By the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to consumer finance; amending s. 516.031, F.S.; authorizing a licensee under the Florida Consumer Finance Act to charge, contract for, and receive a specified interest rate on certain loans; authorizing such licensee to make certain loans subject to certain conditions; defining the term "payment transfer"; specifying limitations for delinquency charges; revising a provision authorizing insufficient funds fees under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 516.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

516.031 Finance charge; maximum rates.-

(1) INTEREST RATES.—A licensee may lend any sum of money up to \$25,000. A licensee may not take a security interest secured by land on any loan less than \$1,000. The licensee may charge, contract for, and receive thereon interest charges as provided and authorized by this section. If two or more interest rates are applied to the principal amount of a loan, the licensee may charge, contract for, and receive interest at that single annual percentage rate that, if applied according to the actuarial method to each of the scheduled periodic balances of principal, would produce at maturity the same total amount of interest as would result from the application of the two or more rates otherwise permitted, based upon the assumption that all payments

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are made as agreed.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the maximum interest rate shall be 30 percent per annum, computed on the first \$3,000 of the principal amount; 24 percent per annum on that part of the principal amount exceeding \$3,000 and up to \$4,000; and 18 percent per annum on that part of the principal amount exceeding \$4,000 and up to \$25,000. The original principal amount as used in this paragraph section is the same as the amount financed as defined by the federal Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z of the federal Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. In determining compliance with the statutory maximum interest and finance charges set forth in this subsection herein, the computations used must shall be simple interest and not add-on interest or any other computations.

- (b) A licensee may make a loan in a principal amount less than \$5,000 and charge, contract for, and receive interest charges and other charges authorized by this chapter, subject to the following:
- 1. A borrower may rescind the loan by notifying the licensee of such intent, and returning to the licensee the full principal amount of the loan advanced to the borrower, as well as any payments made for ancillary products, within 2 business days after the date the loan is made. The licensee must disclose such right in writing to the borrower before the loan is made.
- 2. A licensee may not take any security interest on the loan.
- 3. The term of the loan may not be less than 120 days or more than 37 months.

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4. The maximum annual interest rate of the loan shall be 36 percent per annum, computed on the original principal amount of the loan. The interest rate of the loan calculated as of the date the loan is made must be fixed for the life of the loan. The original principal amount of the loan is equal to the amount financed as defined by the federal Truth in Lending Act and Regulation Z of the federal Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. In determining compliance with the statutory maximum interest rate in this paragraph, the computations used must be simple interest and may not be add-on interest or any other computations.

- 5. A licensee may not induce or permit any person to become obligated to the licensee, directly or contingently, or both, under more than one loan with the licensee made under this subsection at the same time.
- 6. A licensee may not refinance a loan made under this paragraph with another loan made under this paragraph, unless the borrower has repaid at least 60 percent of the principal amount of his or her outstanding loan and his or her outstanding loan is not in default. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "refinance" means the replacement or revision of an existing loan contract with a borrower that results in an extension of additional principal to that borrower.
- 7. A licensee shall make a determination of a borrower's ability to repay a loan made under this paragraph by determining that the borrower's residual income will be sufficient for the consumer to make the scheduled payments when due under the loan and meet basic living expenses during the term of the loan. The borrower's residual income must be calculated using net income,

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verified by payroll receipts, tax returns, bank statements, benefit letters, or other reliable third party means, less debt payments and basic living expenses. Basic living expenses, including housing and utility costs, may be estimated using any reasonable means or database.

