A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT TO AMEND THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSUMER FINANCE ACT.
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Article 15 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:
"Article 15.
"North Carolina Consumer Finance Act.

"§ 53-164. Title.
This Article shall be known and may be cited as the North Carolina Consumer Finance Act.

"§ 53-165. Definitions.
The following definitions apply in this Article:
(a)(1) "Amount of the loan" shall mean the aggregate of the cash advance and
Amount financed. – The amount of cash or its equivalent the borrower actually
receives or is paid out at the borrower's discretion or on the borrower's behalf,
including the charges authorized by G.S. 53-173 and G.S. 53-176, G.S. 53-173, 53-176, 53-177(a) and (d), 53-177.1, and 53-189. The
term includes both of the following:
   a. Fees and charges prescribed by law that actually are or will be paid by
      a licensee for determining the existence of or for perfecting, releasing,
      or satisfying a security interest related to a loan under this Article.
   b. Premiums payable for insurance in lieu of perfecting a security interest
      otherwise required by a licensee in connection with a loan under this
      Article if the premium does not exceed the fees and charges described
      in sub-subdivision a. of this subdivision that would otherwise be
      payable.
(b)(2) "Borrower" shall mean any Borrower. – Any person who that borrows money
from any licensee or who that pays or obligates himself oneself to pay any
money or otherwise furnishes any valuable consideration to any licensee for
any act of the licensee as a licensee.
(c) "Cash advance" shall mean the amount of cash or its equivalent that the
borrower actually receives or is paid out at his discretion or on his behalf.
(d)(3) "Commission" shall mean the Commission. – The State Banking Commission.
(e)(4) "Commissioner" shall mean the Commissioner. – The Commissioner of
Banks.
(f) "Deputy commissioner" shall mean the deputy commissioner of banks.
(5) Electronic payment. – An electronic or digital means of transferring funds as
an alternative to a cash payment. The term includes a payment using an
automated clearing house (ACH) transaction, a credit or debit card, a mobile wallet, a unified payments interface (UPI), internet banking, or mobile banking.

(g)(6) "License" shall mean the License. – The certificate issued by the Commissioner under the authority of this Article to conduct a consumer finance business.

(h)(7) "Licensee" shall mean a Licensee. – A person to whom which one or more licenses have been issued.

(8) Loan amount. – The aggregate of the amount financed and all charges authorized by this Article.

(i)(9) "Loanable assets" shall mean cash Loanable assets. – Cash or bank deposits or installment loans made as a licensee pursuant to this Article or installment loans made as a licensee pursuant to the Article which that this Article supersedes or such other loans payable on an installment basis as approved by the Commissioner of Banks may approve, Commissioner, or any combination of two or more thereof.

(j)(10) "Person" shall include Person. – Includes any person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation.

(11) Servicing loans. – Receiving any scheduled periodic payments from a borrower regarding a loan made pursuant to this Article and making the payments to the owner of the loan or another third party.

§ 53-166. Scope of Article; evasions; penalties; loans in violation of Article void.

(a) Scope. – No person shall engage in the business of lending or servicing a loan in amounts of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) or less and contract for, exact, or receive, directly or indirectly, on or in connection with any such the loan, any charges whether for interest, compensation, consideration, or expense, or any other purpose whatsoever, which that in the aggregate are greater than permitted by Chapter 24 of the General Statutes, except as provided in and authorized by this Article, and without first having obtained a license from the Commissioner. The word "lending" as used in this section, includes, but is not limited to, endorsing or otherwise securing loans or contracts for the repayment of loans.

(b) Evasions. – Subsection (a) of this section applies to any person that seeks to avoid its application by any device, subterfuge, or pretense whatsoever. Devices, subterfuges, and pretenses include any transaction in which a cash rebate or other advance of funds is offered and all of the following apply:

(1) The cash advance rebate or other advance of funds is made contemporaneously with the transaction or soon thereafter.

(2) The amount of the cash advance rebate or other advance of funds is required to be repaid at a later date.

(3) The selling or providing of any item, service, or commodity with the transaction is incidental to, or a pretext for, the advance of funds.

(c) Penalties; Commissioner to Provide Facts and Testify. – Any person not exempt from this Article, or any officer, agent, employee, or representative thereof, that fails to comply with or that otherwise violates any of the provisions of this Article is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. Each violation is a separate offense. The Commissioner shall provide the district attorney of the court having jurisdiction of any offense under this subsection with all facts and evidence in the Commissioner's actual or constructive possession and shall testify as to these facts upon the trial of any person for the offense.

