

LEGISLATIVE BILL 571

Approved by the Governor April 1, 2010

Introduced by Pahls, 31; Lathrop, 12.

FOR AN ACT relating to consumer protection; to amend sections 45-335, 45-336, and 60-1411.02, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2008, and sections 45-1002 and 45-1024, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009; to adopt the Guaranteed Asset Protection Waiver Act; to change provisions relating to installment sales, installment loans, and regulation of the motor vehicle industry; to harmonize provisions; and to repeal the original sections.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

Section 1. Sections 1 to 7 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the Guaranteed Asset Protection Waiver Act.

Sec. 2. (1) The purpose of the Guaranteed Asset Protection Waiver Act is to provide a framework within which guaranteed asset protection waivers are offered, sold, and provided in this state.

(2) The act does not apply to:

(a) An insurance policy offered by an insurer under the insurance laws of this state;

(b) A debt cancellation or debt suspension contract being offered in compliance with 12 C.F.R. part 37 or 12 C.F.R. part 721 or other federal law as such part or law existed on the effective date of this act; or

(c) Guaranteed asset protection waivers offered, sold, or provided to borrowers by a financial institution.

(3) Guaranteed asset protection waivers governed under the Guaranteed Asset Protection Waiver Act are not insurance and are exempt from the insurance laws of this state. Persons marketing, selling, or offering to sell guaranteed asset protection waivers to borrowers that comply with the act are exempt from this state's insurance licensing requirements.

Sec. 3. For purposes of the Guaranteed Asset Protection Waiver Act:

(1) Borrower means a debtor, retail buyer, or lessee under a finance agreement;

(2) Creditor means:

(a) The lender in a loan or credit transaction involving a motor vehicle;

(b) The lessor in a lease transaction involving a motor vehicle;

(c) Any retail seller of motor vehicles that provides credit to retail buyers of such motor vehicles if such entities comply with the provisions of the act; or

(d) The assignees of any of the foregoing to whom the credit obligation is payable;

(3) Creditor's designee means a person other than the creditor that performs administrative or operational functions pursuant to a guaranteed asset protection waiver program;

(4) Finance agreement means a loan, credit transaction, lease, or retail installment sales contract for the purchase or lease of a motor vehicle;

(5) Financial institution has the same meaning as in section 8-101;

(6) Free-look period means the period of time from the effective date of the guaranteed asset protection waiver until the date the borrower may cancel the contract without penalty, fees, or costs to the borrower. This period of time must not be shorter than thirty days;

(7) Guaranteed asset protection waiver means a contractual agreement wherein a creditor or the creditor's designee agrees, for a separate charge, to cancel or waive all or part of amounts due on a borrower's finance agreement in the event of a total physical damage loss as determined by the insurer issuing the motor vehicle insurance policy subject to the terms of the waiver or unrecovered theft as determined by the insurer issuing the motor vehicle insurance policy subject to the terms of the waiver of the motor vehicle, which agreement must be part of, or a separate addendum to, the finance agreement. If a borrower does not have motor vehicle insurance, the creditor or the creditor's designee will accept a report prepared pursuant to insurance industry standards by a qualified inspector declaring the motor vehicle a total loss or a law enforcement report declaring the motor vehicle an unrecovered theft. Nothing in the act shall be construed to require the waiver to pay more than the amount that would have been paid if the borrower had motor vehicle insurance at the time of loss;

(8) Motor vehicle means self-propelled or towed vehicles designed

for personal or commercial use, including, but not limited to, automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, campers, boats, personal watercraft, and motorcycle, boat, camper, and personal watercraft trailers; and

(9) Person includes an individual, company, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, and every form of legal entity.

Sec. 4. (1) Guaranteed asset protection waivers offered, sold, or provided to borrowers under the terms of the Guaranteed Asset Protection Waiver Act are not insurance and are exempt from the insurance laws of this state. Persons marketing, selling, or offering to sell guaranteed asset protection waivers to borrowers that comply with the act are exempt from this state's insurance licensing requirements.

(2) Guaranteed asset protection waivers may, at the option of the creditor, be sold for a single payment or may be offered with a monthly or periodic payment option.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any cost to the borrower for a guaranteed asset protection waiver entered into in compliance with the federal Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq., and its implementing regulations, as such act and regulations existed on the effective date of this act, shall be separately stated and is not to be considered a finance charge or interest.

