Session of 2005

HOUSE BILL No. 2145

By Committee on Financial Institutions

1-25

10 AN ACT amending the uniform consumer credit code; amending K.S.A. 16a-3-205, 16a-5-103, 16a-5-111 and 16a-6-201 and K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-2-103, 16a-2-302, 16a-2-303, 16a-2-304, 16a-3-304, 16a-3-308a, 16a-5-301, 16a-6-104, 16a-6-108 and 16a-6-203 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-2-103 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-2-103. (1) This section applies The provisions of this section shall apply to all consumer loans and all consumer credit sales.

- (2) The finance charge on a consumer loan or consumer credit sale shall be computed in accordance with the actuarial method using either the 365/365 method or, if the consumer agrees in writing, the 360/360 method:
- (a) The 365/365 method means a method of calculating the finance charge whereby the annual contract rate is divided by 365 and the resulting daily rate is multiplied by the outstanding principal amount and the actual number of days in the computational period.
- (b) The 360/360 method means a method of calculating the finance charge whereby the annual contract rate is divided by 360 and the resulting daily rate is multiplied by the outstanding principal amount and the number of assumed days in the computational period. For the purposes of this subsection, a creditor may assume that a month has 30 days, regardless of the actual number of days in the month.
- (c) If the documentation evidencing a consumer credit contract is silent regarding whether the 365/365 method or the 360/360 method applies, then the 365/365 method shall apply.
- (3) In addition to the methods listed under subsection 2, the computation of finance charges on a consumer loan secured by a first or second lien real estate mortgage may be computed using the following amortization method: the contract rate is divided by 360 and the resulting rate is multiplied by the outstanding principal amount and 30 assumed days between scheduled due dates. For the purposes of this subsection, a creditor shall assume there are 30 days in the computational period, regardless

 of the actual number of days between due dates.

- $\frac{3}{3}$ (4) The finance charge on a consumer loan or consumer credit sale may not be computed in accordance with the 365/360 method, whereby the annual contract rate is divided by 360 and the resulting daily rate is multiplied by the outstanding principal amount and the actual number of days in the computational period.
- (4) (5) Creditors may ignore the effect of a leap year in computing the finance charge.
 - (5) (a) Except for any portion of a loan made pursuant to a lender credit card which does not represent a cash advance, interest or other periodic finance charges on a consumer loan may accrue only on that portion of the principal which has been disbursed to or for the benefit of the consumer.
 - (b) On a consumer credit sale, interest or other periodic finance charges may accrue only on that portion of the principal which relates to goods, services or an interest in land, as the case may be, which has been shipped, delivered, furnished or otherwise made available to or for the benefit of the consumer or has been disbursed to or for the benefit of the consumer.
 - (6) (7) Subsection (2) does not apply to a consumer credit sale the finance charge for which is computed in accordance with subsection (5) of K.S.A. 16a-2-201, and amendments thereto.
 - (7) (8) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, the finance charges on consumer loans or consumer credit sales originating prior to January 1, 1994, which computed such finance charges on a precomputed basis, shall be subject to the conditions, limitations and restrictions contained in the uniform consumer credit code as in effect on December 31, 1993, as such code relates to precomputed finance charges.
 - $\frac{(8)}{(9)}$ This section shall be supplemental to and a part of the uniform consumer credit code.
 - Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-2-302 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-2-302. (1) (a) The administrator shall receive and act on all applications for licenses to make supervised loans under this act. Applications shall be filed in the manner prescribed by the administrator and shall contain the information the administrator may require by rule and regulation to make an evaluation of the financial responsibility, character and fitness of the applicant.
 - (b) Submitted with each application shall be a nonrefundable application fee. Application and license fees shall be in such amounts as are established pursuant to subsection (5) of K.S.A. 16a-6-104, and amendments thereto. The license year shall be the calendar year. Each license shall be nonrefundable and nonassignable, and shall remain in force until surrendered, suspended or revoked.

(c) The administrator shall remit all moneys received under K.S.A. 16a-1-101 to 16a-6-414, inclusive, and amendments thereto, to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury. Of each deposit 20% shall be credited to the state general fund and the balance shall be credited to the bank commissioner fee fund. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the administrator or by a person or persons designated by the administrator.

