



STATE VEHICLE FINANCE POLICY CHANGES DUE TO CORONAVIRUS

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Enacted Policy Changes ¹

Action	Type	Notes	Status
Arizona Department of Financial Institutions Statement	Fees / Payment Deferrals	The department is requesting that licensees waive ATM fees, overdraft fees, late fees, early withdrawal fees, offer payment accommodations such as deferments and extension.	04/24/20 – issued
California Executive Order N-57-20	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The order exempts federal CARES act cash assistance from garnishment or other seizure by creditors and debt collectors. This order retroactively applies to any garnishment activities that have already taken place.	04/23/20 – issued, no expiration given
California – Los Angeles City Council Motion 20-0418	Collections	The motion calls on the Mayor to restrict debt collection for the duration of the mayor’s “safer at home” order. This is not a collections ban, it just asks the mayor to institute a ban.	04/29/20 – passed
Colorado Attorney General Request to Lenders	Collections	The attorney general is requesting that student loan servicers, creditors, and debt collectors refrain from mandatory debt collection efforts from those who are unable to pay because of their financial circumstance.	03/18/20 – issued

¹ Items highlighted in yellow reflect new or updated policy changes

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Action	Type	Notes	Status
District of Columbia B24-0348 / Act A24-0169 / Law L24-0040	Collections / Repossessions	This temporary bill would reimpose debt collection provisions, including a repossession ban, that were in the previous bills during a public health emergency and 60 days after its conclusion. This Is not affected by B24-0346.	11/19/21 – became law, effective 10/27/21 – 06/09/22
District of Columbia B24-0346 / Act A24-0168 / Law L24-0039	Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Repossessions / Payment Deferrals	This temporary bill would repeal the debt collection provisions in the original coronavirus bill, which include a repossession ban and credit reporting restrictions, in earlier temporary and emergency legislation for 90 days.	11/19/21 – became law, effective 10/27/21 – 06/09/22
District of Columbia B24-0140 / Act A24-0062 / Law L24-0009	Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Foreclosure Restrictions / Repossessions / Payment Deferrals	The bill would extend, on a temporary basis, restrictions on creditors on debt collection, repossession, foreclosure, credit reporting, and wage garnishment that were passed in earlier bills. As a temporary bill, the bill would be effective for 225 days following a Congressional review period.	06/24/21 – became law, effective until 02/04/22 Collections and credit reporting restrictions expire 60 days after the state of emergency.
Florida Office of Financial Regulation Emergency Order 2020-03	Payment Deferrals	The commissioner is allowing vehicle finance companies to schedule the initial payment for 90 days after the signing their contract. Existing law only allows companies to schedule the initial payment for 45 days after signing their contract.	04/17/20 – issued
Illinois Division of Financial Institutions Guidance	Collections / Credit Reporting / Fees / Payment Deferrals	The division is expecting that consumer credit licensees will "work proactively with consumers during this crisis" and "be flexible with repayment of debt." The guidance includes recommended "best practices" for licensees, including increasing communications with consumers, proactively reaching out to consumers to offer payment plans or deferrals and waiving late and nonsufficient charges, use available disaster codes for credit reporting, and potentially suspending debt collection for consumers negatively impacted by COVID-19.	04/14/20 – issued
Illinois – Cook County Order re: "Early Resolution Program"	Collections	The order requires companies to notify consumers that they have the right to enter an alternate dispute resolution program before a court can issue an order for debt collection.	12/14/20 – issued