(4) The guaranteed asset protection waiver remains a part of the finance agreement upon the assignment, sale, or transfer of such finance agreement by the creditor.

(5) Neither the extension of credit, the terms of the credit, nor the terms of the related motor vehicle sale or lease may be conditioned upon the purchase of a guaranteed asset protection waiver.

(6) Persons marketing, selling, or offering to sell guaranteed asset protection waivers to a borrower shall not market such guaranteed asset protection waivers to any borrower or potential borrowers as being insured under a contractual liability or other insurance policy issued by an insurer.

Sec. 5. Guaranteed asset protection waivers shall disclose, as applicable, in writing and in clear, understandable language that is easy to read, the following:

(1) The name and address of the initial creditor or the creditor's designee and the borrower at the time of sale;

(2) The purchase price and the terms of the guaranteed asset protection waiver, including the requirements for protection, conditions, or exclusions associated with the guaranteed asset protection waiver;

(3) That the borrower may cancel the guaranteed asset protection waiver within the free-look period as specified in the waiver, and will be entitled to a full refund of the purchase price, so long as no benefits have been provided. In the event benefits have been provided during the free-look period, the borrower may receive a full refund less any benefits provided under the waiver;

(4) The procedure the borrower shall follow, if any, to obtain guaranteed asset protection waiver benefits under the terms and conditions of the waiver, including a telephone number and address where the borrower may apply for waiver benefits;

(5) Whether or not the guaranteed asset protection waiver is cancelable after the free-look period and the conditions under which it may be canceled or terminated including the procedures for requesting any refund due;

(6) That in order to receive any refund due in the event of a borrower's cancellation of the guaranteed asset protection waiver agreement or early termination of the finance agreement after the free-look period of the guaranteed asset protection waiver, the borrower, in accordance with terms of the waiver, shall provide a written request to cancel to the creditor or the creditor's designee within ninety days after the occurrence of the event terminating the finance agreement;

(7) The methodology for calculating any refund of the unearned purchase price of the guaranteed asset protection waiver due, in the event of cancellation of the guaranteed asset protection waiver or early termination of the finance agreement;

(8) That neither the extension of credit, the terms of the credit, nor the terms of the related motor vehicle sale or lease shall be conditioned upon the purchase of the guaranteed asset protection waiver;

(9) That a guaranteed asset protection waiver is not insurance and is not regulated by the Department of Insurance and that the guaranteed asset protection waiver remains a part of the finance agreement upon the assignment, sale, or transfer of such finance agreement by the creditor or the creditor's designee; and

(10) The events or losses to which the guaranteed asset protection waiver does not apply.

Sec. 6. (1) Guaranteed asset protection waiver agreements may be cancelable or noncancelable after the free-look period. A creditor or the creditor's designee may offer a borrower a waiver that does not provide for a refund if the creditor or the creditor's designee also offers the borrower a bona fide option to purchase a comparable waiver that provides for a refund. Guaranteed asset protection waivers shall provide that if a borrower cancels a waiver within the free-look period, the borrower will be entitled to a full refund of the purchase price, so long as no benefits have been provided. In the event benefits have been provided, the borrower may receive a full or partial refund pursuant to the terms of the waiver.

(2) In the event of a borrower's cancellation of the guaranteed asset protection waiver or early termination of the finance agreement, after the agreement has been in effect beyond the free-look period, the borrower may be entitled to a refund of any unearned portion of the purchase price of the waiver unless the waiver provides otherwise. The creditor or the creditor's designee shall calculate the amount of the refund using a method at least as favorable to the borrower as the actuarial method. In order to receive a refund, the borrower, in accordance with any applicable terms of the waiver, must provide a written request to the creditor or the creditor's designee within ninety days after the event terminating the waiver or finance agreement.

(3) If the cancellation of a guaranteed asset protection waiver occurs as a result of a default under the finance agreement or the repossession of the motor vehicle associated with the finance agreement, or any other termination of the finance agreement, any refund due may be paid directly to the creditor or the creditor's designee and applied as set forth in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Any cancellation refund under this section may be applied by the creditor or the creditor's designee as a reduction of the amount owed under the finance agreement unless the borrower can show that the finance agreement has been paid in full.