The 20% credit to the state general fund required by this subsection (c) is to reimburse the state general fund for accounting, auditing, budgeting, legal, payroll, personnel and purchasing services, and any and all other state governmental services, which are performed on behalf of the administrator by other state agencies which receive appropriations from the state general fund to provide such services.

- (d) Every licensee shall, on or before the first day of January, pay to the administrator the license fee prescribed under this subsection (1) for each license held for the succeeding license year. Failure to pay the license fee within the time prescribed shall automatically revoke the license.
- (2) No license shall be issued unless the administrator, upon investigation, finds that the financial responsibility, character and fitness of the applicant, and of the members thereof if the applicant is a copartnership or association and of the officers and directors thereof, if the applicant is a corporation, are such as to warrant belief that the business will be operated honestly and fairly within the purposes of this act. An applicant meets the minimum standard of financial responsibility for engaging in the business of making supervised loans, under subsection (1) of K.S.A. 16a-2-301, and amendments thereto, only if:
- (a) The applicant has filed with the administrator a proper surety bond of at least \$100,000 which has been approved by the administrator. The required surety bond may not be canceled by the licensee without providing the administrator at least 30 days' prior written notice and must provide within its terms that the bond shall not expire for two years after the date of the surrender, revocation or expiration of the subject license, whichever shall first occur; and
- (b) the applicant provides evidence in a form and manner prescribed by the administrator that establishes the applicant will maintain a satisfactory minimum net worth, as determined by the administrator, to engage in credit transactions of the nature proposed by the applicant.
 - (3) The administrator may deny any application or renewal for a su-

pervised loan license if the administrator finds:

- (a) There is a refusal to furnish information required by the administrator within a reasonable time as fixed by the administrator; or
- (b) any of the factors stated in K.S.A. 16a-2-303, and amendments thereto, as grounds for denial, revocation or suspension of a license.
- (4) Upon written request the applicant is entitled to a hearing on the question of license qualifications if: (a) The administrator has notified the applicant in writing that the application has been denied; or (b) the administrator has not issued a license within 60 days after the application for the license was filed. A request for a hearing may not be made more than 15 days after the administrator has mailed a writing to the applicant notifying the applicant that the application has been denied and stating in substance the administrator's findings supporting denial of the application.
- (5) The administrator shall adopt rules and regulations regarding whether a licensee shall be required to obtain a single license for each place of business or whether a licensee may obtain a master license for all of its places of business, and in so doing the administrator may differentiate between licensees located in this state and licensees located elsewhere. Each license shall remain in full force and effect until surrendered, suspended or revoked.
- (6) No licensee shall change the location of any place of business without giving the administrator at least 15 days prior written notice.
- (7) A licensee may conduct the business of making supervised loans for personal, family or household purposes only at or from any place of business for which the licensee holds a license and not under any other name than that in the license. Loans made pursuant to a lender credit card do not violate this subsection.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-2-303 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-2-303. (1) The administrator may deny, revoke or suspend the license of a supervised lender if the administrator finds that:
- (a) The applicant or licensee has repeatedly or willfully violated the provisions of K.S.A. 16a-1-101 through 16a-9-102 and amendments thereto or any rule and regulation, order or administrative interpretation lawfully made pursuant to such sections of this act;
- (b) the applicant or licensee has failed to file and maintain the surety bond required in K.S.A. 16a-6-104 16a-2-302, and amendments thereto;
 - (c) the applicant or licensee is insolvent;
- (d) the applicant or licensee has filed with the administrator any document or statement containing any false representation of a material fact or omitting to state a material fact;
- 42 (e) the applicant, licensee, members thereof if a copartnership or 43 association, or officers and directors thereof if a corporation have, or any

person the applicant or licensee contracts with or employs in any manner and who is directly engaged in lending activities, has been convicted of a felony crime or any crime involving fraud, dishonesty or deceit;