(d) Additional Penalties. – Any contract of loan, the making, servicing, or collecting of which violates any provision of this Article, or rule thereunder, adopted under it, except as a result of accidental or bona fide error of computation is void, and the licensee or any
other party in violation shall not collect, receive, or retain any principal or charges whatsoever with respect to the loan. If an affiliate operating in the same office or subsidiary operating in the same office of a licensee makes a loan in violation of G.S. 53-180(i), the affiliate or subsidiary may recover only its principal on the loan.

"§ 53-167. Expenses of supervision.

For the purpose of defraying necessary expenses of the Office of Commissioner of Banks for supervision, each licensee shall pay to the Commissioner an assessment not to exceed eighteen dollars ($18.00) per one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) of assets, or fraction thereof, plus a fee of three hundred dollars ($300.00) per office; provided, however, a consumer finance licensee shall pay a minimum annual assessment of not less than five hundred dollars ($500.00), one thousand dollars ($1,000). The assessment shall be determined on a consumer finance licensee’s total assets as shown on its report of condition made to the Commissioner as of December 31 of each year, or the date most nearly approximating that date. If the Commissioner determines that the financial condition or manner of operation of a consumer finance licensee warrants further examination or an increased level of supervision, the licensee may be subject to assessment not to exceed the amount determined in accordance with the schedule set forth in this section.

"§ 53-168. License required; showing of convenience, advantage, and financial responsibility; investigation of applicants; hearings; existing businesses; contents of license; transfer; posting.

(a) Necessity for License; Prerequisites to Issuance. – No person shall engage in or offer to engage in the business regulated by this Article unless and until a license has been issued by the Commissioner of Banks. Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall not issue any such license unless and until the Commissioner finds finds all of the following:

(1) That authorizing the applicant to engage in such the business will promote the convenience and advantage of the community in which the applicant proposes to engage in business;

(2) That the financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness of the applicant are such as to command the confidence of the public and warrant the belief that the business will be operated lawfully and fairly, within the purposes of this Article;

(3) That the applicant has available for the operation of such the business at the specified location loanable assets of at least fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

(b) Investigation of Applicants. – Upon the receipt of an application, the Commissioner shall investigate the facts. If the Commissioner determines from such—this preliminary investigation that the applicant does not satisfy the conditions set forth in subsection (a), (a) of this section, the Commissioner shall so notify the applicant who shall then be applicant. The applicant is entitled to an informal hearing thereon provided he so on the matter if the applicant requests in writing within 30 days after the Commissioner has caused the above referred to notification to be mailed the notice to the applicant. In the event of a hearing, to be held in the offices of the Commissioner of Banks in Raleigh, the Commissioner shall reconsider the application and, after the hearing, shall issue a written order granting or denying such the application. At the time of making such the application, the applicant shall pay the Banking Department Office of the Commissioner of Banks the sum of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) five hundred dollars ($500.00) as a fee for investigating the application, which shall to be retained irrespective of whether or not a license is granted to the applicant.

(c) Repealed by Session Laws 2001-519, s. 2.

(d) Required Assets Available. – Each licensee shall continue at all times to have available for the operation of the business at the specified location loanable assets of at least fifty thousand dollars ($50,000). The requirements and standards of this subsection and subsection subdivision (a)(2) of this section shall be maintained throughout the period of the license and...
failure to maintain these requirements or standards shall be grounds for the revocation of a license under the provisions of G.S. 53-171 of this Article.

(e) License, Posting, and Continuing. – Each license shall state the address at which the business is to be conducted and shall state fully the name of the licensee, and if the licensee is a copartnership, partnership or association, the names of the members thereof, and if a corporation, the date and place of its incorporation. Transfer or assignment of a license by one person to another by sale or otherwise is prohibited without the prior approval of the Commissioner. A licensee shall provide the Commissioner notice of the proposed transfer or assignment not less than 30 days before the date the transaction is set to close, and the Commissioner shall promptly render a decision in the matter. Purchase of a loan made under this Article by an existing licensee shall be reported to the Commissioner within 30 days after the transaction is completed. Each license shall be kept posted in the licensed place of business or on the licensee’s website. Each license shall remain in full force and effect until surrendered, revoked, or suspended as hereinafter provided.