Sec. 7. The creditor or the creditor's designee shall not offer a guaranteed asset protection waiver when the guaranteed asset protection waiver contains terms that allow the creditor or the creditor's designee to modify, unilaterally, the guaranteed asset protection waiver, unless (1) the modification is favorable to the borrower and is made without any additional charge to the borrower or (2) the borrower is notified of the proposed modification and has the option to cancel the guaranteed asset protection waiver without penalty.

Sec. 8. Section 45-335, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2008, is amended to read:

45-335 For purposes of the Nebraska Installment Sales Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) Goods means all personal property, except money or things in action, and includes goods which, at the time of sale or subsequently, are so affixed to realty as to become part thereof whether or not severable therefrom;

(2) Services means work, labor, and services of any kind performed in conjunction with an installment sale but does not include services for which the prices charged are required by law to be established and regulated by the government of the United States or any state;

(3) Buyer means a person who buys goods or obtains services from a seller in an installment sale;

(4) Seller means a person who sells goods or furnishes services to a buyer under an installment sale;

(5) Installment sale means any transaction, whether or not involving the creation or retention of a security interest, in which a buyer acquires goods or services from a seller pursuant to an agreement which provides for a time-price differential and under which the buyer agrees to pay all or part of the time-sale price in one or more installments and within one hundred forty-five months, except that installment contracts for the purchase of mobile homes may exceed such one-hundred-forty-five-month limitation. Installment sale does not include a consumer rental purchase agreement defined in and regulated by the Consumer Rental Purchase Agreement Act;

(6) Installment contract means an agreement entered into in this state evidencing an installment sale except those otherwise provided for in separate acts;

(7) Cash price or cash sale price means the price stated in an installment contract for which the seller would have sold or furnished to the buyer and the buyer would have bought or acquired from the seller goods or

services which are the subject matter of the contract if such sale had been a sale for cash instead of an installment sale. It may include the cash price of accessories or services related to the sale such as delivery, installation, alterations, modifications, and improvements and may include taxes to the extent imposed on the cash sale;

(8) Basic time price means the cash sale price of the goods or services which are the subject matter of an installment contract plus the amount included therein, if a separate identified charge is made therefor and stated in the contract, for insurance, registration, certificate of title, guaranteed asset protection waiver, and license fees, filing fees, an origination fee, and fees and charges prescribed by law which actually are or will be paid to public officials for determining the existence of or for perfecting, releasing, or satisfying any security related to the credit transaction or any charge for nonfiling insurance if such charge does not exceed the amount of fees and charges prescribed by law which would have been paid to public officials for filing, perfecting, releasing, and satisfying any security related to the credit transaction and less the amount of the buyer's downpayment in money or goods or both;

(9) Time-price differential, however denominated or expressed, means the amount, as limited in the Nebraska Installment Sales Act, to be added to the basic time price;

(10) Time-sale price means the total of the basic time price of the goods or services, the amount of the buyer's downpayment in money or goods or both, and the time-price differential;

(11) Sales finance company means a person purchasing one or more installment contracts from one or more sellers. Sales finance company includes, but is not limited to, a financial institution or installment loan licensee, if so engaged;

(12) Director means the Director of Banking and Finance;

(13) Financial institution has the same meaning as in section 8-101;

(14) Debt cancellation contract means a loan term or contractual arrangement modifying loan terms under which a financial institution agrees to cancel all or part of a buyer's obligation to repay an extension of credit from the financial institution upon the occurrence of a specified event. The debt cancellation contract may be separate from or a part of other loan documents. The term debt cancellation contract does not include loan payment deferral arrangements in which the triggering event is the buyer's unilateral election to defer repayment or the financial institution's unilateral decision to allow a deferral of repayment; ~~and~~

(15) Debt suspension contract means a loan term or contractual arrangement modifying loan terms under which a financial institution agrees to suspend all or part of a buyer's obligation to repay an extension of credit from the financial institution upon the occurrence of a specified event. The debt suspension contract may be separate from or a part of other loan documents. The term debt suspension contract does not include loan payment deferral arrangements in which the triggering event is the buyer's unilateral election to defer repayment or the financial institution's unilateral decision to allow a deferral of repayment; ~~and-~~

(16) Guaranteed asset protection waiver means a waiver that is offered, sold, or provided in accordance with the Guaranteed Asset Protection Waiver Act.

