A-Engrossed Senate Bill 577

Ordered by the Senate April 27 Including Senate Amendments dated April 27

Sponsored by Senator BONAMICI

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

Establishes requirements for legal action brought by debt buyer to collect debt. Makes violation unlawful collection practice.

Increases amount of damages in action for unlawful collection practice. [Prohibits award of attorney fees and costs to prevailing debt collector in action for unlawful collection practice unless court finds that debtor had no objectively reasonable basis for bringing action or asserting ground for appeal.]

[Increases time period during which debtor must commence action for unlawful collection practice and provides that time period begins upon discovery of unlawful collection practice.]

A BILL FOR AN ACT

- 2 Relating to debt collection practices; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 646.639 and 646.641.
 - Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
- 5 **SECTION 1.** ORS 646.639 is amended to read:
 - 646.639. (1) As used in [subsection (2) of] this section:
 - (a) "Consumer" means a natural person who purchases or acquires property, services or credit for personal, family or household purposes.
 - (b) "Consumer transaction" means a transaction between a consumer and a person who sells, leases or provides property, services or credit to consumers.
 - [(c) "Commercial creditor" means a person who in the ordinary course of business engages in consumer transactions.]
 - [(d)] (c) "Credit" means the right granted by a creditor to a consumer to defer payment of a debt, to incur a debt and defer [its] payment of the debt, or to purchase or acquire property or services and defer payment [therefor] for the property or services.
 - (d) "Creditor" means a person who in the ordinary course of business engages in consumer transactions.
 - (e) "Debt" means [any] an obligation or alleged obligation arising out of a consumer transaction.
 - (f) "Debtor" means a consumer who owes or allegedly owes [an obligation arising out of a consumer transaction] a debt.
 - (g) "Debt collector" means [any] a person who, by [any] direct or indirect action, conduct or practice, [enforces] collects or attempts to [enforce an obligation that is owed or due to any commercial creditor, or alleged to be owed or due to any commercial creditor, by a consumer as a result of a consumer transaction.] collect a debt owed, or alleged to be owed, to a creditor. "Debt collector" includes a debt buyer as defined in section 2 of this 2011 Act.

NOTE: Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

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- (h) "Person" means an individual, corporation, trust, partnership, incorporated or unincorporated association or any other legal entity.
- (2) It [shall be] is an unlawful collection practice for a debt collector, while collecting or attempting to collect a debt, to do any of the following:
- (a) Use or threaten the use of force or violence to cause physical harm to a debtor or to the debtor's family or property.
 - (b) Threaten arrest or criminal prosecution.

- (c) Threaten the seizure, attachment or sale of a debtor's property when such action can only be taken pursuant to court order without disclosing that prior court proceedings are required.
- (d) Use profane, obscene or abusive language in communicating with a debtor or the debtor's family.
- (e) Communicate with the debtor or any member of the debtor's family repeatedly or continuously or at times known to be inconvenient to that person with intent to harass or annoy the debtor or any member of the debtor's family.
- (f) Communicate or threaten to communicate with a debtor's employer concerning the nature or existence of the debt.
- (g) Communicate without the debtor's permission or threaten to communicate with the debtor at the debtor's place of employment if the place is other than the debtor's residence, except that the debt collector may:
- (A) Write to the debtor at the debtor's place of employment if no home address is reasonably available and if the envelope does not reveal that the communication is from a debt collector other than a provider of the goods, services or credit from which the debt arose.
- (B) Telephone a debtor's place of employment without informing any other person of the nature of the call or identifying the caller as a debt collector but only if the debt collector in good faith has made an unsuccessful attempt to telephone the debtor at the debtor's residence during the day or during the evening between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. The debt collector may not contact the debtor at the debtor's place of employment more frequently than once each business week and may not telephone the debtor at the debtor's place of employment if the debtor notifies the debt collector not to telephone at the debtor's place of employment or if the debt collector knows or has reason to know that the debtor's employer prohibits the debtor from receiving such communication. For the purposes of this subparagraph, any language in any agreement, contract or instrument creating the debt [which] that purports to authorize telephone calls at the debtor's place of employment [shall] may not be considered as giving permission to the debt collector to call the debtor at the debtor's place of employment.
- (h) Communicate with the debtor in writing without clearly identifying the name of the debt collector, the name of the person, if any, for whom the debt collector is attempting to collect the debt and the debt collector's business address, on all initial communications. In subsequent communications involving multiple accounts, the debt collector may eliminate the name of the person, if any, for whom the debt collector is attempting to collect the debt, and the term "various" may be substituted in its place.
- (i) Communicate with the debtor orally without disclosing to the debtor within 30 seconds the name of the individual making the contact and the true purpose thereof.
- (j) Cause any expense to the debtor in the form of long distance telephone calls, telegram fees or other charges incurred by a medium of communication, by concealing the true purpose of the debt collector's communication.

