# 17:9A-59. 25 et al 

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## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED APRIL 20, 1978<br>By Senator FELDMAN<br>Referred to Committee on Labor, Industry and Professions

An Act to amend "An act concerning loans made by banks to small business concerns, and supplementing an act concerning banking and banking institutions (Revision of 1948), approved April 29, 1948 (P. L. 1948, c. 67)," approved July 31, 1964 (P. L. 1964, c. 162).

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. Section 1 of P. L. 1964, c. 162 (C. $17: 9 \mathrm{~A}-59.25$ ) is amended to read as follows:
2. As used in this act, unless the context requires otherwise,
(a) "Concern" means any trade, business or professional entity conducted for profit, and includes, but is not limited to, individuals, partnerships, corporations, joint ventures, associations and cooperatives;
(b) "Bank" means a bank as defined in section 1 of the act of which this act is a supplement and also means a national bank having its principal office in this State; "bank" excludes savings banks;
(c) "Small business concern" means a concern whose gross income from operations during its most recently completed fiscal year, as represented in writing by the concern, totaled not more than $\$ 1,000,000.00$, but nothing herein shall prevent a bank from making a small business loan to a small business concern at any time during the first year of its existence, and such loan shall be enforceable by the bank according to its terms notwithstanding that it subsequently develops that the small business concern's gross income from operations during its first fiscal year totals more than $\$ 1,000,000.00$;
(d) "Small business loan" means a loan which is made to a small business concern pursuant to this act and the purpose of is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.
which, as represented to the bank in writing by the small business concern, is to furnish the concern with funds for use in the conduct of the concern's trade, business or profession;
(e) "Payment-period" means the period of time scheduled by the terms of the note evidencing a small business loan to elapse between the days upon which installment payments are required to be made on such loan; except that, in a case where installment payments are omitted pursuant to subsection $b$ of section 4 of this act, "payment-period" means the period of time scheduled to elapse between the days upon which installment payments are required to be made during that portion of the term of such loan in which no installment payment may be omitted;
(f) "Actuarial method" means the method of applying payments made on a loan between principal and interest pursuant to which a payment is applied first to accumulated interest on the principal amount of the loan and the remainder is applied to the unpaid principal balance of the loan in reduction thereof;
(g) "Precomputed finance charge" means an amount equal to the whole amount of interest payable on a small business loan for the period from the making of the loan to the date scheduled by the terms of the loan for the payment of the final installment;
(h) "Precomputed loan'" means a small business loan which is evidenced by a note the face amount of which consists of the aggregate of the principal amount of the loan so evidenced, and the precomputed interest thereon;
(i) "Nonprecomputed loan" means a small business loan which is evidenced by a note the face amount of which consists solely of the principal amount of the loan so evidenced;
( $j$ ' 'Unpaid balance" of a small business loan means the aggregate of the following:
(1) The face amount of the note evidencing such loan; and
(2) All amounts paid by the bank and added to such loan as
provided in paragraph (c) of section 6 of ${ }^{*}[P . L .1964$, c. 162
(C. 17:9A-59.30) ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ this act*; and
(3) All interest charges accrued and unpaid; and
(4) Such further charges as the bank may make pursuant to law in protecting or enforcing a security interest in any property securing the payment of such loan or otherwise; and
(5) In the case of precomputed loans, the amount of all late charges imposed pursuant to section 8 of *[P. L. 1964, c. 162 (C. 17:9A-59.32) $\mathbf{1}^{* *}$ this act*;
less the aggregate of the following:
(6) All installment payments made in the case of a precomputed loan, or all payments made in reduction of principal in the case of a nonprecomputed loan; and
(7) All payments made on account of or in payment in full of any charges or amounts referred to in subparagraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this paragraph (j) and
(8) In the case of a precomputed loan, the amount of the credit to which the borrower is entitled pursuant to section 11 of ${ }^{*}[P . L .1964, \text { c. } 162(C .17: 9 A-59.35)]^{*}$ this act*.
(k) "Legal rate"' means a rate of interest not in excess of the rate authorized by section 3 to be paid on small business loans.
3. Section 3 of P. L. 1964, c. 162 (C. $17: 9 \mathrm{~A}-59.27$ ) is amended to read as follows:
4. L(a) A bank may make and collect a finance charge on a small business loan according to the following schedule:
(1) When the amount of the sum borrowed does not exceed $\$ 5,500.00$, the finance charge shall not exceed $\$ 6.00$ per $\$ 100.00$ per year on the sum borrowed;
(2) When the amount of the sum borrowed exceeds $\$ 5,500.00$ but does not exceed $\$ 7,500.00$, the finance charge shall not exceed $\$ 6.00$ per $\$ 100.00$ per year on the first $\$ 5,500.00$ of the sum borrowed, plus $\$ 5.50$ per $\$ 100.00$ per year on the excess over $\$ 5,500.00$;
(3) When the amount of the sum borrowed exceeds $\$ 5,500.00$ but does not exceed $\$ 50,000.00$, the finance charge shall not exceed $\$ 6.00$ per $\$ 100.00$ per year on the first $\$ 5,500.00$ of the sum borrowed, plus $\$ 5.50$ per $\$ 100.00$ per year on the excess over $\$ 5,500.00$ up to $\$ 7,500.00$, plus $\$ 5.00$ per $\$ 100.00$ per year on the excess over $\$ 7,500.00$. .
(a) A bank may contract for and receive interest on a small business loan calculated according to the actuarial method, at a rate not exceeding $12 \%$ per annum on the unpaid balances of the principal; except that the Commissioner of Banking may, with advice of the special advisory board created pursuant to P. L. 19r0, c. 205, section 11 (C. 17:11A-44) by regulation adopted, amended and rescinded from time to time, provide that the rate of interest which may be contracted for and received on any such loan may be more than $12 \%$ per annum but not more than $15 \%$ per annum as shall be established by such regulation. In adopting, amending, and rescinding regulations pursuant to this subsection, the commissioner and the special advisory board shall consider the general state of the economy, the discount rates prescribed by the Federal

