills, and food.
(5) For each license issued under this chapter, a lender shall remit to the department at the time of license renewal under IC 24-4.5-3-503.6:
(a) an additional annual fee, paid separately, in the amount of one thousand dollars $(\$ 1,000)$ per license; plus
(b) an additional one thousand dollars $(\$ 1,000)$ per branch location in Indiana from which the lender makes small loans or unsecured consumer installment loans under this chapter, after the lender's first Indiana location from which the lender makes small loans or unsecured consumer installment loans under this chapter;
to be held by the department in the consumer financial education fund established by section 301.5 of this chapter and used exclusively, in the department's discretion, for providing or supporting financial education programs for the benefit of Indiana consumers. A lender may not pass any part of the amounts required by this subsection onto borrowers by imposing an additional charge in connection with any small loan or unsecured consumer installment loan, or through any charge or fee authorized under section 201 or 201.5 of this chapter.

SECTION 43. IC 24-4.5-7-301.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 301.5. (1) The consumer financial education fund is established for the purpose of paying:
(a) expenses incurred by the department in administering section 301(5) of this chapter and IC 24-4.5-8-109(6); and
(b) all expenses incurred and all compensation paid by the department relating to consumer financial education.
The department shall administer the fund.
(2) The fund consists of:
(a) money deposited in the fund under section 301(5) of this chapter and IC 24-4.5-8-109(6); and
(b) donations, gifts, and money received from any other source.
(3) The expenses of administering the fund shall be paid from money in the fund.
(4) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner as other public money may be invested. Interest that accrues from these investments shall be deposited in the fund.
(5) Money in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund.
(6) Money in the fund is appropriated for the purpose set forth in subsection (1).

SECTION 44. IC 24-4.5-7-401, AS AMENDED BY P.L.69-2018, SECTION 28, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 401. (1) A small loan may not be made for a term of less than fourteen (14) days.
(2) If five (5) consecutive small loans have been made to a borrower after the borrower's initial small loan, another small loan may not be made to that borrower within seven (7) days after the fifth consecutive small loan is paid in full. After the borrower's fifth consecutive small loan, the balance must be paid in full.
(3) Subject to subsection (4), whenever a borrower has entered into an initial small loan followed by three (3) consecutive small loans, the lender shall offer the borrower the option to repay:
(a) the third consecutive small loan; and
(b) subject to subsection (2), any small loan entered into after the third consecutive small loan;
under an extended payment plan. At the time of execution of a small loan described in subdivision (a) or (b), the lender shall disclose to the borrower the extended payment plan option by providing the borrower a written description of the extended payment plan option in a separate disclosure document approved by the director.
(4) A lender shall offer an extended payment plan under subsection (3) under the following terms and conditions:
(a) A borrower shall be permitted to request an extended payment plan at any time during the term of a third or subsequent
consecutive small loan if:
(i) the borrower has not defaulted on the outstanding small loan; and
(ii) the rescission period under section 402(6) of this chapter has expired.
(b) An extended payment plan must allow the outstanding small loan to be paid in at least four (4) equal installments over a period of not less than sixty (60) days.
(c) An agreement for an extended payment plan may not require a borrower to pay any amount before the original maturity date of the outstanding small loan.
(d) The lender may not assess any fee or charge on a borrower for entering into an extended payment plan.
(e) An agreement for an extended payment plan must be in writing and acknowledged by both the borrower and the lender.
(f) A borrower may not enter into another small loan transaction while engaged in an extended payment plan.
(g) A lender shall not:
(i) compel, advise, solicit, or coerce a borrower to not exercise the borrower's right to request an extended payment plan;
(ii) discourage a borrower from exercising the borrower's right to request an extended payment plan; or
(iii) take any other action to influence a borrower's right to request an extended payment plan.
(5) An agreement for an extended payment plan under subsection (3):
(a) shall be considered an extension of the outstanding small loan; and
(b) may not be considered a new loan.
(6) A lender shall not make a small loan to a borrower within fifteen (15) days after an unsecured consumer installment loan made to the borrower is paid in full.

SECTION 45. IC 24-4.5-7-401.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 401.5.(1) An unsecured consumer installment loan may not be made for a term of:
(a) less than six (6) months; or
(b) more than nine (9) months.
(2) If a consecutive unsecured consumer installment loan has been made to a borrower after the borrower's initial unsecured consumer installment loan, another unsecured consumer installment loan may not be made to that borrower within fifteen
(15) days after the consecutive unsecured consumer installment loan is paid in full. After a consecutive unsecured consumer installment loan is made, the balance must be paid in full.
(3) A lender shall not make an unsecured consumer installment loan to a borrower within fifteen (15) days after a small loan made to the borrower is paid in full.

SECTION 46. IC 24-4.5-7-402, AS AMENDED BY P.L.69-2018, SECTION 29, IS AMENDED TOREAD AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 402. (1) A lender is prohibited from making a small loan to a borrower if the total of:
(a) the principal amount and finance charges of the small loan to be issued; plus
(b) any other small loan balances that the borrower has outstanding with any lender;
exceeds twenty percent ( $20 \%$ ) of the borrower's monthly gross income.
(2) A small loan may be seetred by only lender shall not require a borrower to provide more than one (1):
(a) check; or
(b) authorization to debit the borrower's account;
per small loan. The check or electronic debit may not exceed the amount advanced to or on behalf of the borrower plus loan finance charges contracted for and permitted.
(3) A borrower may make partial payments in any amount on the small loan without charge at any time before the due date of the small loan.
(4) After any payment is made on a small loan, whether the payment is made in part or in full before, on, or after the due date of the small loan, the lender shall give a signed (whether by written or electronic signature) and dated receipt to the borrower making a payment showing the amount paid and the balance due on the small loan.
(5) The lender shall provide to each borrower a copy of the required loan documents before the disbursement of the loan proceeds.
(6) A borrower may rescind a small loan without cost by paying the cash amount of the principal of the small loan to the lender not later than the end of the business day immediately following the day on which the borrower receives the proceeds.
(7) A lender shall not enter into a renewal with a borrower. If a loan is paid in full, a subsequent loan is not a renewal.