- (f) the applicant or licensee fails to keep and maintain sufficient records to permit an audit satisfactorily disclosing to the administrator the applicant or licensee's compliance with the provision of this act;
- (g) the applicant or licensee, or any person the applicant or licensee contracts with or employs in any manner and who is directly engaged in lending activities, has been the subject of any disciplinary or other administrative action by this or any other state or federal agency;
- (h) a final judgment has been entered against the applicant or licensee in a civil action and the administrator finds the conduct on which the judgment is based indicates that it would be contrary to the public interest to permit such person to be licensed;
- $\left(i \right)$ the applicant or licensee has engaged in deceptive business practices; or
- (j) facts or conditions exist which would clearly have justified the administrator in refusing to grant a license had these facts or conditions been known to exist at the time the application for the license was made.
- (2) Any person holding a license to make supervised loans may surrender the license by notifying the administrator in writing of its surrender, but this surrender shall not affect such person's liability for acts previously committed.
- (3) No revocation, suspension, or relinquishment of a license shall impair or affect the obligation of any preexisting lawful contract between the licensee and any debtor.
- (4) The administrator may reinstate a license, terminate a suspension, or grant a new license to a person whose license has been revoked or suspended if no fact or condition then exists which clearly would have justified the administrator in refusing to grant a license.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-2-304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-2-304. (1) Every licensee and any assignee or servicer of a consumer credit transaction shall maintain records in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and practices in a manner that will enable the administrator and, in the case of a supervised financial organization its supervisory official or agency, to determine whether the licensee, assignee or servicer is complying with the provisions of K.S.A. 16a-1-101 through 16a-9-102, and amendments thereto. The record keeping system of a licensee, assignee or servicer shall be sufficient if the licensee, assignee or servicer makes the required information reasonably available delivered to the administrator within three business days of the date such records are requested sufficient if the licensee, assignee or servicer makes

 the required information reasonably available. The records need not be kept in the place of business where supervised loans are made, if the administrator or supervisory official or agency is given free access to the records wherever located. Every licensee and any assignee of a consumer credit transaction shall provide the administrator with the name, address, telephone number, contact person and any other reasonable information regarding the location and availability of current records of a consumer credit transaction. The records pertaining to any loan need not be preserved for more than two years after making the final entry relating to the loan, but in the case of a revolving loan account the two years is measured from the date of each entry.

- (2) On or before April 15 of each year every licensee shall file with the administrator and, in the case of a supervised financial organization with its supervisory official or agency, a composite annual report in the form prescribed by the administrator relating to all supervised loans made by such licensee. The administrator shall consult with comparable officials in other states for the purpose of making the kinds of information required in annual reports uniform among the states. Information contained in annual reports shall be confidential and may be published only in composite form.
- (3) No person required to be licensed or file notification under this act shall:
- (a) Alter, destroy, shred, mutilate, conceal, cover up or falsify any record with the intent to impede, obstruct or influence any investigation by the administrator or the administrator's designee; or
- (b) alter, destroy, shred, mutilate or conceal a record with the intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in a proceeding before the administrator or a proceeding brought by the administrator.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 16a-3-205 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-3-205. (1) The creditor shall deliver or mail to the consumer, without request, a written receipt for each payment by coin or currency on an obligation pursuant to a consumer credit transaction. A periodic statement showing a payment received by mail complies with this subsection.
- (2) Upon written request of the consumer, the person to whom an obligation is owed pursuant to a consumer credit transaction, other than one pursuant to open end credit, shall provide a written statement of the dates and amounts of payments made within the past fifteen (15) 15 months and the total amount unpaid amount required to pay the debt in full. The statement shall be provided without charge.
- (3) After a consumer has fulfilled all obligations with respect to a consumer credit transaction, other than one pursuant to open end credit, the person to whom the obligation was owed shall upon request of the consumer, deliver or mail to the consumer written evidence acknowledg-

ing payment in full of all obligations with respect to the transaction.

- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-3-304 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-3-304. (1) A creditor may not use engage in a pattern or practice of using multiple agreements with intent to obtain a higher finance charge than would otherwise be permitted by the provisions of the article on finance charges and related provisions (article 2).
- (2) The excess amount of finance charge provided for in this section is an excess charge for the purposes of the provisions on rights of parties (K.S.A. 16a-5-201, and amendments thereto) and the provisions on civil actions by administrator (K.S.A. 16a-6-113, and amendments thereto).
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-3-308a is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-3-308a. (1) A loan subject to this section may not provide for the negative amortization of principal or a balloon payment. A loan payment is not a balloon payment if the amount of the payment is less than twice the amount of any other payment.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies to a consumer loan which is secured by a first mortgage or a second mortgage on the consumer's principal residence and with respect to which (a) the loan-to-value ratio exceeds 100% at the time the loan is made or (b) the annual percentage rate exceeds the code mortgage rate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, subsection (1) does not apply to a loan pursuant to open end credit; a purchase-money loan incurred to acquire or construct the consumer's principal residence; or a reverse mortgage transaction.
- (3) The creditor must disburse the proceeds of a consumer loan secured by a first mortgage or a second mortgage upon the satisfaction of all conditions to the disbursement and the expiration of all applicable rescission, cooling-off or other waiting periods required by law, unless the parties otherwise agree in writing.
- (4) No person shall record a mortgage if moneys are not available for disbursal to the mortgagor upon the expiration of all applicable recession, cooling-off or other waiting periods required by law unless, before that recording, the person informs the mortgagor in writing of a definite date by which payment shall be made and obtains the mortgagor's written permission for the delay.
- $\frac{4}{5}$ (5) This section shall be supplemental to and a part of the uniform consumer credit code.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 16a-5-103 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-5-103. (1) This section applies to a deficiency on a consumer credit sale of goods or services and on a consumer loan in which the lender is subject to defenses arising from sales (section K.S.A. 16a-3-405, and amendments thereto); a consumer is not liable for a deficiency unless the creditor has disposed of the goods in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner.

- (2) If the seller repossesses or voluntarily accepts surrender of goods which were the subject of the sale and in which he has a security interest, the buyer is not personally liable to the seller for the unpaid balance of the debt arising from the sale of a commercial unit of goods of which the cash sale price was one thousand dollars (\$1,000) \$1,000 or less, and the seller is not obligated to resell the collateral unless the buyer has paid sixty percent (60%) 60% or more of the cash price and has not signed after default a statement renouncing his rights in the collateral.
- (3) If the seller repossesses or voluntarily accepts surrender of goods which were not the subject of the sale but in which he 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 one thousand dollars (\$1,000) \$1,000 or less, the buyer is not personally liable to the seller for the unpaid balance of the debt arising from the sale, and the seller's duty to dispose of the collateral is governed by the provisions on disposition of collateral (section 84-9-504 K.S.A. 84-9-610, and amendments thereto) of the uniform commercial code.
- (4) If the lender takes possession or voluntarily accepts surrender of goods in which he has a security interest to secure a debt arising from a consumer loan in which the lender is subject to defenses arising from sales (section K.S.A. 16a-3-405, and amendments thereto) and the net proceeds of the loan paid to or for the benefit of the debtor were one thousand dollars (\$1,000) \$1,000 or less, the debtor is not personally liable to the lender for the unpaid balance of the debt arising from the loan and the lender's duty to dispose of the collateral is governed by the provisions on disposition of collateral (section 84-9-504 K.S.A. 84-9-610, and amendments thereto) of the uniform commercial code.
- (5) For the purpose of determining the unpaid balance of consolidated debts or debts pursuant to open end credit, 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 (section K.S.A. 16a-3-303, and amendments thereto).
- (6) The consumer may be liable in damages to the creditor if the consumer has wrongfully damaged the collateral or if, after default and demand, the consumer has wrongfully failed to make the collateral available to the creditor.
- (7) If the creditor elects to bring an action against the consumer for a debt arising from a consumer credit sale of goods or services or from a consumer loan in which the lender is subject to defenses arising from sales (section K.S.A. 16a-3-405, and amendments thereto), when under this section he the creditor would not be entitled to a deficiency judgment if he the creditor took possession of the collateral, and obtains judgment:
 - (a) he The creditor may not take possession of the collateral, and