Reserve Bank of New York and the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, the advance rate as prescribed by the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, the availability of funds for loans, studies and statistics published by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and other agencies of the United States and of this State, and such other factors and bases for determination as the commissioner and the board may deem pertinent. The rate established by any such regulation shall reasonably reflect prevailing market conditions, regionally and nationally, based upon the studies, statistics and factors considered, and shall remain in force until such time as such regulation is rescinded or such rate is increased or decreased by a subsequent regulation. Any such regulation shall have prospective effect only. This subsection shall not limit or restrict the manner of contracting for the interest charge, whether by way of add-on, discount or otherwise, so long as such charge does not exceed the limitation imposed by this section. In the case of a precomputed loan, the interest charge may be computed on the assumption that all scheduled payments will be made when due, and all scheduled installment payments made on a precomputed loan may be applied as if they were received on their scheduled due dates. In the case of nonprecomputed loans, all installment payments shall be applied no later than the next day, other than a public holiday, after the date of receipt, and a day shall be counted as one-three-hundred-sixty-fifth of a year.
(b) [The finance charge shall be computed on the sum borrowed for the period from the making of such loan to the date scheduled for the payment of such loan in full and shall be added to the amount of the sum borrowed. 1 (Deleted by amendment.)
3. Section 4 of P. L. 1964, c. 162 (C. $17: 9 \mathrm{~A}-59.28$ ) is amended to read as follows:
4. (a) Every small business loan shall be evidenced by a note which shall be dated the day of the making of such loan, and the face amount of which shall be in an amount determined pursuant to paragraph ( $h$ ) or (i) of section 1, of *[P. L. 1964, c. 162]* **this act* as the case may require. [The amount of the note shall be equal to the sum borrowed plus the amount of the finance charge.]
(b) Each such note shall provide that the amount thereof shall be payable in installments on dates separated by payment-periods of equal duration measured in terms of months. Any such note may provide for the omission of installments, including the first installment, during any period not exceeding 93 days in any one 12-month period. Except as herein otherwise provided, no note
shall provide for payment-periods shorter than 1 month or longer than 3 months. Each such note shall provide for installment payments in equal amounts, except that the final installment may be not more than $\$ 1.00$ more or less than any previous installment, and no such note shall provide that the final installment shall be payable more than [5] 7 years and [1 month] 3 months from the date of such note.
4. Section 5 of P. L. 1964, c. 162 (C. $17: 9 \mathrm{~A}-59.29$ ) is amended to read as follows:
5. No bank shall make a small business loan in a sum in excess of $\$ 50,000.00$, nor shall a bank make any such loan for the payment of which a small business concern will be liable to it in any capacity, if the amount of such loan, exclusive of the [finance charge] interest thereon, when added to the principal balances owing on all other small business loans made by such bank for the payment of which such small business concern is liable in any capacity, will, in the aggregate, exceed $\$ 50,000.00$. [When a bank makes a small business loan to a small business concern at a time when such concern is liable to the bank upon another or other small business loans, the principal amounts owing upon such other small business loan or loans shall, for the purpose of determining the finance charge which may be made on such loan, be deemed to be a part of the sum then being borrowed by such small business concern. For the purposes of this section, the principal balance owing on a small business loan shall be deemed to be the face amount of the note evidencing such loan, less the aggregate of all installments paid thereon, and less a credit computed according to the formula contained in section 11 of this act.]
5. Section 8 of P. L. 1964, c. 162 (C. $17: 9 \mathrm{~A}-59.32$ ) is amended to read as follows:
8. (a) The note evidencing a small business loan may provide that
(1) Upon default in the payment of any installment on its due date, the entire unpaid balance owing thereon shall, at the election of the bank, become immediately due and payable;
(2) When the maturity of the unpaid balance owing on a note is accelerated as provided by this section, the bank may charge interest at the legal rate, as defined in section 1 of *[P. L. 1964, c. 162, ]* *this act* from the date such acceleration takes place upon the [difference between the amount of the] unpaid principal balance thereof; [, and the amount of credit given pursuant to section 11;]
