



116th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1993

Legislative Document

No. 607

H.P. 470

House of Representatives, February 23, 1993

An Act to Clarify the Laws Related to Debt Collectors and Repossession Companies.

Submitted by the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation pursuant to Joint Rule 24.

Reference to the Committee on Business Legislation suggested and ordered printed.

∕ĴOSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative KUTASI of Bridgton. Cosponsored by Representative: CONSTANTINE of Bar Harbor.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

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Sec. 1. 32 MRSA §11002, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 702, §2, is amended to read:

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6 б. Debt collector. "Debt collector" means any person conducting business in this State, the principal purpose of which is the collection of any debts, or who regularly collects or 8 attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, debts owed or due or 10 asserted to be owed or due another. The term includes persons who furnish collection systems carrying a name which that simulates the name of a debt collector and who supply forms or 12 form letters to be used by the creditor even though the forms direct the debtor to make payments directly to the creditor. 14 Notwithstanding the exclusion provided by section 11004, subsection 7, the term includes any creditor who, in the process 16 of collecting his the creditor's own debts, uses any name other 18 than his-own-which the creditor's that would indicate that a 3rd person is collecting or attempting to collect these debts. For 20 purposes of subchapter II, the term includes any attorney-at-law whose principal activities include collecting debts as an 22 attorney on behalf of and in the name of clients. The term also includes any person in-any-business-the-principal-purpose-of which--is regularly engaged in the enforcement of security 24 interests. The term does not include a common carrier that 26 retrieves collateral when a consumer has voluntarily surrendered possession. A person is regularly engaged in the enforcement of 28 security interests if that person enforced security interests more than 5 times in the previous calendar year. If a person 30 does not meet these numerical standards for the previous calendar year, the numerical standards must be applied to the current calendar year. 32

- 34 Sec. 2. 32 MRSA §11003, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 702, §2, is repealed.
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Sec. 3. 32 MRSA §11017 is enacted to read:

<u>§11017. Repossession activity</u>

 Right to take possession after default. A debt
collector acting on behalf of a creditor may take possession of collateral only if possession can be taken without entry into a
dwelling, unless that entry has been authorized after default and without the use of force or other breach of the peace.

2. Return of private property. A debt collector shall inventory any unsecured property taken with repossessed collateral and immediately notify the consumer that the property will be made available in a manner convenient to the consumer.

STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill amends certain debt collection limitations in the Maine Fair Debt Collection Practices Act pertaining to attorneys who engage in collection activities as a principal activity. Congress removed the exemption for attorneys from the federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act in 1986. The bill also clarifies that once a person who is regularly engaged in the enforcement of security interests enforces those interests more than 5 times in one year, that person becomes subject to the debt collector laws.

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The bill clarifies laws relating to activities of a 16 repossession company.

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