Sec. 9. Section 45-336, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2008, is amended to read:

45-336 (1) Each retail installment contract shall be in writing, shall be signed by both the buyer and the seller, and shall contain the following items and a copy thereof shall be delivered to the buyer at the time the instrument is signed, except for contracts made in conformance with section 45-340: (a) The cash sale price; (b) the amount of the buyer's downpayment, and whether made in money or goods, or partly in money and partly in goods, including a brief description of any goods traded in; (c) the difference between subdivisions (a) and (b) of this subsection; (d) the amount included for insurance if a separate charge is made therefor, specifying the types of coverages; (e) the amount included for a debt cancellation contract or a debt suspension contract if the debt cancellation contract or debt suspension contract is a contract of a financial institution, such contract is sold directly by such financial institution or by an unaffiliated, nonexclusive agent of such financial institution in accordance with 12 C.F.R. part 37, as such part existed on January 1, 2006, and the financial institution is responsible for the unaffiliated, nonexclusive agent's compliance with such part, and a separate charge is made therefor; (f) the basic time price, which is the sum of subdivisions (c) and (d) of this subsection; (g) the time-price differential; (h) the amount of the time-price

balance, which is the sum of subdivisions (f) and (g) of this subsection, payable in installments by the buyer to the seller; (i) the number, amount, and due date or period of each installment; ~~and~~ (j) the time-sales price; and (k) the amount included for a guaranteed asset protection waiver.

(2) The contract shall contain substantially the following notice: NOTICE TO THE BUYER. DO NOT SIGN THIS CONTRACT BEFORE YOU READ IT OR IF IT CONTAINS BLANK SPACES. YOU ARE ENTITLED TO A COPY OF THE CONTRACT YOU SIGN.

(3) The items listed in subsection (1) of this section need not be stated in the sequence or order set forth in such subsection. Additional items may be included to explain the computations made in determining the amount to be paid by the buyer. No installment contract shall be signed by the buyer or proffered by seller when it contains blank spaces to be filled in after execution, except that if delivery of the goods or services is not made at the time of the execution of the contract, the identifying numbers or marks of the goods, or similar information, and the due date of the first installment may be inserted in the contract after its execution.

(4) If a seller proffers an installment contract as part of a transaction which delays or cancels, or promises to delay or cancel, the payment of the time-price differential on the contract if the buyer pays the basic time price, cash price, or cash sale price within a certain period of time, the seller shall, in clear and conspicuous writing, either within the installment contract or in a separate document, inform the buyer of the exact date by which the buyer must pay the basic time price, cash price, or cash sale price in order to delay or cancel the payment of the time-price differential. The seller or any subsequent purchaser of the installment contract, including a sales finance company, shall not be allowed to change such date.

(5) Upon written request from the buyer, the holder of an installment contract shall give or forward to the buyer a written statement of the dates and amounts of payments and the total amount unpaid under such contract. A buyer shall be given a written receipt for any payment when made in cash.

(6) After payment of all sums for which the buyer is obligated under a contract, the holder shall deliver or mail to the buyer at his or her last-known address one or more good and sufficient instruments or copies thereof to acknowledge payment in full and shall release all security in the goods and mark canceled and return to the buyer the original agreement or copy thereof or instruments or copies thereof signed by the buyer. For purposes of this section, a copy shall meet the requirements of section 25-12,112.

Sec. 10. Section 45-1002, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009, is amended to read:

45-1002 (1) For purposes of the Nebraska Installment Loan Act:

(a) Applicant means a person applying for a license under the act;

(b) Breach of security of the system means unauthorized acquisition of data that compromises the security, confidentiality, or integrity of the information maintained by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry, its affiliates, or its subsidiaries;

(c) Department means the Department of Banking and Finance;

(d) Debt cancellation contract means a loan term or contractual arrangement modifying loan terms under which a financial institution agrees to cancel all or part of a borrower's obligation to repay an extension of credit from the financial institution upon the occurrence of a specified event. The debt cancellation contract may be separate from or a part of other loan documents. The term debt cancellation contract does not include loan payment deferral arrangements in which the triggering event is the borrower's unilateral election to defer repayment or the financial institution's unilateral decision to allow a deferral of repayment;