(3) [The bank may charge interest at the legal rate upon each installment in arrears, for the period from the date when default in the payment of such installment occurs, to the date when payment of such installment is made; or, if the maturity of the unpaid balance owing on the note is accelerated as provided by this section, to the date when such acceleration takes place. In lieu of providing for interest pursuant to this paragraph (3), the note may provide that, $]^{*}[\mathrm{on}]^{*}{ }^{*} O n^{*}$ any installment of a precomputed loan in arrears for more than 10 days, the bank may make a late charge which shall not exceed $5 \%$ of such installment, or $\$ 5$, whichever is the lesser; provided, (A) [that the total of such late charges shall not exceed $\$ 25.00$ in any 12 -month period, and] (deleted by amendment) (B) that only one such late charge shall be made on any one installment; and $\left[(\mathrm{C}) \mathbf{】}^{*}(C)^{*}\right.$ that no such late charge shall be made upon any installment scheduled, by the terms of such note, to fall due upon a date subsequent to the date upon which the maturity of the unpaid balance of the loan is accelerated as provided by this section;
(4) No party to such note shall be released or discharged from liability to the bank by reason of the bank's extending the time for the payment of an installment or installments owing or due upon such note, or by reason of the bank's waiver of any term or condition of such note, or of the instrument intended to secure payment thereof;
(5) All parties to such note shall waive presentation for payment, demand for payment, protest and notice of protest, nonpayment, dishonor, and the bank's election to accelerate the maturity of the unpaid balance owing thereon.
(b) [For the purposes of this section,
(1) "Unpaid principal balance" owing on a note means the face amount of the note, less the aggregate of all installments paid thereon and less the amount, if any, received by the bank on the cancellation of credit life insurance paid for by the borrower or the cost of which was retained by the bank out of the proceeds of the loan evidenced by the note, plus the cost of any insurance paid for by the bank pursuant to paragraph (C) of section 6 of this act, after crediting against such cost the amount of the return premium, if any, received by the bank on cancellation of prior insurance paid for by the borrower or the cost of which was retained out of the proceeds of the loan evidenced by the note;
(2) "Unpaid balance" owing on a note means the amount of the unpaid principal balance as herein defined, plus unpaid interest and late charges, if any.]
(Deleted by amendment.)
(c) In addition to the provisions expressly authorized by subsection (a) of this section, the note evidencing a small business loan, or the agreement pursuant to which such loan is made, may contain such provisions, not contrary to law or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the bank and the small business concern may agree upon, but no such note or agreement shall provide that payment of the note shall be accelerated because the bank, or other holder of the note, deems itself insecure. No bank shall take any power of attorney to confess judgment on any note evidencing a small business loan.
6. Section 11 of P. L. 1964, c. 162 (C. $17: 9 \mathrm{~A}-59.35$ ) is amended to read as follows:
(a) When the unpaid balance owing on a precomputed small business loan is repaid in full, or when the maturity of the unpaid balance of such loan is accelerated before the date scheduled for the payment of the final installment, the bank shall allow a credit on account of the precomputed [finance] interest charge made on such loan, the amount of which shall not be less than the amount determined by the application of the formula $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{AN} \div \mathrm{D}$ ("the rule of 78 's") in which " C " represents the amount of the credit to be given; "A" represents the amount of the [finance] precomputed interest charge; and " D " is determined by ascribing to each month included in the period for which the [finance] precomputed interest charge was computed, reckoning from the day upon which the loan was made, the cardinal number descriptive of the number of months scheduled, by the terms of the loan, to elapse from the beginning of each such month, to the date to which the [finance] precomputed interest charge was computed, and the total of all the cardinal numbers so ascribed constitutes the quantity " $D$ "; and " $N$ " represents the difference between the quantity "D" and the total of all the cardinal numbers ascribed to the months which have elapsed, in whole or in part, from the making of the loan, to the day upon which such repayment is made, or to the day upon which the maturity of the unpaid balance of such loan is accelerated, as the case may be.
(b) The Commissioner of Banking [and Insurance] may prepare and distribute to such banks as shall make a request therefor, a schedule or schedules based upon the formula stated in subsection