- 8. The licensee must report each borrower's full payment performance under the loan, including positive payment performance, to at least one consumer reporting agency that compiles and maintains files on consumers on a nationwide basis as defined in s. 603(p) of the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. s. 1681a(p), upon the licensee's acceptance as a data furnisher by that consumer reporting agency.
- 9. Before making the loan, the licensee must disclose in writing to the borrower information about the office's consumer credit counseling services available under s. 516.32.
- 10. A licensee shall make available to the borrower by electronic or physical means, at the time that a payment is made by the borrower, a plain and complete receipt of payment.
- 11.a. A licensee may not initiate a payment transfer from a borrower's bank account in connection with collecting an amount due under the loan after the licensee has attempted to initiate the payment transfer two consecutive times and each attempt resulted in a return indicating that the borrower's bank account lacked sufficient funds. A licensee may collect only one insufficient funds fee for each payment transfer that is dishonored, regardless of whether the payment transfer was initiated and dishonored a second time. A licensee may not condition the making of a loan on the borrower's repayment by one or more electronic funds transfers or predated checks.

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b. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "payment transfer" means a debit or funds withdrawal and includes, but is not limited to, an electronic funds transfer as defined in the federal Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E, 12 C.F.R. part 1005, of the federal Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or a paper check processed through a funds-transfer system, as defined in s. 670.105, or through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network If two or more interest rates are applied to the principal amount of a loan, the licensee may charge, contract for, and receive interest at that single annual percentage rate which, if applied according to the actuarial method to each of the scheduled periodic balances of principal, would produce at maturity the same total amount of interest as would result from the application of the two or more rates otherwise permitted, based upon the assumption that all payments are made as agreed.

- (3) OTHER CHARGES.-
- (a) In addition to the interest, delinquency, and insurance charges provided in this section, further or other charges or amount for any examination, service, commission, or other thing or otherwise may not be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for, or received as a condition to the grant of a loan, except:
- 1. An amount of up to \$25 to reimburse a portion of the costs for investigating the character and credit of the person applying for the loan;
- 2. An annual fee of \$25 on the anniversary date of each line-of-credit account;
  - 3. Charges paid for the brokerage fee on a loan or line of

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credit of more than \$10,000, title insurance, and the appraisal of real property offered as security if paid to a third party and supported by an actual expenditure;

- 4. Intangible personal property tax on the loan note or obligation if secured by a lien on real property;
- 5. The documentary excise tax and lawful fees, if any, actually and necessarily paid out by the licensee to any public officer for filing, recording, or releasing in any public office any instrument securing the loan, which may be collected when the loan is made or at any time thereafter;
- 6. The premium payable for any insurance in lieu of perfecting any security interest otherwise required by the licensee in connection with the loan if the premium does not exceed the fees which would otherwise be payable, which may be collected when the loan is made or at any time thereafter;
- 7. Actual and reasonable attorney fees and court costs as determined by the court in which suit is filed;
- 8. Actual and commercially reasonable expenses for repossession, storing, repairing and placing in condition for sale, and selling of any property pledged as security; or
- 9. A delinquency charge of up to \$15 for each payment in default for at least 10 days if the charge is agreed upon, in writing, between the parties before imposing the charge. No more than one delinquency charge may be imposed for each payment in default. A maximum delinquency charge of \$15 may be imposed for loans repayable in monthly installments. For loans repayable in installments due less than monthly, the maximum of all delinquency charges imposed during a calendar month may not exceed \$15.

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Any charges, including interest, in excess of the combined total of all charges authorized and permitted by this chapter constitute a violation of chapter 687 governing interest and usury, and the penalties of that chapter apply. In the event of a bona fide error, the licensee shall refund or credit the borrower with the amount of the overcharge immediately but within 20 days after the discovery of such error.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), any lender of money who receives a check, draft, electronic funds transfer as defined in the federal Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E of the federal Consumer Financial Protection

Bureau, negotiable order of withdrawal, or like instrument or transfer drawn on a bank or other depository institution, which instrument or transfer is given by a borrower as full or partial repayment of a loan, may, if such instrument or transfer is not paid or is dishonored by such institution, make and collect from the borrower an insufficient funds fee a bad check charge of not more than the greater of \$20 or an amount equal to the actual fee charged charge made to the lender by the depository institution for the return of the unpaid or dishonored instrument or transfer.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2017.