(e) Debt suspension contract means a loan term or contractual arrangement modifying loan terms under which a financial institution agrees to suspend all or part of a borrower's obligation to repay an extension of credit from the financial institution upon the occurrence of a specified event. The debt suspension contract may be separate from or a part of other loan documents. The term debt suspension contract does not include loan payment deferral arrangements in which the triggering event is the borrower's unilateral election to defer repayment or the financial institution's unilateral decision to allow a deferral of repayment;

(f) Director means the Director of Banking and Finance;

(g) Financial institution has the same meaning as in section 8-101;

(h) Guaranteed asset protection waiver means a waiver that is offered, sold, or provided in accordance with the Guaranteed Asset Protection Waiver Act;

~~(h)~~ (i) Licensee means any person who obtains a license under the

~~aet~~ Nebraska Installment Loan Act;

~~(i)-(i)~~ (j)(i) Mortgage loan originator means an individual who for compensation or gain (A) takes a residential mortgage loan application or (B) offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan.

(ii) Mortgage loan originator does not include (A) any individual who is not otherwise described in subdivision (i)(A) of this subdivision and who performs purely administrative or clerical tasks on behalf of a person who is described in any such clause, (B) a person or entity that only performs real estate brokerage activities and is licensed or registered in accordance with applicable state law, unless the person or entity is compensated by a lender, a mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator or by any agent of such lender, mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator, or (C) a person or entity solely involved in extensions of credit relating to time-share programs as defined in section 76-1702;

~~(j)~~ (k) Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry means a mortgage licensing system developed and maintained by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators for the licensing and registration of mortgage loan originators, mortgage bankers, and installment loan companies;

~~(k)~~ (l) Person means individual, partnership, limited liability company, association, financial institution, trust, corporation, and any other legal entity; and

~~(l)~~ (m) Real property means an owner-occupied single-family, two-family, three-family, or four-family dwelling which is located in this state, which is occupied, used, or intended to be occupied or used for residential purposes, and which is, or is intended to be, permanently affixed to the land.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of section 45-1017, no revenue arising under the ~~aet~~ Nebraska Installment Loan Act shall inure to any school fund of the State of Nebraska or any of its governmental subdivisions.

(3) Loan, when used in the Nebraska Installment Loan Act, does not include any loan made by a person who is not a licensee on which the interest does not exceed the maximum rate permitted by section 45-101.03.

(4) Nothing in the Nebraska Installment Loan Act applies to any loan made by a person who is not a licensee if the interest on the loan does not exceed the maximum rate permitted by section 45-101.03.

Sec. 11. Section 45-1024, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009, is amended to read:

45-1024 (1) Except as provided in section 45-1025 and subsection (6) of this section, every licensee may make loans and may contract for and receive on such loans charges at a rate not exceeding twenty-four percent per annum on that part of the unpaid principal balance on any loan not in excess of one thousand dollars, and twenty-one percent per annum on any remainder of such unpaid principal balance. Except for loans secured by mobile homes, a licensee may not make loans for a period in excess of one hundred forty-five months if the amount of the loan is greater than three thousand dollars but less than twenty-five thousand dollars. Charges on loans made under the Nebraska Installment Loan Act shall not be paid, deducted, or received in advance. The contracting for, charging of, or receiving of charges as provided for in subsection (2) of this section shall not be deemed to be the payment, deduction, or receipt of such charges in advance.

(2) When the loan contract requires repayment in substantially equal and consecutive monthly installments of principal and charges combined, the licensee may, at the time the loan is made, precompute the charges at the agreed rate on scheduled unpaid principal balances according to the terms of the contract and add such charges to the principal of the loan. Every payment may be applied to the combined total of principal and precomputed charges until the contract is fully paid. All payments made on account of any loan except for default and deferment charges shall be deemed to be applied to the unpaid installments in the order in which they are due. The portion of the precomputed charges applicable to any particular month of the contract, as originally scheduled or following a deferment, shall be that proportion of such precomputed charges, excluding any adjustment made for a first installment period of more than one month and any adjustment made for deferment, which the balance of the contract scheduled to be outstanding during such month bears to the sum of all monthly balances originally scheduled to be outstanding by the contract. This section shall not limit or restrict the manner of calculating charges, whether by way of add-on, single annual rate, or otherwise, if the rate of charges does not exceed that permitted by this section. Charges may be contracted for and earned at a single annual rate, except that the total charges from such rate shall not be greater than the total charges from the several rates otherwise applicable

to the different portions of the unpaid balance according to subsection (1) of this section. All loan contracts made pursuant to this subsection are subject to the following adjustments:

(a) Notwithstanding the requirement for substantially equal and consecutive monthly installments, the first installment period may not exceed one month by more than twenty-one days and may not fall short of one month by more than eleven days. The charges for each day exceeding one month shall be one-thirtieth of the charges which would be applicable to a first installment period of one month. The charge for extra days in the first installment period may be added to the first installment and such charges for such extra days shall be excluded in computing any rebate;

(b) If prepayment in full by cash, a new loan, or otherwise occurs before the first installment due date, the charges shall be recomputed at the rate of charges contracted for in accordance with subsection (1) or (2) of this section upon the actual unpaid principal balances of the loan for the actual time outstanding by applying the payment, or payments, first to charges at the agreed rate and the remainder to the principal. The amount of charges so computed shall be retained in lieu of all precomputed charges;

(c) If a contract is prepaid in full by cash, a new loan, or otherwise after the first installment due date, the borrower shall receive a rebate of an amount which is not less than the amount obtained by applying to the unpaid principal balances as originally scheduled or, if deferred, as deferred, for the period following prepayment, according to the actuarial method, the rate of charge contracted for in accordance with subsection (1) or (2) of this section. The licensee may round the rate of charge to the nearest one-half of one percent if such procedure is not consistently used to obtain a greater yield than would otherwise be permitted. Any default and deferment charges which are due and unpaid may be deducted from any rebate. No rebate shall be required for any partial prepayment. No rebate of less than one dollar need be made. Acceleration of the maturity of the contract shall not in itself require a rebate. If judgment is obtained before the final installment date, the contract balance shall be reduced by the rebate which would be required for prepayment in full as of the date judgment is obtained;

(d) If any installment on a precomputed or interest bearing loan is unpaid in full for ten or more consecutive days, Sundays and holidays included, after it is due, the licensee may charge and collect a default charge not exceeding an amount equal to five percent of such installment. If any installment payment is made by a check, draft, or similar signed order which is not honored because of insufficient funds, no account, or any other reason except an error of a third party to the loan contract, the licensee may charge and collect a fifteen-dollar bad check charge. Such default or bad check charges may be collected when due or at any time thereafter;

(e) If, as of an installment due date, the payment date of all wholly unpaid installments is deferred one or more full months and the maturity of the contract is extended for a corresponding period, the licensee may charge and collect a deferment charge not exceeding the charge applicable to the first of the installments deferred, multiplied by the number of months in the deferment period. The deferment period is that period during which no payment is made or required by reason of such deferment. The deferment charge may be collected at the time of deferment or at any time thereafter. The portion of the precomputed charges applicable to each deferred balance and installment period following the deferment period shall remain the same as that applicable to such balance and periods under the original loan contract. No installment on which a default charge has been collected, or on account of which any partial payment has been made, shall be deferred or included in the computation of the deferment charge unless such default charge or partial payment is refunded to the borrower or credited to the deferment charge. Any payment received at the time of deferment may be applied first to the deferment charge and the remainder, if any, applied to the unpaid balance of the contract, except that if such payment is sufficient to pay, in addition to the appropriate deferment charge, any installment which is in default and the applicable default charge, it shall be first so applied and any such installment shall not be deferred or subject to the deferment charge. If a loan is prepaid in full during the deferment period, the borrower shall receive, in addition to the required rebate, a rebate of that portion of the deferment charge applicable to any unexpired full month or months of such deferment period; and

(f) If two or more full installments are in default for one full month or more at any installment date and if the contract so provides, the licensee may reduce the contract balance by the rebate which would be required for prepayment in full as of such installment date and the amount remaining unpaid shall be deemed to be the unpaid principal balance and thereafter in

lieu of charging, collecting, receiving, and applying charges as provided in this subsection, charges may be charged, collected, received, and applied at the agreed rate as otherwise provided by this section until the loan is fully paid.