29 (a) of this section, and credits allowed as provided in such schedule 2 read as follows:
14. Application of act. Nothing in this act applies to any loan or extension of credit which a bank may make pursuant to any
5 other law of this State or any regulation promulgated pursuant to
6 such law, nor does this act apply to any loan or extension of credit
7 otherwise authorized or not prohibited by law, or otherwise enforce-
8 able at law.
1 8. This act shall take effect immediately.
(a) of this section, and credits allowed as provided in such schedule shall constitute a complete compliance with such subsection. A copy of such schedule, duly certified by the commissioner, shall be evidence in all courts and places.
(c) This section shall not apply where the amount of the credit to be allowed is less than $\$ 5.00$.
(d) The unpaid balance owing on a nonprecomputed small business loan may be repaid in full at any time without penalty.
7. Section 14 of P. L. 1964, c. 162 (C. $17: 9 \mathrm{~A}-59.38$ ) is amended to read as follows:
14. Application of act. Nothing in this act applies to any loan or extension of credit which a bank may make pursuant to any other law of this State or any regulation promulgated pursuant to such law, nor does this act apply to any loan or extension of credit otherwise authorized or not prohibited by law, or otherwise enforceable at law.
8. This act shall take effect immediately.

## STATEMENT

The present Small Business Loan Act, Article 12A of the Banking Act of 1948, is meant to provide financial aid to small business, but it is structured in such a way that it does not always meet the cash flow needs of such concerns. The rates are based on the outmoded "add-on" method of calculating interest, a formula which acts as a strait jacket for the borrower, since early payments do not lower interest charges. Moreover, the rate structure is confusing with three different rates coming into play at different levels, depending upon the amount borrowed.

In 1977, Article 12 of The Banking Act of 1948-the section dealing with installment loans-was revised to extend maturities and provide for a simple interest calculation in which interest can be saved by early payments. This bill is intended to extend the same benefits to small businesses and create a more flexible lending atmosphere. Maturities would be extended to 7 years and 3 months, as opposed to 5 years and 1 month in present law. It provides for modern simple interest calculations at the single rate of $12 \%$ per year, thus permitting a small business to save interest by making payments early when cash flow permits. This flexibility will be of great benefit to the small business borrower.

## $510 \overline{57}$ (1979)

SENATE, No. 1057

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MAY 21, 1979

This legislation amends P. L. 1964, c. 162 (C. $17: 9 \mathrm{~A}-59.25$ ), which provides for lending by banks to small businesses which have no more than $\$ 1,000,000.00$ annual gross income. As the law presently stands, banks may lend such businesses an aggregate of $\$ 50,000.00$, with interest as follows:

Up to $\$ 5,000.00-6 \%$
$\$ 5,000.00-\$ 7,000.00-51 / 2 \%$
Over $\$ 7,500.00-5 \%$
The interest is computed according to the add-on method, and the payments are monthly.
This legislation makes several changes in the present law. It provides for the loan to be precomputed and charged on the unpaid balance of the loan. It establishes a uniform rate of $12 \%$ on the loan, but the rate ceiling nay be raised as high as $15 \%$ by the cornmissioner after consultation with a special advisory board if economic conditions and market interest rate levels warrant such an increase. Acceleration of payment or prepayment of the loan would continue to result in an interest rebate calculated according to the rule of 78 's, the formula for which is established in section 6 of the act. The legislation also amends the definition of "small business concern" to provide that a bank may lend funds to a small business during the first year of its existence notwithstanding the fact that its annual gross may exceed $\$ 1,000,000.00$ during that year. The term of the loan would be increased from 5 years 1 month to 7 years 3 months.

This legislation, in replacing the add-on method of interest computation with a more modern one, would make the law similar to Article 12 of the Banking Act, which provides for installment loans. As interest on these loans is computed on the unpaid balance, businessmen could accelerate their payment schedule as they see fit without any penalty. The legislation would also permit business to secure loans during their first year of operation which, because of a semantic problem with the language of the law governing gross income eligibility standards, was not always possible.

# SENATE LABOR, INDUSTRY AND PROFESSIONS COMMITTEE 

STATEMENT TO
SENATE No. 1057
with Senate committee amendments

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

## DATED: FEBRUARY 26, 1979

This bill alters the means by which loans are made to small businesses by :
(1) Replacing the add-on method of calculating interest with a method which computes interest on the unpaid balance;
(2) Permitting banks to charge $12 \%$ interest per year, on small business loans adjustable to $15 \%$ by the Commissioner of Banking as shall be established by regulation;
(3) Increasing the maturity period of a small business loan from 5 years and 1 month to 7 years and 3 months:
(4) Permitting the unpaid balance owing on a nonprecomputed small business loan to be repaid in fuil at any time without penalty.
The Senate Labor, Industry and Professions Committee made technical amendments to the bill.