SECTION 47. IC 24-4.5-7-402.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 402.5. (1) A lender is prohibited from making an unsecured consumer installment loan to a
borrower if the total monthly payment due with respect to the unsecured consumer installment loan exceeds twenty percent ( $20 \%$ ) of the borrower's monthly gross income.
(2) A lender shall not require a borrower to provide more than one (1):
(a) check; or
(b) authorization to debit the borrower's account;
per installment payment for each unsecured consumer installment loan. The check or electronic debit may not exceed the amount advanced to or on behalf of the borrower plus any fees contracted for and permitted under section 201.5 of this chapter.
(3) A borrower may make partial payments in any amount on an unsecured consumer installment loan without charge at any time before the due date of the unsecured consumer installment loan.
(4) After any payment is made on an unsecured consumer installment loan, whether the payment is made in part or in full before, on, or after the due date of any installment on the unsecured consumer installment loan, the lender shall give to the borrower making a payment a signed (whether by written or electronic signature) and dated receipt showing the amount paid and the balance due on the unsecured consumer installment loan.
(5) A borrower may prepay in full the unpaid balance of an unsecured consumer installment loan at any time without penalty. A lender may not contract for, charge, or collect a prepayment fee or penalty.
(6) The lender shall provide to each borrower in an unsecured consumer installment loan transaction a copy of the required loan documents before the disbursement of the loan proceeds.
(7) A borrower may rescind an unsecured consumer installment loan without cost by paying the cash amount of the principal of the unsecured consumer installment loan to the lender not later than the end of the third business day after the day on which the borrower receives the proceeds.
(8) A lender shall not enter into a renewal of an unsecured consumer installment loan with a borrower. If a loan is paid in full, a subsequent loan is not a renewal.

SECTION 48. IC 24-4.5-7-404, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 85, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 404. (1) As used in this section, "commercially reasonable method of verification" means a private consumer credit reporting service that the department determines to be capable of
providing a lender with adequate verification information necessary to ensure compliance with subsection (4). (6).
(2) With respect to a small loan, no lender may permit a person to become obligated under more than one (1) loan agreement, including an agreement for an unsecured consumer installment loan, with the lender at any time.
(3) With respect to an unsecured consumer installment loan, a lender may not permit a person to become obligated under more than one (1) loan agreement, including an agreement for a small loan, with the lender at any time.
(3) (4) A lender shall not make a small loan that, when combined with the outstanding balance on another outstanding small loan owed to another lender, exceeds a total of five six hundred fifty five dollars (\$550), (\$605), excluding finance charges. A lender shall not make a small loan to a borrower who has:
(1) two (2) or more small loans outstanding, regardless of the total value of the small loans; or
(2) an unsecured consumer installment loan outstanding, regardless of the value of the unsecured consumer installment loan.
The amount of five humdred fifty dollars ( $\$ 550$ ) in this subsection is subject to ehange under the provisions on adjustment of tollar amounts (IG 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding Ю 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base midex to be used under this subseetion is the frdex for Өetober 2006.
(5) A lender shall not make an unsecured consumer installment loan to a borrower who has:
(a) an unsecured consumer installment loan outstanding, regardless of the total value of the unsecured consumer installment loan; or
(b) one (1) or more small loans outstanding, regardless of the total value of the small loans.
(4) (6) A lender complies with subsection (3) subsections (4) and (5) if the lender independently verifies the total number of any outstanding small loans and the total outstanding balance of those small loans for a customer, along with whether any unsecured consumer installment loan has been made to that customer, through a commercially reasonable method of verification. A lender's method of verifying whether a borrower has any outstanding small loans, any outstanding unsecured consumer installment loan, and the total outstanding balance of any loans will be considered commercially reasonable if the method includes a manual investigation or an
electronic query of:
(a) the lender's own records, including both records maintained at the location where the borrower is applying for the transaction and records maintained at other locations within the state that are owned and operated by the lender; and
(b) an available third party data base provided by a private consumer reporting service, subject to the identification verification requirements set forth in subsection (12). (14).
(5) (7) The department shall monitor the effectiveness of private consumer credit reporting services in providing the verification information required under subsection (4). (6). If the department determines that a commercially reasonable method of verification is available, the department shall:
(a) provide reasonable notice to all lenders identifying the commercially reasonable method of verification that is available; and
(b) require each lender to use, consistent with the policies of the department, the identified commercially reasonable method of verification as a means of complying with subsection (4). (6).
(6) (8) If a borrower presents evidence to a lender that a loan has been discharged in bankruptcy, the lender shall cause the record of the borrower's loan to be updated in the data base described in subsection $(4)(b)(6)(b)$ to reflect the bankruptcy discharge.
(7) (9) A lender shall cause the record of a borrower's loan to be updated in the data base described in subsection (4)(b)(6)(b) to reflect:
(a) presentment of the borrower's check for payment; or
(b) exercise of the borrower's authorization to debit the borrower's account.
If a check is returned or an authorization is dishonored because of insufficient funds in the borrower's account, the lender shall reenter the record of the loan in the data base.
(8) (10) A lender shall update information in a data base described in subsection (4)(b) (6)(b) to reflect partial payments made on an outstanding loan, the record of which is maintained in the data base.
$(9)(\mathbf{1 1 )}$ If a lender ceases doing business in Indiana, the director may require the operator of the data base described in subsection (4)(b) (6)(b) to remove records of the lender's loans from the operator's data base.
(10) (12) The director may impose a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation of:
(a) this section; or
(b) any rule or policy adopted by the director to implement this

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section.
(11) (13) The excess amount of:
(a) loan finance charge under section 201 of this chapter; or
(b) maintenance fee under section 201.5 of this chapter;
provided for in agreements in violation of this section is an excess charge for purposes of the provisions concerning effect of violations on rights of parties (IC 24-4.5-5-202) and the provisions concerning civil actions by the department (IC 24-4.5-6-113).
(12) (14) If a borrower provides the borrower's Social Security number to a lender in connection with any transaction or proposed transaction under this chapter, the lender shall:
(a) maintain procedures to verify that the Social Security number provided is legitimate and belongs to the borrower; and
(b) retain copies of any documents used to verify the borrower's Social Security number. Documentation under this subdivision may be in electronic form and the numbers may be truncated.
If a borrower does not have a Social Security number, the lender may require and accept another valid form of government issued identification, subject to the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b) with respect to the government issued identification accepted.

SECTION 49. IC 24-4.5-7-405, AS AMENDED BY P.L.159-2017, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 405. (1) This section does not apply to a business that is licensed by the department for a purpose other than consumer loans.
(2) A licensee may carry on other business at a location where the licensee makes small loans or unsecured consumer installment loans unless the licensee carries on other business for the purpose of evasion or violation of this article.