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Action	Type	Notes	Status
Illinois – Clay County Circuit Complaint and Court Order	General	<p>The Clay County Circuit Court ruled that the governor’s authority does not allow him to consistently renew an executive order every 30 days, the maximum amount of time that an executive order can be in place.</p> <p>The effects of this ruling are still uncertain and is likely to be appealed by the state.</p>	07/02/20 – issued
Indiana Supreme Court Order	Collections / Wage Garnishment	<p>The court will not be issuing new orders placing a hold on, attaching, or garnishing funds in a judgment-debtor’s account in a depository institution.</p> <p>For any existing court orders, debtors are entitled to a hearing to determine what funds in an account are from CARES Act stimulus payments, which will be exempt from garnishment.</p>	04/20/20 – issued, effective until end of state of emergency
Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions Guidance	Fees / Loan Terms	<p>The department is suggesting that licensees implement policies and procedures to work constructively with customers, including restructuring existing loans, extending loan repayment terms, easing terms for new loans, and waiving fees.</p>	03/24/20 – issued
Louisiana SB 450 / Act 44	Collections / Wage Garnishment	<p>This law exempts payments a debtor receives from federal COVID-19 relief laws, excluding unemployment compensation, from seizure.</p> <p>It also extends the provisions to exempt any state or federal payments, grants, or loans in response to any “extraordinary emergency event” from seizure.</p> <p>It defines an “extraordinary emergency event” as an act of war or terrorism, a riot or insurrection against the government, a declared national disaster or state of emergency, or a pandemic or other declared public health emergency.</p>	06/04/20 – signed by governor, effective immediately
Maryland Commissioner of Financial Regulation Guidance to Licensees	Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Loan Modification	<p>The commissioner is urging all licensees to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Waive late fees and online/telephone payment processing fees; b) Forgo negative reporting to credit reporting agencies; and c) Offer modification, forbearance, or other options to borrowers 	03/27/20 – issued

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Massachusetts Attorney General Guidance	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The guidance exempts federal CARES act cash assistance from garnishment or other seizure by creditors and debt collectors.	04/13/20 – issued
Minnesota Executive Order 20-50	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The guidance exempts federal CARES act cash assistance from garnishment or other seizure by creditors and debt collectors.	05/04/20 – issued
Nebraska Attorney General Guidance	Collections / Wage Garnishment	Nebraska Attorney General Doug Peterson alerted creditors, debt collectors, and financial institutions that Nebraska law may exempt CARES Act stimulus checks from attachment, garnishment or execution for certain low-income consumers. According to the AG, any attempt or threat by a creditor or a debt collector to garnish or attach funds provided through the CARES Act, if that property would have otherwise been exempt under Nebraska law, will be considered an unfair trade practice in violation of Nebraska’s Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1602. CARES Act stimulus payments may be garnished in cases where people are behind on child support statements	04/15/20 – issued
Nevada Financial Institutions Division (NFID) Letter to Licensees	Collections / Fees / Interest Rates / Payment Deferrals / Repossession	NFID sent a letter requesting that every licensee have a plan in place that outlines the licensee’s efforts to manage the outbreak, including, but not limited to waiving certain fees, such as late fees; lowering interest rates; halting collection efforts, including vehicle repossession; offering payment accommodations, such as deferring or skipping payments or extending the payment due date.	03/17/20 – issued
New Mexico Supreme Court Orders 20-8500-021 and 21-8500-018	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The court is suspending all new wage garnishment orders. On August 2, 2021, the court issued a new order to phase in wage garnishment starting on September 1, 2021. Wage garnishment will be fully phased in on February 1, 2022.	06/05/20 – issued, effective 06/08/20 – until revoked Phase in starts 09/01/21 Full phase-in effective 02/01/22-
New York Attorney General Guidance re: CARES Act Payments	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The AG is prohibiting creditors or debt collectors from garnishing federal CARES Act stimulus payments from a creditor.	04/21/20 – issued