- (b) the collateral is not subject to levy or sale on execution or similar proceedings pursuant to the judgment.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 16a-5-111 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-5-111. (1) This section applies to consumer credit transactions.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), after a default consisting only of the consumer's failure to make a required payment in a consumer credit transaction payable in installments, a creditor may neither accelerate maturity of the unpaid balance of the obligation nor take possession of collateral because of that default until twenty (20) 20 days after a notice of the consumer's right to cure (section K.S.A. 16a-5-110, and amendments thereto) is given. Until twenty (20) 20 days after the notice is given, the consumer may cure all defaults consisting of a failure to make the required payment by tendering the amount of all unpaid sums due at the time of the tender, without acceleration, plus any unpaid delinquency or deferral charges. Cure restores the consumer to his the consumer's rights under the agreement as though the defaults had not occurred.
- (3) With respect to defaults on the same obligation after a creditor has once given a notice of consumer's right to cure (section K.S.A. 16a-5-110, and amendments thereto), this section gives the consumer no right to cure and imposes no limitation on the creditor's right to proceed against the consumer or the collateral.
- See. 10. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-5-301 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-5-301. (1) It is unlawful for any person to violate Any person who willfully or knowingly violates any of the provisions of this act, any rule and regulation adopted or order issued under this act commits a severity level 7 non person felony. A conviction for an intentional violation is a class A nonperson misdemeanor. A second or subsequent conviction of this subsection is severity level 7 nonperson felony regardless of its location on the sentencing grid block, shall have a presumptive sentence of imprisonment. No person may be imprisoned for the violation of this section if such person proves that such person had no knowledge of the rule and regulation or order.
- (2) The criminal liability of a person under this section is in lieu of and not in addition to the creditor's criminal liability under the federal truth in lending act. No prosecution of a person with respect to the same violation may be maintained pursuant to both this section and the federal truth in lending act.
- (3) A person, other than a supervised financial organization or an attorney or collection agency who does not purchase the credit obligation, who willfully engages in the business of entering into consumer credit transactions, or of taking assignments of rights against consumers arising therefrom and undertakes direct collection of payments or enforcement of these rights, without complying with the provisions of this act con-

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cerning notification (K.S.A. 16a-6-202, and amendments thereto) or payment of fees (K.S.A. 16a-6-203, and amendments thereto), is guilty of a 2 class A misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished in 3 the manner provided by law. 4

- (4) No prosecution for any crime under this act may be commenced more than five years after the alleged violation. A prosecution is commenced when a complaint or information is filed, or an indictment returned, and a warrant thereon is delivered to the sheriff or other officer for execution, except that no prosecution shall be deemed to have been commenced if the warrant so issued is not executed without unreasonable delay.
- Nothing in this act limits the power of the state to punish any 12 person for any conduct which constitutes a crime by statute or at common 13 14 law.
 - Sec. 11 10. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-6-104 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-6-104. This act shall be administered by the consumer credit commissioner of Kansas who is also referred to as the administrator. (1) In addition to other powers granted by this act, the administrator within the limitations provided by law may:
 - (a) Receive and act on complaints, take action designed to obtain voluntary compliance with the provisions of K.S.A. 16a-1-101 to 16a-9-102, inclusive, and amendments thereto, or commence proceedings on the administrator's own initiative;
 - counsel persons and groups on their rights and duties under K.S.A. 16a-1-101 to 16a-9-102, inclusive, and amendments thereto;
 - (c) establish programs for the education of consumers with respect to credit practices and problems and as a condition in settlements of investigations or examinations, the administrator may receive a payment designated for consumer education to be expended as directed by the administrator for such purpose;
 - make studies appropriate to effectuate the purposes and policies of K.S.A. 16a-1-101 to 16a-9-102, inclusive, and amendments thereto;
 - adopt, amend and revoke rules and regulations to carry out the specific provisions of K.S.A. 16a-1-101 to 16a-9-102, inclusive, and amendments thereto:
 - (f) issue, amend and revoke written administrative interpretations. Such written administrative interpretations shall be approved by the attorney general and published in the Kansas register within 15 days of issuance. The administrator shall annually publish all written administrative interpretations in effect;
 - maintain offices within this state; and
- 42 appoint any necessary attorneys, hearing examiners, clerks, and 43 other employees and agents and fix their compensation, and authorize

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attorneys appointed under this section to appear for and represent the administrator in court;