(3) The charges, as referred to in subsection (1) of this section, shall not be compounded. The charging, collecting, and receiving of charges as provided in subsection (2) of this section shall not be deemed compounding. If part or all of the consideration for a loan contract is the unpaid principal balance of a prior loan, then the principal amount payable under such loan contract may include any unpaid charges on the prior loan which have accrued within sixty days before the making of such loan contract and may include the balance remaining after giving the rebate required by subsection (2) of this section. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, charges shall (a) be computed and paid only as a percentage per month of the unpaid principal balance or portions thereof and (b) be computed on the basis of the number of days actually elapsed. For purposes of computing charges, whether at the maximum rate or less, a month shall be that period of time from any date in a month to the corresponding date in the next month but if there is no such corresponding date then to the last day of the next month, and a day shall be considered one-thirtieth of a month when computation is made for a fraction of a month.

(4) Except as provided in subsections (5) and (6) of this section, in addition to that provided for under the Nebraska Installment Loan Act, no further or other amount whatsoever shall be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for, or received. If any amount, in excess of the charges permitted, is charged, contracted for, or received, the loan contract shall not on that account be void, but the licensee shall have no right to collect or receive any interest or other charges whatsoever. If such interest or other charges have been collected or contracted for, the licensee shall refund to the borrower all interest and other charges collected and shall not collect any interest or other charges contracted for and thereafter due on the loan involved, as liquidated damages, and the licensee or its assignee, if found liable, shall pay the costs of any action relating thereto, including reasonable attorney's fees. No licensee shall be found liable under this subsection if the licensee shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the violation was not intentional and resulted from a bona fide error notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures reasonably adopted to avoid any such error.

(5) A borrower may be required to pay all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the making, closing, disbursing, extending, readjusting, or renewing of loans. Such expenses may include abstracting, recording, releasing, and registration fees; premiums paid for nonfiling insurance; premiums paid on insurance policies covering tangible personal property securing the loan; amounts charged for a debt cancellation contract or a debt suspension contract, as agreed upon by the parties, if the debt cancellation contract or debt suspension contract is a contract of a financial institution and such contract is sold directly by such financial institution or by an unaffiliated, nonexclusive agent of such financial institution in accordance with 12 C.F.R. part 37, as such part existed on January 1, 2006, and the financial institution is responsible for the unaffiliated, nonexclusive agent's compliance with such part; title examinations; credit reports; survey; ~~and~~ taxes or charges imposed upon or in connection with the making and recording or releasing of any mortgage; and amounts charged for a guaranteed asset protection waiver. Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, a borrower may also be required to pay a nonrefundable loan origination fee not to exceed the lesser of five hundred dollars or an amount equal to seven percent of that part of the original principal balance of any loan not in excess of two thousand dollars and five percent on that part of the original principal balance in excess of two thousand dollars, if the licensee has not made another loan to the borrower within the previous twelve months. If the licensee has made another loan to the borrower within the previous twelve months, a nonrefundable loan origination fee may only be charged on new funds advanced on each successive loan. Such reasonable initial charges may be collected from the borrower or included in the principal balance of the loan at the time the loan is made and shall not be considered interest or a charge for the use of the money loaned.

(6)(a) Loans secured solely by real property that are not made pursuant to subdivision (11) of section 45-101.04 on real property shall not be subject to the limitations on the rate of interest provided in subsection (1) of this section or the limitations on the nonrefundable loan origination fee under subsection (5) of this section if (i) the principal amount of the loan is seven thousand five hundred dollars or more and (ii) the sum of the

principal amount of the loan and the balances of all other liens against the property do not exceed one hundred percent of the appraised value of the property. Acceptable methods of determining appraised value shall be made by the department pursuant to rule, regulation, or order.

(b) An origination fee on such loan shall be computed only on the principal amount of the loan reduced by any portion of the principal that consists of the amount required to pay off another loan made under this subsection by the same licensee.

(c) A prepayment penalty on such loan shall be permitted only if (i) the maximum amount of the penalty to be assessed is stated in writing at the time the loan is made, (ii) the loan is prepaid in full within two years from the date of the loan, and (iii) the loan is prepaid with money other than the proceeds of another loan made by the same licensee. Such prepayment penalty shall not exceed six months interest on eighty percent of the original principal balance computed at the agreed rate of interest on the loan.