SECTION 50. IC 24-4.5-7-406, AS AMENDED BY P.L.60-2016, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 406. (1) An agreement with respect to a small loan or an unsecured consumer installment loan under this chapter may not provide for charges as a result of default by the borrower other than those specifically authorized by this chapter. A provision in a smalt loan agreement in violation of this section is unenforceable.
(2) A lender or an assignee of a small loan or an unsecured consumer installment loan may seek only the following remedies upon default by a borrower:
(a) Recovery of:
(i) the contracted principal amount of the loan; and
(ii) the toan finanee a charge or fee authorized under section

## 201 or 201.5 of this chapter.

(b) If contracted for under section 202 of this chapter, collection of a fee for:
(i) a returned check, electronic funds transfer, negotiable order of withdrawal, or share draft; or
(ii) a dishonored authorization to debit the borrower's account; because of insufficient funds in the borrower's account.
(c) Collection of postjudgment interest, if awarded by a court.
(d) Collection of court costs, if awarded by a court.
(3) A lender or an assignee of a small loan or an unsecured consumer installment loan may not seek any of the following damages or remedies upon default by a borrower:
(a) Payment of the lender's attorney's fees.
(b) Treble damages.
(c) Prejudgment interest.
(d) Damages allowed for dishonored checks under any statute other than this chapter.
(e) Any damages or remedies not set forth in subsection (2).
(4) A contractual agreement in a small loan transaction or an unsecured consumer installment loan transaction must include a notice of the following in 14 point bold type:
(a) The remedies available to a lender or an assignee under subsection (2).
(b) The remedies and damages that a lender or an assignee is prohibited from seeking in a smalt loan transaction under subsection (3).
SECTION 51. IC 24-4.5-7-409, AS AMENDED BY P.L.90-2008, SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TOREAD AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 409. (1) This section applies to licensees and unlicensed persons.
(2) A person who violates this chapter:
(a) is subject to the remedies provided in IC 24-4.5-5-202;
(b) commits a deceptive act under IC 24-5-0.5 and is subject to the penalties listed in IC 24-5-0.5;
(c) has no right to collect, receive, or retain any principal, interest, or other charges or fees from a small loan or an unsecured
consumer installment loan; however, this subdivision does not
apply if the violation is the result of an accident or bona fide error of computation; and
(d) is liable to the borrower for actual damages, statutory damages of two thousand dollars ( $\$ 2,000$ ) per violation, costs, and attorney's fees; however, this subdivision does not apply if the
violation is the result of an accident or bona fide error of computation.
The remedies described in this subsection are in addition to all other remedies set forth in this article.
(3) The department may sue:
(a) to enjoin any conduct that constitutes or will constitute a violation of this chapter; and
(b) for other equitable relief.
(4) The remedies provided in this section are cumulative but are not intended to be the exclusive remedies available to a borrower. A borrower is not required to exhaust any administrative remedies under this section or any other applicable law.

SECTION 52. IC 24-4.5-7-410, AS AMENDED BY P.L.90-2008, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 410. A lender making small loans or unsecured consumer installment loans under this chapter, or an assignee of a smatl loan made under this chapter, shall not commit nor cause to be committed any of the following acts:
(a) Threatening to use or using the criminal process in any state to collect on a smatt loan.
(b) Threatening to take action against a borrower that is prohibited by this chapter.
(c) Making a misleading or deceptive statement regarding a smatt loan or a consequence of taking a smalt loan.
(d) Contracting for or collecting attorney's fees on smalt loans made under this chapter.
(e) Altering the date or any other information on a check or an authorization to debit the borrower's account held as security.
(f) Using a device or agreement that the department determines would have the effect of charging or collecting more fees, charges, or interest than allowed by this chapter, including, but not limited to:
(i) entering a different type of transaction with the borrower;
(ii) entering into a sales/leaseback arrangement;
(iii) catalog sales;
(iv) entering into transactions in which a customer receives a purported cash rebate that is advanced by someone offering Internet content services, or some other product or service, when the cash rebate does not represent a discount or an adjustment of the purchase price for the product or service; or (v) entering any other transaction with the borrower that is designed to evade the applicability of this chapter.
(g) Engaging in unfair, deceptive, or fraudulent practices in the making or collecting of a smatt loan.
(h) Charging to cash a check representing the proceeds of a smatt loan.
(i) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter:
(i) accepting the proceeds of a new smatt loan as payment of an existing small loan provided by the same lender; or
(ii) renewing, refinancing, or consolidating a smatt loan with the proceeds of another smatl loan made by the same lender.
(j) Including any of the following provisions in a loan document:
(i) A hold harmless clause.
(ii) A confession of judgment clause.
(iii) A mandatory arbitration clause, unless the terms and conditions of the arbitration have been approved by the director of the department.
(iv) An assignment of or order for payment of wages or other compensation for services.
(v) A provision in which the borrower agrees not to assert a claim or defense arising out of contract.
(vi) A waiver of any provision of this chapter.
(k) Selling insurance of any kind in connection with the making or collecting of a smatt loan.
(1) Entering into a renewal with a borrower.

SECTION 53. IC 24-4.5-7-411 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 411. Finance charges or monthly maintenance fees made in compliance with this chapter are exempt from Ю 24-4.5-3-508 and IC 35-45-7.

SECTION 54. IC 24-4.5-7-412, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 86, IS AMENDED TOREAD AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 412. Upon the receipt of a check from a borrower for a small loan or an unsecured consumer installment loan, unless the check is marked as void at the time of acceptance by the lender, the lender shall immediately stamp the back of the check with an endorsement that states:
"This check is being negotiated as part of a small loan (or an unsecured consumer installment loan, as applicable) under IC 24-4.5, and any holder of this check takes it subject to the claims and defenses of the maker.".
SECTION 55. IC 24-4.5-7-413, AS AMENDED BY P.L.216-2013, SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 413. (1) A person engaged in making small loans or unsecured consumer installment loans under this chapter shall
post a bond to the department in the amount of fifty thousand dollars $(\$ 50,000)$ for each location where small loans or unsecured consumer installment loans will be made, up to a maximum bond in an amount determined by the director.
(2) A surety bond issued under this section must:
(a) provide coverage for a lender engaged in making smatt loans under this chapter in an amount as prescribed in subsection (1);
(b) be in a form prescribed by the director;
(c) be in effect during the term of the lender's license under this chapter;
(d) remain in effect during the two (2) years after the lender ceases offering financial services to individuals in Indiana;
(e) be payable to the department for the benefit of:
(i) the state; and
(ii) individuals who reside in Indiana when they agree to receive financial services from the lender;
(f) be issued by a bonding, surety, or insurance company authorized to do business in Indiana and rated at least "A-" by at least one (1) nationally recognized investment rating service; and (g) have payment conditioned upon the lender's or any of the lender's employees' or agents' noncompliance with or violation of this article or other applicable federal or state laws or regulations.
(3) The director may adopt rules or guidance documents with respect to the requirements for a surety bond as necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.
(4) If the principal amount of a surety bond required under this section is reduced by payment of a claim or judgment, the lender for whom the bond is issued shall immediately notify the director of the reduction and, not later than thirty (30) days after notice by the director, file a new or an additional surety bond in an amount set by the director. The amount of the new or additional bond set by the director must be at least the amount of the bond before payment of the claim or judgment.
(5) If for any reason a surety terminates a bond issued under this section, the lender shall immediately notify the department and file a new surety bond in an amount as prescribed in subsection (1).
(6) Cancellation of a surety bond issued under this section does not affect any liability incurred or accrued during the period when the surety bond was in effect.
(7) The director may obtain satisfaction from a surety bond issued under this section if the director incurs expenses, issues a final order, or recovers a final judgment under this chapter.
(8) Notices required under this section must be in writing and delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested and postage prepaid, or by overnight delivery using a nationally recognized carrier.