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Action	Type	Notes	Status
North Carolina Attorney General Relief Plan	Fees / Forbearance / Repossession	<p>The AG is working with financial institutions to support their customers who are facing financial hardship related to COVID-19. The first financial institution to join the initiative will provide the following until at least 06/30:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow eligible customers to request assistance for payment extensions of auto loan accounts; • Allow eligible customers to request relief from monthly maintenance fees, overdraft fees, and CD early withdrawal penalties (subject to applicable federal regulations); • Place a moratorium on consumer auto repossessions; • Refrain from reporting loans subject to agreed upon accommodations related to COVID-19 as delinquent; and • Inform customers about the assistance they are being offered and alert them to the heightened risk of scams during the COVID-19 pandemic. 	06/04/20 – launched
Ohio Attorney General Guidance	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The guidance exempts federal CARES act cash assistance from garnishment or other seizure by creditors and debt collectors.	04/13/20 – issued
Oregon Executive Order 20-18	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The order exempts federal CARES act cash assistance from garnishment or other seizure by creditors and debt collectors.	04/17/20 – issued
Pennsylvania Attorney General PA CARE Package Initiative	Credit Reporting / Fees / Payment Deferrals / Repossessions	<p>The attorney general is launching a voluntary program for financial institutions. Participating institutions must commit to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A 90-day grace period for consumer loans such as auto loans; b) A 90-day window for relief from fees and charges such as late, overdraft fees; c) A motor vehicle repossession moratorium for 60 days; and d) A suspension of adverse credit reporting for accessing relief on consumer loans 	03/30/20 – launched

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Rhode Island Attorney General Guidance AG 2020-04	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The guidance exempts federal CARES act cash assistance from garnishment or other seizure by creditors and debt collectors.	04/28/20 – issued
Texas Department of Motor Vehicles Waiver	Title Extension	<p>The governor granted the department’s request for a 60-day waiver of the time in which to apply for title and the associated delinquent transfer penalty.</p> <p>During this period, the delinquent transfer penalty does not apply to any title application submitted between March 16, 2020, and 60 days after the department provides notice normal titling services have resumed.</p> <p>Title applications submitted delinquent after 60 days from the TxDMV notice will not be assessed a penalty for any period associated with the waiver.</p>	03/16/20 – issued
Vermont Attorney General Directive	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The AG is advising debt collectors, creditors, and other financial institutions that CARES Act stimulus payments are exempt from wage garnishment or collection.	04/21/20 – issued
Washington Department of Financial Institutions Consumer Loan Fee Reduction Bulletin	Fees / Licensing	<p>The DFI is waiving hourly examination fees for consumer loan company examinations for one year.</p> <p>The DFI is also temporarily reducing the MLO license renewal fee for the 2021 calendar year from \$155 to \$75. The renewal process for calendar year 2021 opens November 1, 2020.</p>	07/15/20 – issued
Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions Emergency Guidance	Collections	<p>The department is warning debt collectors from repeatedly contacting consumers, without drawing precise boundaries boundary between permitted or prohibited communications with debtors, stating each communication must “be considered in context.”</p> <p>The department stated that: "Solicited follow-up communications are different than unsolicited threats to sue, and calls made in a good faith effort to compromise a debt are different than efforts to be the ‘squeakiest wheel’ among a debtor’s creditors."</p> <p>The Guidance also includes an interpretive letter from the Department's Chief Legal Counsel regarding certain servicing acts that are prohibited under the Wisconsin Consumer Act.</p>	04/13/20 – issued

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Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions Emergency Guidance	Interest Rates	The DFI stated that it will deem it an essential failure of character and fitness for a licensed lender to increase interest rates, fees, or any costs of borrowing during the coronavirus crisis.	03/18/20 – issued
21 State and DC Attorneys General Letter to Experian Information Solutions, Inc.; Equifax Information Services, LLC; and TransUnion LCC	Credit Reporting	In the letter, the AGs warned the nation’s three consumer reporting agencies that they will not hesitate to enforce safeguards set in place to ensure consumers’ credit is properly protected and accurately reported. The AGs reinforced their commitment to enforcing the consumer credit protections outlined in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), as well as in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), despite the federal government’s failure to commit to enforcing the FCRA’s 30 to 45-day deadline to investigate consumer disputes.	05/01/20 – sent
25 State Attorneys General Letter to U.S. Treasury Department	Collections / Wage Garnishment	In the letter, the AGs requested the department take immediate action to protect CARES act stimulus payments from seizure by debt collectors.	04/13/20 – sent
22 State and DC Attorneys General Letter to CFPB	Credit Reporting	In the letter, the AGs requested that the CFPB enforce the federal CARES Act’s amendment to the Fair Credit Reporting Act that requires lenders to report as current any loans that are subject to a COVID-19-related forbearance or other accommodation.	04/13/20 – sent
24 State and DC Attorneys General Letter to Department of Education	Student Lending	In the letter, the AGs call upon the department to immediately implement emergency measures available under the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 (“HEROES Act”) to protect federal student loan borrowers in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis.	03/26/20 – issued

