WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2021 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 2322

BY DELEGATE HIGGINBOTHAM

[Introduced February 12, 2021; Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary]

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 5. CIVIL LIABILITY AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES.


(1) If a creditor or debt collector has violated the provisions of this chapter applying to collection of excess charges, security in sales and leases, disclosure with respect to consumer leases, receipts, statements of account and evidences of payment, limitations on default charges, assignment of earnings, authorizations to confess judgment, illegal, fraudulent or unconscionable conduct, any prohibited debt collection practice, or restrictions on interest in land as security, assignment of earnings to regulated consumer lender, security agreement on household goods for benefit of regulated consumer lender, and renegotiation by regulated consumer lender of a loan discharged in bankruptcy, the consumer has a cause of action to recover: (a) Actual damages; and (b) a right in an action to recover damages from the person violating this chapter, a penalty of $1,000 per violation civil action: Provided, That the aggregate amount of the penalty awarded shall not exceed the greater of $175,000 or the total alleged outstanding indebtedness. Provided, however, That in a class action the aggregate limits on the amount of the penalty damages set forth above shall be applied severally to each named plaintiff, and each class member such that no named plaintiff nor any class member may recover in excess of the greater of $175,000 or the total alleged outstanding indebtedness. But the recovery attributed to the members of the class may not be in excess of the lesser of $500,000 or one percent of the net worth of the debt collector or creditor. With respect to violations arising from consumer credit sales, consumer leases or consumer loans, or from sales as defined in article six of this chapter, no action pursuant to this subsection may be brought more than four years after the violations occurred: Provided, further however, That no action pursuant to this subsection to set aside a
foreclosure sale of any real estate securing a consumer loan may be brought more than one year
after the foreclosure sale is final.

(2) If a creditor has violated the provisions of this chapter respecting authority to make
regulated consumer loans, the loan is void and the consumer is not obligated to pay either the
principal or the loan finance charge. If he or she has paid any part of the principal or of the finance
charge, he or she has a right to recover in an action the payment from the person violating this
chapter or from an assignee of that person’s rights who undertakes direct collection of payments
or enforcement of rights arising from the debt. With respect to violations arising from regulated
consumer loans made pursuant to revolving loan accounts, no action pursuant to this subsection
may be brought more than four years after the violation occurred. With respect to violations of the
provisions of this chapter respecting the authority to make arising from other regulated consumer
loans, no action pursuant to this subsection may be brought more than four years after the
violation occurred: Provided, That no action pursuant to this subsection to set aside a foreclosure
sale of any real estate securing a consumer loan may be brought more than one year after the
foreclosure sale is final.

(3) A consumer is not obligated to pay a charge in excess of that allowed by this chapter
and if he or she has paid an excess charge, he or she has a right to a refund. A refund may be
made by reducing the consumer’s obligation by the amount of the excess charge. If the consumer
has paid an amount in excess of the lawful obligation under the agreement, the consumer may
recover in an action the excess amount from the person who made the excess charge or from an
assignee of that person’s rights who undertakes direct collection of payments from or enforcement
of rights against the consumer arising from the debt.

(4) If a creditor or debt collector has contracted for or received a charge in excess of that
allowed by this chapter, the consumer may, in addition to recovering such excess charge, also
recover from the creditor or the person liable in an action a penalty of $1,000 per violation civil
action: Provided, That the aggregate amount of the penalty awarded shall not exceed the greater
of $175,000 or the total alleged outstanding indebtedness. Provided, however, that in a class action the aggregate limits on the amount of the penalty damages set forth above shall be applied severally to each named plaintiff, and each class member such that no named plaintiff nor any class member may recover in excess of the greater of $175,000 or the total alleged outstanding indebtedness, but the recovery attributable to the members of the class may not be in excess of the lesser of $500,000 or one percent of the net worth of the debt collector or creditor. Provided, further however, that no action pursuant to this subsection to set aside a foreclosure sale of any real estate securing a consumer loan may be brought more than one year after said foreclosure sale is final.

(5) Except as otherwise provided, a violation of this chapter does not impair rights on a debt.

(6) If an employer discharges an employee in violation of the provisions prohibiting discharge, the employee may within 90 days bring a civil action for recovery of wages lost as a result of the violation and for an order requiring the reinstatement of the employee. Damages recoverable shall not exceed lost wages for six weeks.

(7) A creditor or debt collector has no liability for a penalty under subsection (1) or (4) of this section if, after discovering an error and prior to the institution of an action under this section or the receipt of written notice of the error, the creditor notifies the person concerned of the error and corrects the error: (a) Within 15 days if the error affects no more than two persons; or (b) within 60 days if the error affects more than two persons. If the violation consists of a prohibited agreement, giving the consumer a corrected copy of the writing containing the error is sufficient notification and correction. If the violation consists of an excess charge, correction shall be made by an adjustment or refund.

(8) If the creditor or debt collector establishes by a preponderance of evidence that a violation is unintentional or the result of a bona fide error of fact notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures reasonably adapted to avoid any such violation or error, no liability is imposed
under subsections (1), (2) and (4) of this section and the validity of the transaction is not affected.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to clarify inadvertent omissions from recent changes to the West Virginia Consumer Credit and Protection Act that will bring the Act into conformity with the federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.