§ 53-170. Locations; change of ownership or management.

(a) Business Location. – A licensee may conduct and carry on his business only at such location or one or more locations as may be approved by the Commissioner of Banks, and no changes shall be made from one location to another without the approval of the Commissioner.

(b) Additional Places of Business. – Not more than one place of business shall be maintained under the same license, but the Commissioner may issue more than one license to the same licensee upon compliance with all the provisions of this Article governing issuance of a single license.

(c) Change of Location, Ownership, or Management. – If any change occurs in the name and address of the licensee or of the president, secretary, agent, or employee of a corporation, or in the membership of any partnership under said sections, or in the licensed place of business, a true and full statement of such change, sworn to in the manner required by this Article in the case of the original application, shall be forthwith filed with the Commissioner within 90 days of the change.

§ 53-171. Revocation, suspension, or surrender of license.

(a) If the Commissioner shall find, after notice and hearing, or opportunity for hearing, that any such a licensee, or an officer, agent, employee, or representative thereof, has violated any of the provisions of this Article, or has failed to comply with the rules, regulations, instructions or orders promulgated rules adopted or orders issued by the Commissioner pursuant to the powers and duties prescribed therein, or has failed or refused to make its reports to the Commissioner, or has failed to pay the fees for its examination and supervision, or has furnished false information to the Commissioner or the Commission, the Commissioner may issue an order revoking or suspending the right of such the licensee and each or the officer, agent, employee, or representative to do business in North Carolina as a licensee, and upon receipt of such an order from the Commissioner, the licensee shall immediately surrender his license to the Commissioner. Within five days after the entry of such an order the Commissioner shall place on file his findings of fact and mail or otherwise deliver a copy to the licensee. Any licensee who fails to make any loans during any period of 90 consecutive days after being licensed shall surrender his license to the Commissioner.

(b) A licensee may surrender any license by delivering it to the Commissioner with written notice of its surrender, but such surrender shall not affect his civil or criminal liability for acts committed prior thereto.
§ 53-172. Conduct of other business in same office.

(a) No licensee shall conduct the business of making loans under this Article within any office, suite, room, or place of business in which any other business is solicited or transacted.

Installment paper dealers as defined in G.S. 105-83, the collection by a licensee of loans legally made in North Carolina, including loans made under Chapter 24 or Chapter 25A of the General Statutes, or legally made in another state by another government-regulated government-regulated lender or lending agency, and the collection by a licensee of claims of, payments to, or payments for an insurance company licensed in North Carolina and arising in any way from a nonfiling or nonrecording insurance policy approved by the Commissioner of Insurance shall not be considered as being any other business within the meaning of this section.

(b) No licensee shall conduct the business of making loans under this Article within any office, suite, room, or place of business in which any other business is solicited or transacted.

(c) The Commissioner may require, consistent with the provisions of 12 C.F.R. Part 226 (Regulation Z) of the federal Truth in Lending Act, Truth in Lending Act, the other business authorized under subsection (b) of this section to do both of the following:

1. Disclose the cost of consumer credit of goods and services sold and sold.
2. Provide the purchaser with a reasonable cancellation period for goods and services purchased.

(d) No licensee shall do either of the following:

1. Make the purchase of goods and services sold under the authorization of subsection (b) of this section a condition of making a loan.
2. Consider the borrower's decision to purchase, or not purchase, goods and services sold under the authorization of subsection (b) of this section a factor in its approval or denial of credit, or in its determination of the amount of or terms of credit for the borrower.

(g) This section shall not be construed as authorizing does not authorize the collection of any loans or charges in violation of the prohibitions contained in G.S. 53-190.

(h) The books, records, and accounts relating to loans shall be kept in such manner as the Commissioner of Banks prescribes a manner prescribed by the Commissioner so as to delineate clearly the loan business from any other business authorized by the Commissioner.

§ 53-173. Computation of interest; application of payments; limitation on interest after judgment; limitation on interest after maturity of the loan.

(a) Interest on loans made pursuant to this section shall not be paid, deducted, or received in advance. Such interest shall not be compounded but interest on loans shall (i) be computed and paid only as a percentage of the unpaid principal balance or portion thereof amount financed and (ii) computed on the basis of the number of days actually elapsed; provided, however, 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 amount financed under the loan contract may include any unpaid interest on the prior loan which have that has accrued within 90 days before the making of the new loan contract. For the purpose of computing interest, a day shall equal 1/365th of a year.
(b1) Application of Payments. – Any payment made on a loan shall be applied first to late charges and other permissible charges under this Article, then to any accrued interest, and then to principal. Any portion or all of the principal balance may be prepaid at any time without penalty.