SECTION 56. IC 24-4.5-8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]:

Chapter 8. Small Dollar Loans
Sec. 101. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as Uniform Consumer Credit Code - Small Dollar Loans.

Sec. 102. As used in this chapter, "department" refers to the department of financial institutions established under IC 28-11.

Sec. 103. As used in this chapter, "depository institution" has the meaning set forth in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(c)). The term includes a credit union.

Sec. 104. As used in this chapter, "lender" means a person, other than a financial institution, that acquires and retains a license issued by the department to:
(a) make small dollar loans;
(b) take assignments of small dollar loans; or
(c) undertake the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from small dollar loans;
under this chapter.
Sec. 105. As used in this chapter, "refinance" means the:
(a) satisfaction; and
(b) replacement;
of an existing small dollar loan by a new small dollar loan made to the same consumer by the same licensee or by an employee or affiliate of the licensee.

Sec. 106. For purposes of this chapter and notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-301.5, a person "regularly engages" in an activity if the person:
(a) performed the activity at least one (1) time during the preceding calendar year; or
(b) performs or will perform the activity at least one (1) time during the current calendar year.
Sec. 107. As used in this chapter, "small dollar loan" means an unsecured loan with an amount financed of not more than three thousand dollars $(\mathbf{\$ 3 , 0 0 0})$.

Sec. 108. This chapter:
(a) does not apply to an extension of credit originated by a depository institution; and
(b) applies to a person that:
(i) regularly engages in the making, taking assignments of, or undertaking the direct collection of payments from, or the enforcement of rights against, debtors arising from small dollar loans; or
(ii) is determined by the department to be engaged in the making, taking assignments of, or undertaking direct collection of payments from, or the enforcement of rights against, debtors arising from a transaction that is in substance a disguised small dollar loan or the application of another subterfuge for the purpose of avoiding this chapter.
Sec. 109. (1) Except as provided in this chapter, a provision of this article that applies to a consumer loan applies to a small dollar loan.
(2) Subject to subsection (5), a person may not regularly engage in Indiana in any of the following unless the department first issues to the person a license under this chapter:
(a) Making small dollar loans.
(b) Taking assignments of small dollar loans.
(c) Undertaking the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from small dollar loans.
(3) 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 dollar 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 loans described in subdivision (a) and loans described in subdivision (b), as described in IC 24-4.5-3-502(5).
(5) A loan that:
(a) does not qualify as a small dollar loan under section 107 or 110 of this chapter;
(b) is made for a term other than the term specified in section 110 of this chapter; or
(c) is made in violation of section 111 or 114 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 IC 24-4.5-3-201(1).
(6) For each license issued under this chapter, a lender shall remit to the department at the time of license renewal under IC 24-4.5-3-503.6:
(a) an additional annual fee, paid separately, in the amount of one thousand dollars $(\$ 1,000)$ per license; plus
(b) an additional one thousand dollars $(\$ 1,000)$ per branch location in Indiana from which the lender makes small dollar loans under this chapter, after the lender's first Indiana location from which the lender makes small dollar loans under this chapter;
to be held by the department in the consumer financial education fund established by IC 24-4.5-7-301.5 and used exclusively, in the department's discretion, for providing or supporting financial education programs for the benefit of Indiana consumers. A lender may not pass any part of the amounts required by this subsection onto borrowers by imposing an additional charge in connection with any small dollar loan, or through any charge authorized under section 111 of this chapter.

Sec. 110. (1) A small dollar loan shall be:
(a) fully amortizing;
(b) repayable in its entirety in substantially equal and consecutive payments; and
(c) made for a term of:
(i) not less than one hundred eighty (180) days; and
(ii) not more than thirty-six (36) months.
(2) A small dollar loan may not be secured by real or personal property.
(3) A lender that enters into a small dollar loan transaction with a borrower must include in the loan contract the following statement in 14 point bold face type:
"This loan is made under IC 24-4.5-8 and is regulated by the Indiana Department of Financial Institutions.".
Sec. 111. (1) With respect to a small dollar loan, a lender may contract for a loan finance charge, calculated according to the actuarial method, of not more than seventy-two percent (72\%) per year on the unpaid balance of the principal.
(2) This section does not limit or restrict the manner of contracting for the loan finance charge, whether by way of add-on, discount, or otherwise, so long as the rate of the loan finance charge does not exceed that permitted by this section. If the loan is precomputed, the loan finance charge may be calculated on the assumption that all scheduled payments will be made when due.
(3) For purposes of this section, the term of a loan commences on the date the loan is made. Differences in the lengths of months are disregarded, and a day may be counted as one-thirtieth (1/30) of a month. Subject to classifications and differentiations the lender may reasonably establish, a part of a month in excess of fifteen (15) days may be treated as a full month if periods of fifteen (15) days or less are disregarded and if that procedure is not consistently used to obtain a greater yield than would otherwise be permitted. For purposes of computing average daily balances, the lender may elect to treat all months as consisting of thirty (30) days.
(4) A lender may charge, contract for, and receive only the following charges and fees with respect to a small dollar loan:
(a) A nonrefundable prepaid finance charge of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100). However, if a lender retains any part of the nonrefundable prepaid finance charge charged on a small dollar loan that is paid in full by a new small dollar loan from the same lender, the following apply:
(i) If the loan is paid in full by the new loan within three (3) months after the date of the loan, the lender may not charge a prepaid finance charge on the new loan, or, in the case of a revolving loan, on the increased credit line.
(ii) The lender may not assess more than two (2) prepaid finance charges to the same debtor in any twelve (12) month period.
(b) A delinquency charge in accordance with IC 24-4.5-3-203.5. A delinquency charge under this subdivision is not considered to be part of the loan finance charge.
(c) A charge, not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25), for each time an authorization to debit an account of the borrower is dishonored, or for each return by a bank or other depository institution of a dishonored:
(i) check;
(ii) electronic funds transfer;
(iii) negotiable order of withdrawal; or
(iv) share draft;
issued by the borrower. This charge may be assessed only one (1) time regardless of how many times an instrument or an authorization to debit the borrower's account may be submitted by the lender and dishonored.
Sec. 112. A licensee under this chapter may carry on other business at a location where the licensee makes small dollar loans unless the licensee carries on other business for the purpose of evasion or violation of this article.

Sec. 113. (1) This section applies to licensees and unlicensed persons.
(2) A person who violates this chapter:
(a) is subject to the remedies provided in IC 24-4.5-5-202;
(b) commits a deceptive act under IC 24-5-0.5 and is subject to the penalties listed in IC 24-5-0.5;
(c) has no right to collect, receive, or retain any principal, interest, or other charges from a small dollar loan; and
(d) is liable to the borrower for actual damages, statutory damages of two thousand dollars $(\mathbf{\$ 2 , 0 0 0})$ per violation, costs, and attorney's fees.
However, subdivisions (c) and (d) do not apply if the violation is the result of an accident or bona fide error of computation. The remedies described in this subsection are in addition to all other remedies set forth in this article.
(3) The department may sue:
(a) to enjoin conduct that constitutes or will constitute a violation of this chapter; and
(b) for other equitable relief.
(4) The remedies provided in this section are cumulative, but are not intended to be the exclusive remedies available to a borrower. A borrower is not required to exhaust any administrative remedies under this chapter or any other law.