Proposed Policy Changes ²

Action	Type	Notes	Status
District of Columbia B24-0357	Collections / Repossessions	This bill would reimpose debt collection provisions, including a repossession ban, that were in the previous bills during a public health emergency and 60 days after its conclusion.	11/30/21 – hearing in Committee of the Whole
District of Columbia B24-0553	Credit Reporting	The bill would permanently require consumer reporting agencies to include a credit alert and a personal statement in a consumer’s credit reporting file if the consumer shows evidence of financial hardship caused directly or indirectly from a declared public health emergency. Creditors would be prohibited from considering “adverse information in a report that was the result of an action or inaction by a consumer that occurred during, and was directly or indirectly the result of, a public health emergency” if the consumer’s credit report has a public health emergency alert.	12/02/21 – introduced
Massachusetts HB 415	Credit Reporting	This bill would prohibit credit reporting agencies from reporting late installment loan payments on mortgages, vehicle loans, personal loans, student loans, and credit card balances for payments due between 03/10/20 and 30 days after the governor’s state of emergency is rescinded.	04/13/21 – referred to Joint Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure Committee

² Note: New Jersey and Virginia carry over legislation from 2020 to 2021

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New Jersey AB 3908 / SB 2330	Collections / Credit Reporting / Wage Garnishment	<p>The amendments removed provisions that placed significant new restrictions on debt collection.</p> <p>As amended, the bills would require credit reporting agencies to place an alert in the credit file of a consumer if they notify the credit reporting agency that they have faced financial hardship as a result of COVID-19.</p> <p>They would also prohibit credit report users from considering adverse information that is a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and also prohibit any person from creating a credit scoring model that would treat as a negative factor any adverse information resulting from the pandemic.</p> <p>They would also exempt any state or federal financial assistance related to the emergency from seizure by a debtor.</p> <p>They would be effective for the entirety of the duration of the public health emergency and 90 days after its conclusion or until December 1, 2020, whichever is sooner.</p>	<p>AB 3908: 05/07/20 – passed Assembly Commerce and Economic Development Committee with amendments</p> <p>SB 2330: 05/07/20 – passed Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee with amendments</p>
New Jersey AB 3949	Credit Reporting	<p>This bill would also prevent creditors from considering any negative information due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Credit reporting agencies would be required to delete negative information if requested by a consumer experiencing financial hardship.</p> <p>It would be retroactive to March 9 and be effective for the entirety of the duration of the public health emergency and 120 days after its conclusion.</p>	04/13/20 – introduced & referred to Assembly Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee

Action	Type	Notes	Status
New Jersey AB 3948	Credit Reporting / Forbearance	<p>This bill would require the forbearance of commercial loans, student loans, residential and commercial mortgage loans, and “other consumer loans” for the duration of the state of emergency and six months after. The total forbearance period would be not more than 180 days.</p> <p>This bill would also prevent creditors from considering any negative information due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Credit reporting agencies would be required delete negative information if a consumer experiencing financial hardship request.</p> <p>The credit reporting provisions of the bill would be in place for the duration of the state of emergency and 90 days after.</p> <p>The bill would be retroactive to March 9.</p>	04/13/20 – introduced & referred to Assembly Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee

Action ³	Ban/Voluntary?	Notes	Status
Effective			
District of Columbia B24-0347 / Act A24-0165	Ban	This emergency law reimposes debt collection provisions, including a repossession ban, that were in the previous bills during a public health emergency and 60 days after its conclusion. Voluntary surrender is permitted.	09/01/21 – signed by mayor, effective 09/23/21 – 11/30/21
California Regional Stay at Home Order	N/A – See Note	The regional stay at home order imposes more stringent restrictions on non-essential businesses. If a region reaches 15% ICU capacity, certain sectors must close for three weeks. County status is available here . Some companies have taken the position that California’s localized stay at home orders impose an indirect repossession ban. AFSA has not been able to substantiate any formal or informal repossession ban by the state.	12/03/20 – issued
Nevada Financial Institutions Division (NFID) Letter to Licensees	Voluntary	NFID sent a letter requesting that every licensee have a plan in place that outlines the licensee’s efforts to manage the outbreak, including halting vehicle repossession.	03/17/20 – issued, no expiration date provided

³ These policy changes are also on the table for general VF policy

Action ³	Ban/Voluntary?	Notes	Status
Proposed			
District of Columbia B24-0357	Ban	This bill would reimpose debt collection provisions, including a repossession ban, that were in the previous bills during a public health emergency and 60 days after its conclusion.	07/13/21 – referred to Committee of the Whole
District of Columbia B24-0348 / Act A24-0169	Ban	This temporary bill would reimpose debt collection provisions, including a repossession ban, that were in the previous bills during a public health emergency and 60 days after its conclusion.	09/14/21 – sent to Congress, will take effect 11/02/21
District of Columbia B24-0346 / Act A24-0168	N/A	This temporary bill would repeal the debt collection provisions, which include a repossession ban and credit reporting restrictions, in earlier COVID-19 temporary and emergency legislation for 90 days.	09/14/21 – sent to Congress, will take effect 11/02/21
Expired			
Alaska SB 241 / Chap. 10 Expired	Ban	The bill establishes a moratorium on repossessions for consumers that experience financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.	04/10 – signed by governor, effective immediately Effective until 06/30 or until the public health emergency ends, whichever comes first.
Arizona Attorney General Request to Lenders Expired	Voluntary	The AG is requesting lending companies suspend repossessions for at least 90 days (until 06/17).	03/19 – issued, effective until 06/17 minimum
District of Columbia B24-0257 / Act A24-0096	Ban	The law extends the District’s sweeping restrictions on vehicle repossession. Voluntary surrender is permitted. The provisions were repealed by B24-0345 / Act A24-0125	06/07/21 – signed by mayor, effective until 07/30/21

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Action ³	Ban/Voluntary?	Notes	Status
Illinois Executive Order 2020-16 and extensions 2020-33 , 2020-39 , 2020-44 , 2020-48 , and 2020-52 Expired	Ban	The governor is prohibiting vehicle repossessions during the coronavirus disaster declaration. Order 2020-52, which extends previous executive orders to 09/19, does <i>not</i> extend the provisions of Order 2020-16 limiting vehicle repossessions.	03/26 - issued, effective until 08/22 (extended)
District of Columbia B23-0734 / Act A23-0323 / Law L23-0129 B23-0758 / Act A23-0334 / Law L23-0130 Expired	Ban	The law extended the District's sweeping restrictions on vehicle repossession. Voluntary surrender is permitted.	10/09/20 – became law (after congressional review period) Effective until 05/22/21
District of Columbia B24-0139 / Act A24-0030 Expired	Ban	The law extended the District's sweeping restrictions on vehicle repossession. Voluntary surrender is permitted.	03/17/21 – signed by mayor, effective immediately until 06/15/21
Maryland Executive Orders 20-04-03-01 and 20-10-16-01 Rescinded	Ban	The original order prohibited repossessions by self-help. The updated order removed the prohibition on repossession unless the creditor is repossessing a chattel home.	04/03 – issued, 10/16 – updated Effective until end of State of Emergency