- (i) examine periodically at intervals the administrator deems appropriate the loans, business and records of every licensee or person filing notification pursuant to K.S.A. 16a-6-201 through 16a-6-203, and amendments thereto, except licensees which are supervised financial organizations. The official or agency responsible for the supervision of each supervised financial organization shall examine the loans, business and records of each such organization in the manner and periodically at intervals prescribed by the administrator. In addition, for the purpose of discovering violations of K.S.A. 16a-1-101 through 16a-9-102, and amendments thereto, or securing information lawfully required, the administrator or the official or agency to whose supervision the organization is subject to K.S.A. 16a-6-105, and amendments thereto, may at any time investigate the loans, business and records of any supervised lender. For examination purposes the administrator shall have free and reasonable access to the offices, places of business and records of the lender or person filing notification; and
- (j) refer such evidence as may be available concerning violations of this act or of any rule and regulation or order to the attorney general or the proper county or district attorney, who may in the prosecutor's discretion, with or without such a reference, institute the appropriate criminal proceedings under this act. Upon receipt of such reference, the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney may request that a duly employed attorney of the administrator prosecute or assist in the prosecution of such violation on behalf of the state. Upon approval of the administrator, such employee shall be appointed special prosecutor for the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney to serve without compensation from the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney. Such special prosecutor shall have all the powers and duties prescribed by law for assistant attorneys general or assistant county or district attorneys, and such other powers and duties as are lawfully delegated to such special prosecutors by the attorney general or the county attorney or district attorney:; and
- (k) require fingerprinting of any applicant, licensee, members thereof if a copartnership or association, or officers and directors thereof if a corporation, or any agent acting on their behalf, or other person as deemed appropriate by the administrator directly engaged in lending activities. The administrator, or the administrator's designee, may submit such fingerprints to the Kansas bureau of investigation, federal bureau of investigation, or other law enforcement agency for the purposes of verifying the identity of such persons and obtaining records of their criminal arrests and convictions.

- (2) The administrator shall enforce the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations and interpretations adopted thereunder with respect to a creditor, unless the creditor's compliance is regulated exclusively or primarily by another state or federal agency.
- (3) To keep the administrator's rules and regulations in harmony with the rules of administrators in other jurisdictions which enact the revised uniform consumer credit code, the administrator, so far as is consistent with the purposes, policies and provisions of K.S.A. 16a-1-101 to 16a-9-102, inclusive, and amendments thereto, may:
- (a) Before adopting, amending and revoking rules and regulations, advise and consult with administrators in other jurisdictions which enact the uniform consumer credit code; and
- (b) in adopting, amending and revoking rules and regulations, take into consideration the rules of administrators in other jurisdictions which enact the revised uniform consumer credit code.
- (4) Except for refund of an excess charge, no liability is imposed under K.S.A. 16a-1-101 to 16a-9-102, inclusive, and amendments thereto, for an act done or omitted in conformity with a rule and regulation or written administrative interpretation of the administrator in effect at the time of the act or omission notwithstanding that after the act or omission the rule and regulation or written administrative interpretation may be determined by judicial or other authority to be invalid for any reason.
- (5) The administrator prior to December 1 of each year shall establish such fees as are authorized under the provisions of K.S.A. 16a-1-101 to 16a-9-102, inclusive, and amendments thereto, for the ensuing calendar year in such amounts as the administrator may determine to be sufficient to meet the budget requirements of the administrator for each fiscal year.
- Sec. 12 11. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-6-108 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-6-108. (1) If the administrator determines after notice and opportunity for a hearing that any person has engaged, is engaging or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of any provision of this act or any rule and regulation, order or administrative interpretation hereunder, the administrator by order may require that such person cease and desist from the unlawful act or practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the administrator will carry out the purposes of this act.
- (2) If the administrator makes written findings of fact that the public interest will be irreparably harmed by delay in issuing an order under subsection (1), the administrator may issue an emergency cease and desist order. Such order shall be subject to the same procedures as an emergency order issued under K.S.A. 77-536, and amendments thereto. Upon the entry of such an order the administrator shall promptly notify the person subject to the order that it has been entered, of the reasons and

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that upon written request the matter will be set for a hearing which shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas adminis-2 3 trative procedure act. If no hearing is requested and none is ordered by the administrator, the order will remain in effect until it is modified or 4 vacated by the administrator. If a hearing is requested or ordered, the administrator, after notice of and opportunity for hearing to the person 6 subject to the order, shall by written findings of fact and conclusion of law vacate, modify or make permanent the order.