Sec. 114. A lender that makes small dollar loans, or an assignee of a small dollar loan, shall not commit nor cause to be committed any of the following:
(a) Threatening to use or using the criminal process in any state to collect on a small dollar loan.
(b) Threatening to take action against a borrower that is prohibited by this chapter.
(c) Making a misleading or deceptive statement regarding a:
(i) small dollar loan; or
(ii) consequence of taking a small dollar loan.
(d) Altering the date or other information on a check or an authorization to debit a borrower's account.
(e) Engaging in unfair, deceptive, or fraudulent practices in the making or collecting of a small dollar loan.
(f) Including any of the following provisions in a loan document:
(i) A hold harmless clause.
(ii) A confession of judgment clause.
(iii) An assignment of or order for payment of wages or other compensation for services.
(iv) A provision under which the borrower agrees not to assert a claim or defense arising out of contract.
(v) A waiver of a provision of this chapter.

Sec. 115. (1) A person engaged in making small dollar loans under this chapter shall post a bond to the department in the amount, as determined by the director, of:
(a) at least fifty thousand dollars $\mathbf{( \$ 5 0 , 0 0 0 )}$ for each location where small dollar loans will be made; and
(b) not more than a maximum amount determined by the director.
(2) A surety bond issued for purposes of this section must:
(a) provide coverage for a lender engaged in making small dollar loans under this chapter in an amount as prescribed in subsection (1);
(b) be in a form prescribed by the director;
(c) be in effect during the term of the lender's license under this chapter;
(d) remain in effect during the two (2) years after the lender ceases offering financial services to individuals in Indiana;
(e) be payable to the department for the benefit of:
(i) the state; and
(ii) individuals who reside in Indiana when the individuals agree to receive financial services from the lender;
(f) be issued by a bonding, surety, or insurance company authorized to do business in Indiana and rated at least "A-" by at least one (1) nationally recognized investment rating service; and
(g) have payment conditioned upon:
(i) the lender's; or
(ii) any of the lender's employees' or agents';
noncompliance with or violation of this article or other applicable federal or state law.
(3) The director may adopt rules or guidance documents with respect to the requirements for a surety bond as necessary to implement this chapter.
(4) If the principal amount of a surety bond required under this section is reduced by payment of a claim or judgment, the lender for which the bond is issued shall immediately notify the director of the reduction and, not later than thirty (30) days after notice by the director, file a new or an additional surety bond in an amount set by the director. The amount of the new or additional bond set by the director must be equal to not less than the amount of the bond before payment of the claim or judgment.
(5) If for any reason a surety terminates a bond issued under this section, the lender shall immediately notify the department and file a new surety bond in an amount as prescribed in subsection (1).
(6) Cancellation of a surety bond issued under this section does not affect any liability incurred or accrued during the period during which the surety bond was in effect.
(7) The director may obtain satisfaction from a surety bond issued under this section if the director incurs expenses, issues a final order, or recovers a final judgment under this chapter.
(8) Notices required under this section must be in writing and delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested and postage prepaid, or by overnight delivery using a nationally recognized carrier.

Sec. 116. The department may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to implement this chapter.

SECTION 57. IC 24-9-2-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 8. (a) "High cost home loan" means a home loan with:
(1) a trigger rate that exceeds the benchmark rate; or
(2) total points and fees that exceed:
(A) five percent ( $5 \%$ ) of the loan principal for a home loan having a loan principal of at least forty thousand dollars ( $\$ 40,000$ ); or
(B) six percent ( $6 \%$ ) of the loan principal for a home loan having a loan principal of less than forty thousand dollars $(\$ 40,000)$.
(b) Beginning fuly 1,2006 , the dollar amounts set forth in this section are subject to ehange at the times and aceording to the procecture set forth int the provisions of 1 E4-4.5-1-106 eoneerning the adjustment of dollar amounts in F 24-4.5.

SECTION 58. IC 28-7-5-28 IS AMENDED TO READ AS

FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 28. (a) The maximum rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers shall be the same as the maximum loan finanee eharge for supervised lenders under ㅌ 24-4.5-3-508(2). calculated according to the actuarial method and shall not exceed thirty-six percent ( $\mathbf{3 6 \%}$ ) per year on the unpaid balance of the principal. 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 59. IC 35-45-7-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 1. As used in this chapter:
"Loan" means any transaction described in section 3 of this chapter, whether or not the transaction is in the form of a loan as defined in IC 24-4.5-3-106, and without regard to whether the person making the loan is regularly engaged in making consumer loans, consumer credit sales, or consumer leases.
"Principal" includes the monetary value of property which has been loaned from one (1) person to another person.
"Rate" means the monetary value of the consideration received per annum or due per annum, calculated according to the actuarial method on the unpaid balance of the principal. For purposes of this chapter, a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge received by a lender under IC 24-4.5-3-201(6) must be included in the calculation of a rate.

SECTION 60. IC 35-45-7-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013, SECTION 536, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: 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 (2) times the rate speeiffied in IC 24-4.5-3-508(2)(a)(i), seventy-two percent (72\%) per year, calculated according to the actuarial method, on the unpaid balance of the principal, 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.

SECTION 61. IC 35-45-7-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 208, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 3. (a) This chapter applies only:
(1) to consumer loans, consumer related loans, consumer credit sales, consumer related sales, and consumer leases, as those terms are defined in IC 24-4.5; stbjeet to aljustment, where applieable, of the dollar amounts set forth in those definitions under Ю 24-4.5-1-106,
(2) to any loan primarily secured by an interest in land or sale of an interest in land that is a mortgage transaction (as defined in IC 24-4.5-1-301.5) if the transaction is otherwise a consumer loan or consumer credit sale; and
(3) to any other loan transaction or extension of credit, regardless of the amount of the principal of the loan or extension of credit, if unlawful 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 or extension of credit in question.
(b) This chapter applies regardless of whether the contract is made directly or indirectly, and whether the receipt of the consideration is received or is due to be received before or after the maturity date of the loan.

## COMMITTEE REPORT

Madam President: The Senate Committee on Commerce and Technology, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 613, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:
(SEE TEXT OF BILL)
and when so amended that said bill do pass.
(Reference is to SB 613 as introduced.)
PERFECT, Chairperson
Committee Vote: Yeas 8, Nays 2.

## COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Financial Institutions, to which was referred Senate Bill 613, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Delete the title and insert the following:
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning trade regulation and to make an appropriation.