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Action ³	Ban/Voluntary?	Notes	Status
Massachusetts Attorney General Emergency Regulations and FAQ Expired	Ban	The regulations would make it an unfair and deceptive act to initiate, threaten to initiate, or act upon any legal or equitable remedy for the repossession of any vehicle;	03/27 – issued. Effective for 90 days (06/25) or the end of the State of Emergency, whichever is earlier.
Michigan Executive Orders 2020-96 and 2020-100 Expired	Indirect Ban	A Q & A states that in-person collections activities are not considered essential. Executive Order	03/24 – issued (original SAH order), effective until 05/28. Extended by EO 2020-100 until 06/13.
New Mexico Public Regulation Commission Guidance New Mexico Department of Public Health Nov. 13 Order Nov. 30 Order Dec. 2 Order Expired	Indirect Ban Varies by County	The commission is classifying towing services for repossession as non-essential, effectively banning repossessions The Nov. 30 order created a 3-phase county-by-county reopening plan. County status is available here . The Dec. 2 order allows non-essential businesses to open with restrictions at all closure levels.	04/14 – issued, expired on 06/01 11/16 – reauthorized, effective until 11/30 12/02 – new reopening plan

Action ³	Ban/Voluntary?	Notes	Status
New York SB 2849	Ban	<p>This bill would prohibit creditors from repossessing a motor home or motor vehicle during the bill's covered period (180 days after the end of the state of emergency).</p> <p>It would also prohibit creditors from reporting new adverse information that is a result of the public health emergency to a consumer reporting agency.</p> <p>It further prevents creditors from assessing fees, penalties, or additional interest on vehicle-secured credit obligations and prohibit lump sum payments after the end of the covered period.</p>	01/26/21 – referred to Senate Consumer Protection Committee
North Carolina Executive Order 135 (Stay at Home Order) Expired	Indirect Ban	The stay at home order did not explicitly list repossession agents as non-essential in formal guidance, but the state has told repossession agents that they are non-essential.	03/30 – issued, effective until 05/08
Pennsylvania Division of Banks Guidance Expired	Indirect Ban	<p>The department declared repossession agents “non-life-sustaining”, so they must close under the governor’s stay at home order.</p> <p>The new stay at home allows businesses to reopen at limited capacity on a county-by-county basis.</p>	04/01 – issued Expired on 06/05 when SAH order was lifted statewide.
Pennsylvania Attorney General PA CARE Package Initiative Expired	Voluntary	The attorney general is launching a voluntary program for financial institutions. Among other provisions, participating institutions must commit to a motor vehicle repossession moratorium for 60 days (until 05/29)	03/30 – launched, effective until 05/29

Action ³	Ban/Voluntary?	Notes	Status
South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs Interim Guidance Expired	Voluntary	The department is strongly encouraging consumer credit licensees to suspend repossessions.	06/01 – issued, effective until 08/31
Texas Office of the Consumer Credit Commissioner (OCCC) Advisory Bulletin	Voluntary	The OCCC urges motor vehicle sales finance licensees to modify contracts with consumers to defer payments or make partial payments. The updated order on October 27 removed the suggestion to waive payments and suspend repossessions, instead urging licensees to review “policies for fees, late charges, delinquency practices, and repossessions, to help support successful repayment.” The bulletin also notifies licensees that electronic signatures are allowed under state and federal law.	03/26 – issued, effective until 11/30 (revised on 10/27)