(c) Limitation on Interest after Judgment. – If a money judgment is obtained against any party on any loan made under the provisions of this section, neither the judgment nor the loan shall carry, carries, from the date of the judgment, any interest in excess of eight percent (8%) per annum.

(d) Limitation of Interest after Maturity of Loan. – After the maturity date of any loan contract made under the provisions of this section and until the loan contract is paid in full by cash, new loan, refinancing or otherwise, no charges other than interest at eight percent (8%) per annum shall be computed or collected from any party to the loan upon the unpaid principal balance of the loan.

(e) Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 17, s. 3.

(f) Repealed by Session Laws 2001-519, s. 3, effective January 1, 2002.

...§ 53-176. Rates, maturities, maturities, and amounts.

(a) A licensee may make installment loans in aggregate with loan amounts not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) and which shall not be twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), that are not repayable in fewer than 12 months or more than 96 months and which shall not be months, that are not secured by deeds of trust or mortgages on real estate and which are, and that are repayable in substantially equal consecutive monthly payments and to payments. A licensee may charge and collect interest in connection therewith which shall on these loans, not to exceed the following actuarial rates:

(1) With respect to a loan with a loan amount at origination not exceeding ten thousand dollars ($10,000), thirty percent (30%) twelve thousand dollars ($12,000), thirty-six percent (36%) per annum on that part of the unpaid principal balance not exceeding four thousand dollars ($4,000), twenty-four percent (24%) per annum on that part of the unpaid principal balance exceeding four thousand dollars ($4,000) but not exceeding eight thousand dollars ($8,000), and eighteen percent (18%) per annum on that part of the remainder of the unpaid principal balance.

(2) With respect to a loan with a loan amount at origination exceeding ten thousand dollars ($10,000), twelve thousand dollars ($12,000), eighteen percent (18%) per annum on the outstanding principal balance.

Interest shall be contracted for and collected at the single applicable simple interest rate applied to the outstanding balance that would earn the same amount of interest as the above rates for payment according to schedule amount financed.

(b) In addition to the interest permitted in this section, a licensee may assess at closing a fee for processing the loan as agreed upon by the parties, not to exceed twenty-five dollars ($25.00) for loans up to two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500), thirty dollars ($30.00) for loan amounts up to three thousand dollars ($3,000) and one percent (1%) of the cash advance for loans above two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500), to exceed a total fee of forty dollars ($40.00), provided that such amount financed, exclusive of the loan processing fee, for loan amounts more than three thousand dollars ($3,000). These charges may shall not be assessed more than twice in any 12-month period.

(c) The provisions of G.S. 53-173(b), (b1), (e)-(c), and (d) and G.S. 53-180(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)-(h), and (i) shall apply to loans made pursuant to this section.

(d) Repealed by Session Laws 2013-162, s. 4, effective July 1, 2013.

(e) The due date of the first monthly payment shall not be more than 45 days following the disbursement of funds under any such the installment loan. A borrower under this section...
may prepay all or any part of a loan made under this section the loan without penalty. Except as otherwise provided for pursuant to in G.S. 75-20(a), no more than twice in a 12-month period, a borrower may cancel a loan with the same licensee within three business days after disbursement of the loan proceeds without incurring or paying interest so long as the amount financed, minus any fees or charges, is returned to and received by the licensee within that time.

(f) Repealed by Session Laws 2013-162, s. 4, effective July 1, 2013.

§ 53-176.2. Inflation adjustment for loan amounts and certain loan fees.

(a) In this section, "CPI-U" means the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The CPI-U for calendar year 2023 is the Reference Base Index.

(b) Beginning on January 1, 2024, the Commissioner shall annually adjust the dollar amount for the loan amounts established in G.S. 53-176, the non-percentage-based loan processing fee allowed in G.S. 53-176(b), and the late payment fee allowed in G.S. 53-177(b) based on the annual percentage change in CPI-U that was reported on the preceding June 1. The resulting inflation-adjusted amounts become effective on the date of the adjustment and remain in effect for one calendar year until the next adjustment is made. The adjusted loan amounts established in G.S. 53-176 shall be rounded to the nearest five hundred dollars ($500.00), and the adjusted loan fees shall be rounded to the nearest five dollars ($5.00).