Page 9, delete lines 38 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:
"SECTION 8. IC 24-4.5-3-201, AS AMENDED BY P.L.159-2017, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 201. Loan Finance Charge for Consumer Loans other than Supervised Loans - (1) Except as provided in subsections (5) and (6), and (8), with respect to a consumer loan, other than a supervised loan (as defined in seetion 501 of this ehapter), a lender may contract for a loan finance charge, calculated according to the actuarial method, not exceeding twenty-five thirty-six percent (25\%) $\mathbf{( 3 6 \% )}$ ) per year on the unpaid balances of the principal.
(2) This section does not limit or restrict the manner of contracting for the loan finance charge, whether by way of add-on, discount, or otherwise, so long as the rate of the loan finance charge does not exceed that permitted by this section. If the loan is precomputed:
(a) the loan finance charge may be calculated on the assumption that all scheduled payments will be made when due; and
(b) the effect of prepayment is governed by the provisions on rebate upon prepayment in section 210 of this chapter.
(3) For the purposes of this section, the term of a loan commences with the date the loan is made. Differences in the lengths of months are disregarded, and a day may be counted as one-thirtieth $(1 / 30)$ of a month. Subject to classifications and differentiations the lender may reasonably establish, a part of a month in excess of fifteen (15) days may be treated as a full month if periods of fifteen (15) days or less are disregarded and if that procedure is not consistently used to obtain a greater yield than would otherwise be permitted. For purposes of computing average daily balances, the creditor may elect to treat all months as consisting of thirty (30) days.
(4) With respect to a consumer loan made pursuant to a revolving loan account:
(a) the loan finance charge shall be deemed not to exceed the maximum annual percentage rate if the loan finance charge contracted for and received does not exceed a charge in each monthly billing cycle which is two and eighty-three thousandths three percent $(2.083 \%)(\mathbf{3 \%})$ of an amount not greater than:
(i) the average daily balance of the debt;
(ii) the unpaid balance of the debt on the same day of the billing cycle; or
(iii) subject to subseetion (5), the median amount within a specified range within which the average daily balance or the unpaid balance of the debt, on the same day of the billing cycle, is included; for the purposes of this subparagraph and subparagraph (ii), a variation of not more than four (4) days from month to month is "the same day of the billing cycle"; (b) if the billing cycle is not monthly, the loan finance charge shall be deemed not to exceed the maximum annual percentage rate if the loan finance charge contracted for and received does not exceed a percentage which bears the same relation to one-twelfth ( $1 / 12$ ) the maximum annual percentage rate as the number of days in the billing cycle bears to thirty (30); and (c) notwithstanding subsection (1), if there is an unpaid balance on the date as of which the loan finance charge is applied, the lender may contract for and receive a charge not exceeding fifty cents ( $\$ 0.50$ ) if the billing cycle is monthly or longer, or the pro rata part of fifty cents ( $\$ 0.50$ ) which bears the same relation to fifty cents ( $\$ 0.50$ ) as the number of days in the billing cycle bears
to thirty (30) if the billing cycle is shorter than monthly, but no charge may be made pursuant to this paragraph if the lender has made an annual charge for the same period as permitted by the provisions on additional charges in section 202(1)(c) of this chapter.
(5) Subject to elassifieations and differentiations the tender may reasonably establish, the lender may make the same loan finance eharge on all amounts fimanced withinn a speciffied range. A loan finance eharge does not violate subsection (1) if.
(a) when applied to the median amotme within each range, it toes not exeeed the maximum permitted by subseetion (1); and
(b) when applied to the lowest amotnt within each range, it does not produree a rate of toan finanee eharge exeecting the rate ealeulated aecording to paragraph (a) by more than eight pereent $(8 \%)$ of the rate ealeulated reeording to paragraph (a).
(6) (5) With respect to a consumer loan not made pursuant to a revolving loan account, the lender may contract for and receive a minimum loan finance charge of not more than thinty fifty dollars (\$30). (\$50). The minimum loan finance charge allowed under this subsection may be imposed only if the lender does not assess a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge under subsection (8) (6) and:
(a) the debtor prepays in full a consumer loan, refinancing, or consolidation, regardless of whether the loan, refinancing, or consolidation is precomputed;
(b) the loan, refinancing, or consolidation prepaid by the debtor is subject to a loan finance charge that:
(i) is contracted for by the parties; and
(ii) does not exceed the rate prescribed in subsection (1); and (c) the loan finance charge earned at the time of prepayment is less than the minimum loan finance charge contracted for under this subsection.
$(7)$ The amount of thitity dollars (\$30) in subsection (6) is subjeet to ehange under the provisions on adjustment of dollar amounts (IG 24-4.5-1-106). However, notwithstanding 1 24-4.5-1-106(1), the Reference Base midex to be used under this subsection is the midex for Oetober 1992.
(8) (6) Except as provided in subsection (6), (5), in addition to the loan finance charge provided for in this section and to any other charges and fees permitted by this chapter, a lender may contract for and receive a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge of not more than the following:
(a) In the case of a consumer loan that is secured by an interest in
land and that:
(i) is not made under a revolving loan account, two percent (2\%) of the loan amount; or
(ii) is made under a revolving loan account, two percent (2\%) of the line of credit.
(b) In the case of consumer loan that is not secured by an interest in land, fifty one hundred dollars (\$50). (\$100).
$(9)$ (7) The nonrefundable prepaid finance charge provided for in subsection (8) (6) is not subject to refund or rebate.
(19) (8) Notwithstanding subsections (8) (6) and (9), (7), in the case of a consumer loan that is not secured by an interest in land, if a lender retains any part of a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge charged 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 in full by the new loan within three (3) months after the date of the prior loan, the lender may not charge a nonrefundable prepaid finance charge on the new loan, or, in the case of a revolving loan, on the increased credit line.
(b) The lender may not assess more than two (2) nonrefundable prepaid finance charges to the same debtor in any twelve (12) month period.
(11) (9) In the case of a consumer loan that is secured by an interest in land, this section does not prohibit a lender from contracting for and receiving a fee for preparing deeds, mortgages, reconveyances, and similar documents under section 202(1)(d)(ii) of this chapter, in addition to the nonrefundable prepaid finance charge provided for in subsection (8). (6)(a).".

Delete pages 10 through 12.
Page 13, delete lines 1 through 2.
Page 43, delete lines 27 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:
"SECTION 41. IC 24-4.5-7-201.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 201.5. (1) For each unsecured consumer installment loan made under this chapter, a lender may charge a monthly maintenance fee computed in advance, for each full month in the loan term, not to exceed nine dollars (\$9) per one hundred dollars ( $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0}$ ) of original principal. If an unsecured consumer installment loan is prepaid before the maturity of the loan term, the lender shall refund to the borrower a prorated portion of the monthly maintenance fee based upon the ratio that the days left in the loan term before maturity bears to the total
number of days in the loan term.
(2) A lender may charge only those charges authorized in this chapter in connection with an unsecured consumer installment loan.".