Expired Policy Changes

Action	Type	Notes	Status
Alaska SB 241 / Chap. 10 Expired	Repossessions	The act establishes a moratorium on repossessions for consumers that experience financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic until June 30 or until the public health emergency ends, whichever comes first.	04/10/20 – signed by governor, effective immediately, effective until 06/30/20 or until the public health emergency ends
Alaska Division of Banking and Securities Emergency Guidance Expired	Reporting Requirements	The division is extending the due dates for all required reporting to the division by 60 days.	03/15/20 – issued
Arizona Attorney General Request to Lenders Expired	Credit Reporting / Fees / Payment Deferrals / Repossessions	The attorney general is requesting that lending companies defer payments without lump sum or balloon payments after deferment, cease repossessions, waive late fees and default interest for late payments, and cease negative reporting to credit bureaus for at least 90 days (until 06/17 minimum)	03/19/20 – issued, effective until 06/17/20
Colorado SB 21-002 Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	This law prohibits wage garnishment until 06/01/21 for consumers facing financial hardship, It allows borrowers to voluntarily set up a repayment plan with their creditors. Creditors are allowed execute a wage garnishment order after the prohibition period. Additionally, until 06/01/21, the law exempts up to \$4,000 in a consumer's bank account from seizure.	01/21/21 – signed, effective immediately until 06/01/21

Action	Type	Notes	Status
Colorado SB 211 Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	This law prohibits wage garnishment until 11/01 for consumer facing financial hardship, which can be extended until 02/01/21 by the state attorney general. It allows borrowers to voluntarily set up a repayment plan with their creditors. Creditors are allowed execute a wage garnishment order after the prohibition period. Additionally, until February 1, 2021, the law exempts up to \$4,000 in a consumer's bank account from seizure.	06/29/20 – signed by governor, effective immediately until 11/01/20
Colorado Executive Order D 2020-088 and Department of Regulatory Agencies Guidance Expired	Payment Deferrals	The governor is DORA to encourage financial institutions to provide a 90-day deferment for all consumer loans.	03/20/20 – issued first order, valid until 06/13/20 (extended)
District of Columbia B23-0758 / Act A23-0334 / Law L23-0130 Expired	Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Repossessions / Payment Deferrals	This bill is the temporary companion to B23-0757 / Act A23-0326 and would become effective after a congressional review period and be effective for 225 days. The bill was amended to include provisions that would prohibit credit report users from considering adverse information resulting from a public health emergency that were removed by previous emergency legislation.	10/09/20 – became law (after congressional review period) Effective until 05/22/21
District of Columbia B24-0347 / Act A24-0165 Expired	Collections / Repossessions	This emergency bill reimposes the debt collection provisions, including a repossession ban, that were in the previous bills during a public health emergency and 60 days after its conclusion. Voluntary surrender is permitted.	09/01/21 – signed by mayor, effective 09/23/21 – 11/30/21
District of Columbia B24-0345 / Act A24-0125 Expired	Collections / Repossessions	This emergency law repeals the debt collection provisions, which include a repossession ban, in earlier COVID-19 temporary and emergency legislation for 90 days. Credit reporting and foreclosure provisions are not affected.	07/24/21 – signed by mayor, effective until 10/22/21

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Action	Type	Notes	Status
District of Columbia B24-0257 / Act A24-0096 Expired	Collections / Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Foreclosure Restrictions / Repossessions / Payment Deferrals	The bill would extend, on an emergency basis, restrictions on creditors on debt collection, repossession, foreclosure, credit reporting, and wage garnishment that were passed in earlier COVID-19 bills. As an emergency bill, it would be effective for 90 days after mayor's signature.	06/07/21 – signed by mayor, effective until 09/05/21 Collections and credit reporting restrictions expire 60 days after the state of emergency.
District of Columbia B23-0734 / Act A23-0323 / Law L23-0129 Expired	Collections / Credit Reporting / Fees / Payment Deferrals / Repossessions	This is the temporary companion to B23-0733 / Act A 23-0286 . As a temporary bill, once effective, the bill expires after 225 days.	10/09/20 – became law (after congressional review period) Effective until 05/22/21
District of Columbia B24-0139 / Act A24-0030 Expired	Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Foreclosure Restrictions / Repossessions / Payment Deferrals	The bill would extend, on an emergency basis, restrictions on creditors on debt collection, repossession, foreclosure, credit reporting, and wage garnishment that were passed in earlier bills. As an emergency bill, the bill would be effective for 90 days after enactment.	03/17/21 – signed by mayor, effective immediately until 06/15/21
District of Columbia B23-0869 / Act A23-0405 Expired	Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Repossessions / Payment Deferrals	This law renews coronavirus-related emergency provisions in B23-0757 / Act A23-0326 and related bills until November 16, 2020. It also includes the credit reporting provisions of B23-0776 / Act A23-0332 .	08/19/20 – signed by mayor, effective immediately until 11/16/20
District of Columbia B23-0776 / Act A23-0332 Expired	Credit Reporting	Among other provisions, the emergency bill law prohibits credit report users from considering adverse information resulting from a public health emergency, retroactive to July 1.	07/07/20 – signed by mayor, effective 07/01/20 – 10/04/20