(c) The Commissioner shall publish the adjusted loan amount categories and loan fees and the formula by which the adjustments were calculated on the Commissioner’s website. Additionally, the Commissioner shall provide each licensee a notice of the adjustments, shall publish the adjustments in the North Carolina Register, and shall notify the Revisor of Statutes who shall adjust the amounts in the General Statutes.

§ 53-177. Fees.

(a) Recording Fees. – The licensee may collect from the borrower the amount of any fees necessary to file or record its security interest with any public official or agency of a county or the State as may be required pursuant to Article 9 of Chapter 25 of the General Statutes or G.S. 20-58 et seq. through G.S. 20-58.8. Upon full disclosure to the borrower on how the fees will be applied, such fees may either (i) be paid by the licensee to such public official or agency of the county or State or (ii) in lieu of recording or filing, applied by the licensee to purchase nonfiling or nonrecording insurance on the instrument securing the loan; provided, however, the amount collected by the licensee from the borrower for the purchase of a nonfiling or nonrecording insurance policy shall be the premium amount for such insurance as fixed by the Commissioner of Insurance. Such premium shall be at least one dollar ($1.00) less than the cost of recording or filing a security interest. Provided further, a licensee shall not collect or permit to be collected any notary fee in connection with any loan made under this Article, nor may a licensee collect any fee from the borrower for the cost of releasing a security interest except such fee as actually paid to any public official or agency of the county or State for such purpose.

(b) Late Payment Fees. –

(1) A licensee may charge a late payment fee for any payment which remains past due for 10 days or more after the due date.

(2) No licensee may charge a late payment fee in an amount greater than fifteen dollars ($15.00) or twenty dollars ($20.00), nor charge a late payment fee more than once with respect to a single late payment.

(3) If a late payment fee has been once imposed with respect to a particular late payment, no such late payment fee shall be imposed with respect to any future payment which would have been timely and sufficient but for the previous default.
(4) A licensee may apply a borrower's most recent payment to the oldest installment due.

(5) A licensee shall not collect more than one late payment fee from any full or partial payment made toward a particular scheduled installment payment. However, a licensee may collect more than one late payment fee from any payment made toward more than one installment payment so long as the number of late payment fees collected does not exceed the number of different installment payments that were past due for 10 days or more and to which the payment was applied.

(6) If a licensee declares a borrower in default and accelerates a loan, the licensee may collect a late payment fee for each installment payment that was, as of the date of acceleration, past due for 10 days or more. A licensee shall not collect a late payment fee for any installment that becomes due solely because the licensee has declared a borrower in default and accelerated a loan.

(7) If a licensee refinances a loan, a licensee may include in the amount financed late payment fees for each installment payment that was, as of the date of the refinancing, past due for 10 days or more.

(8) If a loan reaches maturity, a licensee may include in the final balance owed a late payment fee for each installment payment that remains past due for 10 days or more.

(c) Deferral Charges. – A licensee may, by agreement with the borrower, collect a deferral charge and defer the due date of all or part of one or more installments under an existing loan contract as permitted in the provisions of G.S. 25A-30. A licensee may assess a deferral charge for each month of the remaining loan term on each installment owed after the date of deferral. A licensee may also charge a late payment fee on deferred payments that remain past due for 10 days or more after the agreed upon due date. A deferral shall not alter the maturity date of the loan contract, even if a payment is deferred beyond maturity.

(d) Insurance Policy. – If a licensee, in lieu of recording, collects a fee to purchase a nonfiling or nonrecording insurance policy as authorized under subsection (a) of this section, to be valid, any claim arising from such the policy shall only be used to compensate the licensee for damages arising from failure to record or file its security interest in accordance with Article 9 of Chapter 25 of the General Statutes. Following payment of such the claim, the licensee shall do the following:

   (1) Properly credit the full claim amount posted to the balance of the loan, effective the date the proceeds were received.

