

Instructions

Dear Pawnshop Owner,

Congress has proposed several bills that, if passed, will set the maximum interest rate you can charge on loans at 36%, INCLUDING ALL FEES.

A 36% interest rate cap is equivalent to a maximum charge of \$0.10 per day on a \$100 loan. As I'm sure you're aware, it would be difficult – if not impossible – to successfully operate a pawnshop under this rate cap.

Few people outside Congress and the pawnshop industry are aware of these bills and the negative consequences they will have if passed. We're asking you to help in our effort to educate the general public – especially pawnshop clients – about the effects of these new bills.

You can help by:

- **Putting a petition form in your store for your clients to sign:** Petition forms are available at: http://www.savemypawnshop.com/petition/print_petition
- **Telling your clients about these new bills:** Make sure all your clients – who, as you know, depend on your store for cash in emergencies - know that the government may soon be putting you out of business in an attempt to “help” them.
- **Encourage your clients to contact the government and local press:** Information about the bills and contact information for the government officials sponsoring them are listed on the next page. We've also included information on how to contact local media. Please encourage your clients to make their voices heard!

If you're internet savvy, you can also get creative in helping with this effort. Videotape your clients and ask them how they feel about the pawnshop, what they would do if it was forced to close, etc. Then post the videos to Youtube.com and alert your local press about them. Start a blog. Do anything (and encourage your customers to do anything) that will make the government see how unhappy people are about these bills!

If you have any questions, please contact us at Contact@SaveMyPawnshop.com. We'll help in any way we can.

Thank you for your help!
The Team at SaveMyPawnshop.com

Congress and Media Contact Information

(Pawnshop Owners: You may want to copy this page and give it to your clients.)

BILLS THAT MAY FORCE PAWNSHOP CLOSURE:

Bill Name: Senate Bill 500

Sponsor: Richard Durbin (D-IL)

Phone: (202) 224-2152

Bill Name: Senate Bill 257

Sponsor: Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI)

Phone: (202) 224-2921

Cosponsor: Richard Durbin (D-IL)

Phone: (202) 224-2152

Bill Name: Senate Bill 582

Sponsor: Bernard Sanders (I-VT)

Phone: (202) 224-5141

Cosponsor: Richard Durbin (D-IL)

Phone: (202) 224-2152

Bill Name: House of Representatives Bill 1608

Sponsor: Jackie Speier (D-CA)

Phone: (650) 342-0300

Cosponsor: William Delahunt (D-MA)

Phone: (202) 226-6434

Bill Name: House of Representatives Bill 1640

Sponsor: Maurice Hinchey (D-NY)

Phone: (202) 225-6335

Cosponsor: Keith Ellison (D-MN)

Phone: (612) 522-1212

Cosponsor: Steve Cohen (D-TN)

Phone: (901) 544-4131

Cosponsor: Lynn Woolsey (D-CA)

Phone: (202) 225-5161

Cosponsor: Barbara Lee (D-CA)

Phone: (202) 225-2661

Cosponsor: James McDermott (D-WA)

Phone: (202) 225-3106

Cosponsor: George Miller (D-CA)

Phone: (202) 225-2095

TO CONTACT YOUR LOCAL NEWSPAPER OR NEWS STATION:

1. Visit the newspaper or news station's website. You can usually find it by Google'ing their name ("Los Angeles Times", "KCAL9", etc.).
2. Look for a link called "Contact Us", "About Us", "Submit Story Idea", "Submit Breaking News" or something similar and click it.
3. Use the information found on this page to contact the reporters.

If you have any trouble finding the contact information you need, email us at

Contact@SaveMyPawnshop.com, tell us what city and state you live in, and we'll send you your local reporters' contact info.

Senate Bill S500

(the full text of the bill is shown below)

A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to establish a national usury rate for consumer credit transactions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Protecting Consumers from Unreasonable Credit Rates Act of 2009'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that--

1. attempts have been made to prohibit usurious interest rates in America since colonial times;
2. at the State level, 15 states and the District of Columbia have enacted broadly applicable usury laws that protect borrowers from high-cost payday loans and many other forms of credit, while 34 states and the District of Columbia have limited annual interest rates to 36 percent or less for 1 or more types of consumer credit;
3. at the Federal level, in 2006, Congress enacted a Federal 36 percent annualized usury cap for service members and their families for covered credit products, as defined by the Department of Defense, which curbed payday, car title, and tax refund lending around military bases;
4. notwithstanding such attempts to curb predatory lending, high-cost lending persists in all 50 States due to loopholes in State laws, safe harbor laws for specific forms of credit, and the exportation of unregulated interest rates permitted by preemption;
5. due to the lack of a comprehensive Federal usury cap, consumers annually pay approximately \$17,500,000,000 for high-cost overdraft loans, as much as \$8,600,000,000 for storefront and online payday loans, and nearly \$900,000,000 for tax refund anticipation loans;
6. cash-strapped consumers pay on average 400 percent annual interest for payday loans, 300 percent annual interest for car title loans, up to 3,500 percent for bank overdraft loans, 50 to 500 percent annual interest for loans secured by expected tax refunds, and higher than 50 percent annual percentage interest for credit cards that charge junk fees;
7. a national maximum interest rate that includes all forms of fees and closes all loopholes is necessary to eliminate such predatory lending; and
8. alternatives to predatory lending that encourage small dollar loans with minimal or no fees, installment payment schedules, and affordable repayment periods should be encouraged.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE.

The Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 141. MAXIMUM RATES OF INTEREST.

(a) In General- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no creditor may make an extension of credit to a consumer with respect to which the fee and interest rate, as defined in subsection (b), exceeds 36 percent.

(b) Fee and Interest Rate Defined-

(1) IN GENERAL- For purposes of this section, the fee and interest rate includes all charges payable, directly or indirectly, incident to, ancillary to, or as a condition of the extension of credit, including--

(A) any payment compensating a creditor or prospective creditor for--

(i) an extension of credit or making available a line of credit, such as fees connected with credit extension or availability such as numerical periodic rates, annual fees, cash advance fees, and membership fees; or

(ii) any fees for default or breach by a borrower of a condition upon which credit was extended, such as late fees, creditor-imposed not sufficient funds fees charged when a borrower tenders payment on a debt with a check drawn on insufficient funds, overdraft fees, and over limit fees;

(B) all fees which constitute a finance charge, as defined by rules of the Board in accordance with this title;

(C) credit insurance premiums, whether optional or required; and

(D) all charges and costs for ancillary products sold in connection with or incidental to the credit transaction.

(2) TOLERANCES-

(A) IN GENERAL- With respect to a credit obligation that is payable in at least 3 fully amortizing installments over at least 90 days, the term 'fee and interest rate' does not include--

(i) application or participation fees that in total do not exceed the greater of \$30 or, if there is a limit to the credit line, 5 percent of the credit limit, up to \$120, if--

(I) such fees are excludable from the finance charge pursuant to section 106 and regulations issued thereunder;

(II) such fees cover all credit extended or renewed by the creditor for 12 months; and

(III) the minimum amount of credit extended or available on a credit line is equal to \$300 or more;

(ii) a late fee charged as authorized by State law and by the agreement that does not exceed either \$20 per late payment or \$20 per month; or

(iii) a creditor-imposed not sufficient funds fee charged when a borrower tenders payment on a debt with a check drawn on insufficient funds that does not exceed \$15.

`(B) ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION- The Board may adjust the amounts of the tolerances established under this paragraph for inflation over time, consistent with the primary goals of protecting consumers and ensuring that the 36 percent fee and interest rate limitation is not circumvented.

`(c) Calculations-

`(1) OPEN END CREDIT PLANS- For an open end credit plan--

`(A) the fee and interest rate shall be calculated each month, based upon the sum of all fees and finance charges described in subsection (b) charged by the creditor during the preceding 1-year period, divided by the average daily balance; and

`(B) if the credit account has been open less than 1 year, the fee and interest rate shall be calculated based upon the total of all fees and finance charges described in subsection (b)(1) charged by the creditor since the plan was opened, divided by the average daily balance, and multiplied by the quotient of 12 divided by the number of full months that the credit plan has been in existence.

`(2) OTHER CREDIT PLANS- For purposes of this section, in calculating the fee and interest rate, the Board shall require the method of calculation of annual percentage rate specified in section 107(a)(1), except that the amount referred to in that section 107(a)(1) as the `finance charge' shall include all fees, charges, and payments described in subsection (b)(1).

`(3) ADJUSTMENTS AUTHORIZED- The Board may make adjustments to the calculations in paragraphs (1) and (2), but the primary goals of such adjustment shall be to protect consumers and to ensure that the 36 percent fee and interest rate limitation is not circumvented.

`(d) Definition of Creditor- As used in this section, the term `creditor' has the same meaning as in section 702(e) of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691a(e)).

`(e) No Exemptions Permitted- The exemption authority of the Board under section 105 shall not apply to the rates established under this section or the disclosure requirements under section 127(b)(6).

`(f) Disclosure of Fee and Interest Rate for Credit Other Than Open End Credit Plans- In addition to the disclosure requirements under section 127(b)(6), the Board may prescribe regulations requiring disclosure of the fee and interest rate established under this section in addition to or instead of annual percentage rate disclosures otherwise required under this title.

`(g) Relation to State Law- Nothing in this section may be construed to preempt any provision of State law that provides greater protection to consumers than is provided in this section.

`(h) Civil Liability and Enforcement- In addition to remedies available to the consumer under section 130(a), any payment compensating a creditor or prospective creditor, to the extent that such payment is a transaction made in violation of this section, shall be null and void, and not enforceable by any party in any court or alternative dispute resolution forum, and the creditor or any subsequent holder of the obligation shall promptly return to the consumer any principal, interest, charges, and fees, and any security interest associated with such transaction. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or repose, a

violation of this section may be raised as a matter of defense by recoupment or setoff to an action to collect such debt or repossess related security at any time.

`(i) Violations- Any person that violates this section, or seeks to enforce an agreement made in violation of this section, shall be subject to, for each such violation, 1 year in prison and a fine in an amount equal to the greater of--

 `(1) 3 times the amount of the total accrued debt associated with the subject transaction; or

 `(2) \$50,000.

`(j) State Attorneys General- An action to enforce this section may be brought by the appropriate State attorney general in any United States district court or any other court of competent jurisdiction within 3 years from the date of the violation, and such attorney general may obtain injunctive relief.'

SEC. 4. DISCLOSURE OF FEE AND INTEREST RATE FOR OPEN END CREDIT PLANS.

Section 127(b)(6) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1637(b)(6)) is amended by striking 'the total finance charge expressed' and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting 'the fee and interest rate, displayed as 'FAIR', established under section 141.'