Page 44, delete lines 1 through 10.
Page 45 , line 12, delete "or an unsecured consumer".
Page 45, line 13, delete "installment loan".
Page 45, line 16, delete "proceeds."." and insert "proceeds. A borrower may rescind an unsecured consumer installment loan without cost by paying the cash amount of the principal of the loan to the lender not later than the end of the third business day after the day on which the borrower receives the loan proceeds.".".

Page 46, line 2, delete "a segregated fund" and insert "the consumer financial education fund established by section 301.5 of this chapter".

Page 46, line 8, after "charge" insert "or fee".
Page 46, between lines 9 and 10, begin a new paragraph and insert:
"SECTION 44. IC 24-4.5-7-301.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 301.5. (1) The consumer financial education fund is established for the purpose of paying:
(a) expenses incurred by the department in administering section 301(5) of this chapter and IC 24-4.5-8-109(6); and
(b) all expenses incurred and all compensation paid by the department relating to consumer financial education.
The department shall administer the fund.
(2) The fund consists of:
(a) money deposited in the fund under section 301(5) of this chapter and IC 24-4.5-8-109(6); and
(b) donations, gifts, and money received from any other source.
(3) The expenses of administering the fund shall be paid from money in the fund.
(4) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner as other public money may be invested. Interest that accrues from these investments shall be deposited in the fund.
(5) Money in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund.
(6) Money in the fund is appropriated for the purpose set forth in subsection (1).".

Page 47, line 22, delete "seven (7)" and insert "fifteen (15)".

Page 47, line 29, delete "twelve (12)" and insert "nine (9)".
Page 47, line 33, delete "seven (7)" and insert "fifteen (15)".
Page 47, line 38, delete "seven (7)" and insert "fifteen (15)".
Page 49, line 1 , delete "charges" and insert "fees".
Page 49, line 24, after "of the" insert "third".
Page 49, line 24, delete "immediately following" and insert "after".
Page 51, line 35, delete "of loan finance charge" and insert "of:
(a) loan finance charge under section 201 of this chapter; or
(b) maintenance fee under section 201.5 of this chapter;".

Page 51, line 35 , beginning with "provided" begin a new line blocked left.

Page 52, line 31, after "charge" insert "or fee".
Page 53, line 25, after "charges" insert "or fees".
Page 55, line 14, after "charges" insert "or monthly maintenance fees".

Page 56, delete lines 35 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:
"SECTION 56. IC 24-4.5-8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]:

Chapter 8. Small Dollar Loans
Sec. 101. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as Uniform Consumer Credit Code - Small Dollar Loans.

Sec. 102. As used in this chapter, "department" refers to the department of financial institutions established under IC 28-11.

Sec. 103. As used in this chapter, "depository institution" has the meaning set forth in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(c)). The term includes a credit union.

Sec. 104. As used in this chapter, "lender" means a person, other than a financial institution, that acquires and retains a license issued by the department to:
(a) make small dollar loans;
(b) take assignments of small dollar loans; or
(c) undertake the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from small dollar loans;
under this chapter.
Sec. 105. As used in this chapter, "refinance" means the:
(a) satisfaction; and
(b) replacement;
of an existing small dollar loan by a new small dollar loan made to the same consumer by the same licensee or by an employee or
affiliate of the licensee.
Sec. 106. For purposes of this chapter and notwithstanding IC 24-4.5-1-301.5, a person "regularly engages" in an activity if the person:
(a) performed the activity at least one (1) time during the preceding calendar year; or
(b) performs or will perform the activity at least one (1) time during the current calendar year.
Sec. 107. As used in this chapter, "small dollar loan" means an unsecured loan with an amount financed of not more than three thousand dollars $\mathbf{( \$ 3 , 0 0 0 )}$.

Sec. 108. This chapter:
(a) does not apply to an extension of credit originated by a depository institution; and
(b) applies to a person that:
(i) regularly engages in the making, taking assignments of, or undertaking the direct collection of payments from, or the enforcement of rights against, debtors arising from small dollar loans; or
(ii) is determined by the department to be engaged in the making, taking assignments of, or undertaking direct collection of payments from, or the enforcement of rights against, debtors arising from a transaction that is in substance a disguised small dollar loan or the application of another subterfuge for the purpose of avoiding this chapter.
Sec. 109. (1) Except as provided in this chapter, a provision of this article that applies to a consumer loan applies to a small dollar loan.
(2) Subject to subsection (5), a person may not regularly engage in Indiana in any of the following unless the department first issues to the person a license under this chapter:
(a) Making small dollar loans.
(b) Taking assignments of small dollar loans.
(c) Undertaking the direct collection of payments from or the enforcement of rights against debtors arising from small dollar loans.
(3) 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 dollar 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 loans described in subdivision (a) and loans described in subdivision (b), as described in IC 24-4.5-3-502(5).
(5) A loan that:
(a) does not qualify as a small dollar loan under section 107 or 110 of this chapter;
(b) is made for a term other than the term specified in section 110 of this chapter; or
(c) is made in violation of section 111 or 114 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 IC 24-4.5-3-201(1).
(6) For each license issued under this chapter, a lender shall remit to the department at the time of license renewal under IC 24-4.5-3-503.6:
(a) an additional annual fee, paid separately, in the amount of one thousand dollars $\mathbf{( \$ 1 , 0 0 0 )}$ per license; plus
(b) an additional one thousand dollars $(\$ 1,000)$ per branch location in Indiana from which the lender makes small dollar loans under this chapter, after the lender's first Indiana location from which the lender makes small dollar loans under this chapter;
to be held by the department in the consumer financial education fund established by IC 24-4.5-7-301.5 and used exclusively, in the department's discretion, for providing or supporting financial education programs for the benefit of Indiana consumers. A lender may not pass any part of the amounts required by this subsection onto borrowers by imposing an additional charge in connection with any small dollar loan, or through any charge authorized under section 111 of this chapter.