   …

(e) Recovery of Costs. – If a borrower requests in writing of the lender to take a voluntary dismissal of an action to recover a loan made under this Article, and both parties agree to such the dismissal, the lender shall obtain in writing from the borrower an acknowledgment that (i) the borrower will be liable for the statutory court costs and (ii) any other reasonable and bona fide costs incurred in the course of bringing the action, and the lender may recover the statutory court costs incurred as well as any other reasonable and bona fide costs incurred in the course of bringing the action. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the collection of attorney fees otherwise prohibited by G.S. 53-180(e). Provided further, that this section shall not apply if the borrower, in written documentation raises an affirmative defense to an action to collect a loan under this Article. Nothing in this section shall in any way affect or prohibit a magistrate, judge, or arbitrator from awarding filing fees and fees for service of process incurred by the lender in bringing the civil action if a judgment is awarded or the other bona fide costs set forth above and the recovery of said costs and fees is expressly authorized in the event judgment is entered against the borrower in this subsection.
§ 53-180. Limitations and prohibitions on practices and agreements.

(a) Time and Payment Limitation. – Every loan contract shall provide for repayment of the amount loaned in substantially equal installments, either of principal or of principal and charges in the aggregate, at approximately equal periodic intervals of time. Nothing contained herein shall prevent in this section prevents a loan being considered a new loan because the proceeds of the loan are used to pay an existing contract.

(b) No Assignment of Earnings. – A licensee may not take an assignment of earnings of the borrower for payment or as security for payment of a loan. An assignment of earnings in violation of this section is unenforceable by the assignee of the earnings and is revocable by the borrower. A sale of unpaid earnings made in consideration of the payment of money to or for the account of the seller of the earnings is deemed to be a loan to the seller by an assignment of earnings.

(d) Prohibitions on Discrimination. – No licensee shall deny any extension of credit or discriminate in the fixing of the amount, duration, application procedures, or other terms or conditions of such the extension of credit because of the race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or marital status of the applicant or any other person connected with the transaction.

(e) Limitation on Attorney’s Fees. – With respect to a loan made pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 53-176, the agreement may not provide for payment by the borrower of attorney fees.

(f) No Real Property as Security. – No licensee shall make any loan within this State which shall in any way be secured by real property.

(i) Limitation on Conditions to Making Loans. – A licensee or an affiliate operating in the same office or subsidiary operating in the same office of a licensee shall not make as a condition of any loan the refinancing of a borrower’s home loan as defined in G.S. 24-1.1A(e) which that is not currently in default.

(j) No Solicitation of Deposits. – No licensee may directly or indirectly solicit from any borrower funds to be held on deposit in any bank; provided, however, a borrower may at his the borrower’s option, by way of a military allotment or similar program, designate a depository to receive and disburse funds for a designated purpose.

(k) Loans made pursuant to this Article solicited using a facsimile or negotiable check shall be are subject to the provisions of G.S. 75-20(a).

§ 53-181. Statements and information to be furnished to borrowers; power of attorney or confession of judgment prohibited.

(a) Contents of Statement Furnished to Borrower. – At the time a loan is made, the licensee shall deliver, or make available electronically, to the borrower, or if there are two or more borrowers, to one of them a copy of the loan contract or a written statement, showing all of the following in clear and distinct terms:

(1) The name and address of the licensee and one of the primary obligors on the loan.

(2) The date of the loan contract.

(3) Schedule of installments or descriptions thereof; A schedule or description of the installments.

(4) The cash advance loan amount.

(5) The face amount of the note evidencing the loan.

(6) The amount collected or paid for insurance, if any.
The amount collected or paid for filing or other fees allowed by this Article shall be convertible into clearly legible tangible documents within a reasonable time. Any licensee having more than one licensed office may maintain books and records at a location other than the licensed office location if such the location is approved by the Commissioner; provided that, upon such requirements as may be imposed by
the Commissioner of Banks, Commissioner. In accordance with any requirements imposed by
the Commissioner, there shall be available to the borrower at each licensed location or such other
location convenient to the borrower, as designated by the licensee, complete loan information,
and provided further that such information. These books and records of each licensed office shall
be clearly segregated. When a licensee maintains its books and records outside of North Carolina,
the licensee shall make them available for examination at the place where they are maintained
and shall pay for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the Commissioner in
conducting such an examination. Where the data processing for any licensee is performed by a
person other than the licensee, the licensee shall provide to the Commissioner of Banks a copy
of a binding agreement between the licensee and the data processor which that expressly allows
the Commissioner of Banks, his deputy, or duly authorized examiner or agent or employee
Commissioner, or an agent of the Commissioner, access to examine that particular the data
processor's activities pertaining to the particular licensee to the same extent as if such these
services were being performed by the licensee on its own premises; and, notwithstanding the
provisions of G.S. 53-167, when billed by the Commissioner of Banks, Commissioner, the
licensee shall reimburse the Commissioner of Banks for all costs and expenses incurred by the
Commissioner in such the examination.