- (3) If the administrator reasonably believes that a person has violated this act or a rule and regulation, order or administrative interpretation of the administrator under this act, the administrator, in addition to any specific power granted under this act, after notice and hearing in an administrative proceeding, unless the right to notice and hearing is waived by the person against whom the sanction is imposed, may require any or all of the following:
 - Censure the person if the person is licensed under this act;
- (b) issue an order against an applicant, licensed person or other person who knowingly violates this act or a rule and regulation, order or administrative interpretation of the administrator under this act, imposing a civil penalty up to a maximum of \$5,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 for each violation; or. If any person is found to have knowingly or willfully violated any provision of this act, and such violation is committed against elderly or disabled persons, as defined in K.S.A. 50-676, and amendments thereto, in addition to any civil penalty otherwise provided by law, the administrator may impose an additional penalty not to exceed \$10,000 \$5,000 for each such violation;
- (c) revoke or suspend the person's license or bar the person from subsequently applying for a license under this act.; or
- (d) issue an order requiring the person to pay restitution for any loss arising from the violation or requiring the person to disgorge any profits arising from the violation. Such order may include the assessment of interest not to exceed 8% per annum from the date of the violation.
- Any person aggrieved by a final order of the administrator may obtain a review of the order in accordance with the provisions of the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions.

Sec. 13 12. K.S.A. 16a-6-201 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-6-201. This part applies to a creditor engaged in this state in entering into consumer credit transactions and to a creditor having an office or place of business in this state any person who takes assignments of and undertakes direct collection of payments from or enforcement of rights against debtors arising from these transactions. This part shall not apply to supervised financial organizations (K.S.A. 16a-1-301 (38), and amendments thereto). Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the

payment of any fees required by this article by attorneys or collection agencies who receive the same for collection purposes.

- Sec. ± 413 . K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-6-203 is hereby amended to read as follows: 16a-6-203. (1) A person required to file notification shall on or before April 30 of each year pay to the administrator an annual fee in an amount established pursuant to subsection $\frac{6}{5}$ (5) of K.S.A. 16a-6-104, and amendments thereto, for each business location for that year.
- (2) Persons required to file notification who are sellers, lessors or lenders shall pay an additional fee at the time and in the manner stated in subsection (1), in an amount established pursuant to subsection (6) (5) of K.S.A. 16a-6-104, and amendments thereto, for each business location for each \$100,000, or part thereof which exceeds \$10,000 and which is above the first \$100,000, of the average unpaid balances, including unpaid scheduled periodic payments under consumer leases, arising from consumer credit transactions entered into in this state and held on the last day of each calendar month during the preceding calendar year and held either by the seller, lessor or lender, or by the immediate or a remote assignee other than a supervised financial organization who has not filed notification. The unpaid balances of assigned obligations held by an assignee other than a supervised financial organization who has not filed notification are presumed to be the unpaid balances of the assigned obligations at the time of their assignment by the seller, lessor or lender.
- (3) Persons required to file notification who are assignees shall pay an additional fee at the time and in the manner stated in subsection (1), in an amount established pursuant to subsection (6) (5) of K.S.A. 16a-6-104, and amendments thereto, for each \$100,000, or part thereof which exceeds \$10,000, of the average unpaid balances, including unpaid scheduled periodic payments payable by lessees, arising from consumer credit transactions entered into in this state taken by assignment and held on the last day of each calendar month during the preceding calendar year.

Sec. 15 14. K.S.A. 16a-3-205, 16a-5-103, 16a-5-111 and 16a-6-201 and K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 16a-2-103, 16a-2-302, 16a-2-303, 16a-2-304, 16a-3-304, 16a-3-308a, 16a-5-301, 16a-6-104, 16a-6-108 and 16a-6-203 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16 15. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.