Sec. 110. (1) A small dollar loan shall be:
(a) fully amortizing;
(b) repayable in its entirety in substantially equal and consecutive payments; and
(c) made for a term of:
(i) not less than one hundred eighty (180) days; and
(ii) not more than thirty-six (36) months.
(2) A small dollar loan may not be secured by real or personal property.
(3) A lender that enters into a small dollar loan transaction with a borrower must include in the loan contract the following statement in 14 point bold face type:
"This loan is made under IC 24-4.5-8 and is regulated by the Indiana Department of Financial Institutions.".
Sec. 111. (1) With respect to a small dollar loan, a lender may contract for a loan finance charge, calculated according to the actuarial method, of not more than seventy-two percent (72\%) per year on the unpaid balance of the principal.
(2) This section does not limit or restrict the manner of contracting for the loan finance charge, whether by way of add-on, discount, or otherwise, so long as the rate of the loan finance charge does not exceed that permitted by this section. If the loan is precomputed, the loan finance charge may be calculated on the assumption that all scheduled payments will be made when due.
(3) For purposes of this section, the term of a loan commences on the date the loan is made. Differences in the lengths of months are disregarded, and a day may be counted as one-thirtieth ( $1 / 30$ ) of a month. Subject to classifications and differentiations the lender may reasonably establish, a part of a month in excess of fifteen (15) days may be treated as a full month if periods of fifteen (15) days or less are disregarded and if that procedure is not consistently used to obtain a greater yield than would otherwise be permitted. For purposes of computing average daily balances, the lender may elect to treat all months as consisting of thirty (30) days.
(4) A lender may charge, contract for, and receive only the following charges and fees with respect to a small dollar loan:
(a) A nonrefundable prepaid finance charge of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100). However, if a lender retains any part of the nonrefundable prepaid finance charge charged on a small dollar loan that is paid in full by a new small dollar loan from the same lender, the following apply:
(i) If the loan is paid in full by the new loan within three (3) months after the date of the loan, the lender may not charge a prepaid finance charge on the new loan, or, in the case of a revolving loan, on the increased credit line.
(ii) The lender may not assess more than two (2) prepaid finance charges to the same debtor in any twelve (12) month period.
(b) $A$ delinquency charge in accordance with IC 24-4.5-3-203.5. A delinquency charge under this subdivision is not considered to be part of the loan finance charge.
(c) A charge, not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25), for each time an authorization to debit an account of the borrower is dishonored, or for each return by a bank or other depository institution of a dishonored:
(i) check;
(ii) electronic funds transfer;
(iii) negotiable order of withdrawal; or
(iv) share draft;
issued by the borrower. This charge may be assessed only one (1) time regardless of how many times an instrument or an authorization to debit the borrower's account may be submitted by the lender and dishonored.
Sec. 112. A licensee under this chapter may carry on other business at a location where the licensee makes small dollar loans unless the licensee carries on other business for the purpose of evasion or violation of this article.

Sec. 113. (1) This section applies to licensees and unlicensed persons.
(2) A person who violates this chapter:
(a) is subject to the remedies provided in IC 24-4.5-5-202;
(b) commits a deceptive act under IC 24-5-0.5 and is subject to the penalties listed in IC 24-5-0.5;
(c) has no right to collect, receive, or retain any principal, interest, or other charges from a small dollar loan; and
(d) is liable to the borrower for actual damages, statutory damages of two thousand dollars $(\$ 2,000)$ per violation, costs, and attorney's fees.
However, subdivisions (c) and (d) do not apply if the violation is the result of an accident or bona fide error of computation. The remedies described in this subsection are in addition to all other remedies set forth in this article.
(3) The department may sue:
(a) to enjoin conduct that constitutes or will constitute a violation of this chapter; and
(b) for other equitable relief.
(4) The remedies provided in this section are cumulative, but are not intended to be the exclusive remedies available to a borrower. A borrower is not required to exhaust any administrative remedies under this chapter or any other law.

Sec. 114. A lender that makes small dollar loans, or an assignee of a small dollar loan, shall not commit nor cause to be committed any of the following:
(a) Threatening to use or using the criminal process in any state to collect on a small dollar loan.
(b) Threatening to take action against a borrower that is prohibited by this chapter.
(c) Making a misleading or deceptive statement regarding a:
(i) small dollar loan; or
(ii) consequence of taking a small dollar loan.
(d) Altering the date or other information on a check or an authorization to debit a borrower's account.
(e) Engaging in unfair, deceptive, or fraudulent practices in the making or collecting of a small dollar loan.
(f) Including any of the following provisions in a loan document:
(i) A hold harmless clause.
(ii) A confession of judgment clause.
(iii) An assignment of or order for payment of wages or other compensation for services.
(iv) A provision under which the borrower agrees not to assert a claim or defense arising out of contract.
(v) A waiver of a provision of this chapter.

Sec. 115. (1) A person engaged in making small dollar loans under this chapter shall post a bond to the department in the amount, as determined by the director, of:
(a) at least fifty thousand dollars $\mathbf{( \$ 5 0 , 0 0 0 )}$ for each location where small dollar loans will be made; and
(b) not more than a maximum amount determined by the director.
(2) A surety bond issued for purposes of this section must:
(a) provide coverage for a lender engaged in making small dollar loans under this chapter in an amount as prescribed in subsection (1);
(b) be in a form prescribed by the director;
(c) be in effect during the term of the lender's license under this chapter;
(d) remain in effect during the two (2) years after the lender
ceases offering financial services to individuals in Indiana;
(e) be payable to the department for the benefit of:
(i) the state; and
(ii) individuals who reside in Indiana when the individuals agree to receive financial services from the lender;
(f) be issued by a bonding, surety, or insurance company authorized to do business in Indiana and rated at least "A-" by at least one (1) nationally recognized investment rating service; and
(g) have payment conditioned upon:
(i) the lender's; or
(ii) any of the lender's employees' or agents';
noncompliance with or violation of this article or other applicable federal or state law.
(3) The director may adopt rules or guidance documents with respect to the requirements for a surety bond as necessary to implement this chapter.
(4) If the principal amount of a surety bond required under this section is reduced by payment of a claim or judgment, the lender for which the bond is issued shall immediately notify the director of the reduction and, not later than thirty (30) days after notice by the director, file a new or an additional surety bond in an amount set by the director. The amount of the new or additional bond set by the director must be equal to not less than the amount of the bond before payment of the claim or judgment.
(5) If for any reason a surety terminates a bond issued under this section, the lender shall immediately notify the department and file a new surety bond in an amount as prescribed in subsection (1).
(6) Cancellation of a surety bond issued under this section does not affect any liability incurred or accrued during the period during which the surety bond was in effect.
(7) The director may obtain satisfaction from a surety bond issued under this section if the director incurs expenses, issues a final order, or recovers a final judgment under this chapter.
(8) Notices required under this section must be in writing and delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested and postage prepaid, or by overnight delivery using a nationally recognized carrier.

Sec. 116. The department may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to implement this chapter.".

Delete pages 57 through 62.
Page 63, delete lines 1 through 33.

Page 64 , line 9 , strike "the same as the".
Page 64, line 10 , strike "maximum loan finance charge".
Page 64, line 10, strike "under".
Page 64, line 11, delete "IC 24-4.5-3-201." and insert "calculated according to the actuarial method and shall not exceed thirty-six percent ( $\mathbf{3 6 \%} \%$ ) per year on the unpaid balance of the principal.".

Page 65, line 2, delete "IC 24-4.5-3-201" and insert "IC 24-4.5-3-201(6)".

Page 65, line 8 , strike "two (2) times the rate specified in".
Page 65, line 9, delete "IC 24-4.5-3-201," and insert "seventy-two percent (72\%) per year, calculated according to the actuarial method, on the unpaid balance of the principal,".

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.
and when so amended that said bill do pass.
(Reference is to SB 613 as printed February 22, 2019.)
BURTON
Committee Vote: yeas 7, nays 3 .