- (k) Attempt to or threaten to enforce a right or remedy with knowledge or reason to know that the right or remedy does not exist, or threaten to take any action [which] that the debt collector in the regular course of business does not take.
- (L) Use [any] **a** form of communication [which] **that** simulates legal or judicial process or [which] **that** gives the appearance of being authorized, issued or approved by a governmental agency, **a** governmental official or an attorney at law when [it] **the communication** is not in fact so approved or authorized.
- (m) Represent that an existing debt may be increased by the addition of attorney fees, investigation fees or any other fees or charges when [such] the fees or charges may not legally be added to the existing debt.
- (n) Collect or attempt to collect [any] interest or [any] fees or other charges [or fees] in excess of the actual debt unless [they] the interest or fees or other charges are expressly authorized by the agreement, contract or instrument creating the debt or otherwise expressly allowed by law.
- (o) Threaten to assign or sell the debtor's account with an attending misrepresentation or implication that the debtor would lose any defense to the debt or would be subjected to harsh, vindictive or abusive collection tactics.
- (3) It [shall be] is an unlawful collection practice for a debt collector, by use of any direct or indirect action, conduct or practice, to enforce or attempt to enforce an obligation made void and unenforceable by the provisions of ORS 759.720 (3) to (5).
- (4) It is an unlawful collection practice for a debt buyer, as defined in section 2 of this 2011 Act, by use of any direct or indirect action, conduct or practice, to violate a provision of section 2 of this 2011 Act.
 - SECTION 2. (1)(a) The definitions in ORS 646.639 apply to this section.
 - (b) As used in this section:
 - (A) "Debt buyer" means:

- (i) A person engaged in the business of purchasing delinquent consumer loans, delinquent consumer credit accounts or other delinquent consumer debts for collection purposes, regardless of whether the debt buyer collects the debt, hires a third party to collect the debt or hires an attorney to pursue legal action to collect the debt; and
 - (ii) A debt collector acting as a debt buyer.
- (B) "Legal action" means any lawsuit or legal proceeding, including but not limited to mediation or arbitration.
- (2) A debt buyer that takes legal action to collect a debt, or to attempt to collect a debt, shall:
- (a) Give the debtor written notice of the intent to take legal action, sent to the debtor's last known address at least 30 days in advance of commencing the legal action. If the running of the applicable statute of limitations for collecting the debt ends less than 30 days before the debt buyer intends to take legal action, the time period during which legal action must be brought under the applicable statute of limitations is extended by the number of days, not to exceed 30 days, required to provide 30 days' notice before commencing legal action. The written notice must include, at a minimum:
 - (A) The name, address and telephone number of the debt buyer;
 - (B) The name of the original creditor;
- (C) The original account number of the debt;
- (D) The balance due on the debt and whether the amount of the balance due includes

1 interest and fees; and

- (E) A clear and conspicuous statement informing the debtor that:
- (i) A statute of limitations for collecting the debt may apply;
- (ii) The debtor should seek legal advice if the debtor has questions about when the running of the applicable statute of limitations ends; and
- (iii) The debtor's payment of any amount after the date on which the running of the statute of limitations ends reaffirms the debt and restarts the running of the statute of limitations for collecting the debt.
- (b) In the initial pleading filed to commence a legal action to collect a debt, include the following:
 - (A) The name of the original creditor;
 - (B) The name of the current owner of the debt;
 - (C) The last four digits of the original account number of the debt;
 - (D) The date of default or charge-off and the amount due at that time;
- (E) The balance due on the debt and whether the amount of the balance due includes interest and fees; and
- (F) The relevant terms of the underlying agreement, contract or instrument creating the debt if not attached to the pleading.
- (3) Prior to entry of a default judgment against a debtor in a legal action brought by a debt buyer to collect a debt, the court shall require the debt buyer to submit a written statement made under oath or affirmation stating:
- (a) That a written notice of intent to take legal action as required under subsection (2)(a) of this section was sent to the debtor at the debtor's last known address;
 - (b) The balance due on the debt;
 - (c) The basis for attorney fees, if requested; and
- (d) That the applicable statute of limitations for collecting the debt has not run or, if extended under subsection (2)(a) of this section, the date on which the running of the extended statute of limitations ends.

SECTION 3. ORS 646.641 is amended to read:

- 646.641. (1) [Any] **A** person injured as a result of willful use or employment by another person of an unlawful collection practice may bring an action in an appropriate court to enjoin the practice or to recover actual damages [or \$200] or an amount up to \$500, whichever is greater. The court or the jury may award punitive damages, and the court may provide such equitable relief as [it] the court deems necessary or proper.
- (2) In any action brought by a person under this section, the court may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.
- (3) Actions brought under this section shall be commenced within one year from the date of the injury.
- SECTION 4. Section 2 of this 2011 Act and the amendments to ORS 646.639 and 646.641 by sections 1 and 3 of this 2011 Act apply to legal actions commenced on or after the effective date of this 2011 Act.