(b) Each licensee shall file annually with the Commissioner of Banks on or before the
thirty-first 31st day of March for the 12 months' period ending the preceding December 31,
reports on forms prescribed by the Commissioner. Reports shall disclose in detail and under
appropriate headings the assets and liabilities of the licensee, the income, expense, gain, loss, and
any other information as the Commissioner may require, required by the Commissioner. Reports
shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the owner, manager, president, vice-president,
cashier, secretary, treasurer, or treasurer of the licensee.

(c) If a licensee conducts another business or is affiliated with other licensees under this
Article, or if any other situation exists under which allocations of expense are necessary, the
licensee or licensees shall make such the allocation according to appropriate and reasonable
accounting principles.


(e) A licensee shall maintain separate loan ledgers and accounts related to the making
and collecting of loans under this Article. Allocation of expenses shall be made monthly
according to generally accepted accounting principles. All books and records required by this
section shall be retained for a period of two years after the last transaction consistent with the
Federal Trade Commission Safeguards Rule, Part 314 of Title 16 of the Code of Federal
Regulations. The books and records to be kept are as follows:

(1) General ledger. – The general ledger shall be double entry, showing in detail
the total of assets, liabilities, capital, income, and expenses. Each account shall
be individually designated. No net or "wash" entries shall be made to any
account. The general ledger shall be posted once each month, and the posting
shall include all transactions through the last business day of the month. The
actual posting shall be completed by the 30th day of each ensuing month for
the previous month's business. A licensee shall maintain a description of each
general ledger entry, including adjusting and closing entries. If any account
on the general ledger does not agree with the corresponding account on the
annual report to the Commissioner, a supplement to the annual report shall be
furnished that reconciles or explains any differences.

(2) Loan documents. – Documentation of all loans to each individual, including
the date made, account number, loan amount, and date of cancellation.

(3) Judgments. – When a loan has been reduced to a final judgment, a licensee
shall comply with all of the following provisions:
a. The individual account record maintained pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection shall be designated as a judgment account.
b. Payments received shall be identified and applied on the judgment account record.
c. The licensee shall maintain a copy of the final judgment and any other court documents that are necessary to disclose all of the following information:
   1. The final judgment date.
   2. The name of the licensee.
   3. The final judgment debtor’s name.
   4. The date the suit was filed.
   5. The nature of the suit.
   6. The name and location of the court.
   7. The amount of the final judgment, specifying principal, interest charges, any fees authorized by statute, and court costs.
   8. The disposition of the case.
d. A licensee that charges a borrower for court costs incurred in obtaining a final judgment or pursuant to any ancillary proceeding related to an account shall itemize these costs on the individual account record and retain a receipt or other document showing the costs.
e. A licensee shall retain a copy of the sheriff’s return of execution issued when property is sold pursuant to a final judgment.

§ 53-190. Loans made elsewhere.
(a) No loan contract made outside this State in the amount or of the value of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) or less, for which greater consideration or charges than are authorized by G.S. 53-173 and G.S. 53-176 of this Article have been charged, contracted for, or received, shall be enforced in this State. Provided, the foregoing...
This subsection, however, does not apply to loan contracts in which all contractual activities, including solicitation, discussion, negotiation, offer, acceptance, signing of documents, and delivery and receipt of funds, occur entirely outside North Carolina, this State.

(b) If any lender or agent of a lender who that makes loan contracts outside this State in the amount or of the value of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) or less comes into this State to solicit or otherwise conduct activities in regard to such the loan contracts, then such the lender shall be is subject to the requirements of this Article.

(c) No lender licensed to do business under this Article may shall collect, or cause to be collected, any loan made by a lender in another state to a borrower, who borrower that was a legal resident of North Carolina, this State at the time the loan was made. The purchase of a loan account shall does not alter this prohibition.

SECTION 2. G.S. 53C-1-4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 53C-1-4. Definitions and application of terms."

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply in this Chapter:

(20a) Consumer finance licensee. – An individual associated with a "licensee," as that term is defined in G.S. 53-165(h), G.S. 53-165.

SECTION 3. This act becomes effective October 1, 2023, and applies to contracts entered into, modified, or renewed on or after that date.