(d) A licensee making a loan pursuant to this subsection may obtain an interest in any fixtures attached to such real property and any insurance proceeds payable in connection with such real property or the loan.

(e) For purposes of this subsection, principal amount of the loan means the total sum owed by the borrower including, but not limited to, insurance premiums, loan origination fees, or any other amount that is financed, except that for purposes of subdivision (6)(b) of this section, loan origination fees shall not be included in calculating the principal amount of the loan.

Sec. 12. Section 60-1411.02, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2008, is amended to read:

60-1411.02 The board may, upon its own motion, and shall, upon a sworn complaint in writing of any person, investigate the actions of any person acting, registered, or licensed under Chapter 60, article 14, as a motor vehicle dealer, trailer dealer, motor vehicle or trailer salesperson, dealer's agent, manufacturer, factory branch, distributor, factory representative, distributor representative, supplemental motor vehicle dealer, wrecker or salvage dealer, finance company, motorcycle dealer, or motor vehicle auction dealer or operating without a registration or license when such registration or license is required. The board may deny any application for a license, may revoke or suspend a license, may place the licensee or registrant on probation, may assess an administrative fine in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars per violation, or may take any combination of such actions if the violator, applicant, registrant, or licensee including any officer, stockholder, partner, or limited liability company member or any person having any financial interest in the violator, applicant, registrant, or licensee:

(1) Has had any license issued under Chapter 60, article 14, revoked or suspended and, if the license has been suspended, has not complied with the terms of suspension;

(2) Has knowingly purchased, sold, or done business in stolen motor vehicles, motorcycles, or trailers or parts therefor;

(3) Has failed to provide and maintain an established place of business;

(4) Has been found guilty of any felony which has not been pardoned, has been found guilty of any misdemeanor concerning fraud or conversion, or has suffered any judgment in any civil action involving fraud, misrepresentation, or conversion. In the event felony charges are pending against an applicant, the board may refuse to issue a license to the applicant until there has been a final determination of the charges;

(5) Has made a false material statement in his or her application or any data attached to the application or to any investigator or employee of the board;

(6) Has willfully failed to perform any written agreement with any consumer or retail buyer;

(7) Has made a fraudulent sale, transaction, or repossession, or created a fraudulent security interest as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code, in a motor vehicle, trailer, or motorcycle;

(8) Has failed to notify the board of a change in the location of his or her established place or places of business and in the case of a salesperson has failed to notify the board of any change in his or her employment;

(9) Has willfully failed to deliver to a purchaser a proper certificate of ownership for a motor vehicle, trailer, or motorcycle sold by the licensee or to refund the full purchase price if the purchaser cannot legally obtain proper certification of ownership within thirty days;

(10) Has forged the signature of the registered or legal owner on a

certificate of title;

(11) Has failed to comply with Chapter 60, article 14, and any orders, rules, or regulations of the board adopted and promulgated under Chapter 60, article 14;

(12) Has failed to comply with the advertising and selling standards established in section 60-1411.03;

(13) Has failed to comply with any provisions of the Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title Act, the Motor Vehicle Registration Act, Chapter 60, article 14, or the rules or regulations adopted and promulgated by the board pursuant to Chapter 60, article 14;

(14) Has failed to comply with any provision of Chapter 71, article 46, or with any code, standard, rule, or regulation adopted or made under the authority of or pursuant to Chapter 71, article 46;

(15) Has willfully defrauded any retail buyer or other person in the conduct of the licensee's business;

(16) Has employed any unlicensed salesperson or salespersons;

(17) Has failed to comply with sections 60-190 to 60-196;

(18) Has engaged in any unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices prohibited under the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act; ~~or~~

(19) Has conspired, as defined in section 28-202, with other persons to process certificates of title in violation of the Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title Act; ~~or~~

(20) Has violated the Guaranteed Asset Protection Waiver Act.

If the violator, applicant, registrant, or licensee is a publicly held corporation, the board's authority shall extend only to the corporation and its managing officers and directors.

Sec. 13. Original sections 45-335, 45-336, and 60-1411.02, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2008, and sections 45-1002 and 45-1024, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009, are repealed.