Action	Type	Notes	Status
District of Columbia B23-0757 / Act A23-0326 Expired	Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Repossessions / Payment Deferrals	<p>The law makes certain corrections and amendments to the requirements enacted by previous emergency relief bills, which included restrictions on debt collection, wage garnishment, repossession.</p> <p>As with the previous legislation, the restrictions on creditors would be in place during any declared public health emergency and sixty days after its conclusion.</p> <p>Prior legislation also prohibited users of consumer reports from considering adverse information from the covered time period if the consumer report included a COVID-19 alert. Importantly, the law removes this restriction on consumer report users. However, consumer reporting agencies would still be required to include a “COVID-19 alert” and a personal statement in a consumer’s file if the consumer shows evidence of financial hardship because of the COVID-19 emergency.</p>	05/27/20 – signed by mayor, effective immediately. Retroactive to 03/11/20 Expires on 08/25/20
District of Columbia B23-0759 / Act A 23-0328 Expired	Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Repossessions / Payment Deferrals	This is a congressional review emergency bill companion to B23-0757 / Act A23-0326 .	06/08/20 – signed by mayor Expires on 09/06/20
District of Columbia B23-0750 / Act A12-0317 Expired	Credit Reporting	<p>Among other provisions, the law requires consumer reporting agencies to include a “COVID-19 alert” in a consumer’s file if the consumer shows evidence of financial hardship because of the COVID-19 emergency</p> <p>It prohibits the user of a consumer report to consider any adverse information in a consumer’s credit report that is filed under the COVID-19 alert during the state of emergency and 60 days after it ends.</p>	05/13/20 – signed by Mayor, effective immediately Expires on 08/11/20

Action	Type	Notes	Status
District of Columbia B23-0735 / Act A23-299 Expired	Payment Deferrals / Collections	This bill would amend the COVID-19 Response Supplemental Emergency Amendment Act of 2020, B23-0733 / Act A23-0286 . For all creditors, the bill would also explicitly exclude the mailing of monthly statements related to an existing payment plan or payment receipts related to an existing payment plan from the law's restrictions on communications with a debtor and explicitly allow creditors to receive and deposit payments a debtor chooses to make during a public health emergency	05/04/20 – signed by mayor, effective immediately. Expires on 08/02/20
District of Columbia B23-0733 / Act A23-0286 Expired	Collections / Credit Reporting / Fees / Payment Deferrals / Repossessions / Wage Garnishment	The act prohibits debt collection lawsuits, wage garnishment, vehicle repossessions, and in person debt collection, or any threats to perform any of those actions, for the duration of the public health emergency and 60 days after its conclusion. Voluntary vehicle surrender is permitted. It also places restrictions on debt collection communications with borrowers; "original creditors" are exempt from the restriction, but neither the bill nor existing statute define the term "original creditor."	04/10/20 – signed by mayor, effective immediately. Expires on 07/09/20 Bill text states provisions effective as of 03/11/20
Illinois Executive Order 2020-16 and extensions 2020-33 , 2020-39 , 2020-44 , 2020-48 , and 2020-52 Expired	Repossessions	The governor is prohibiting vehicle repossessions during the coronavirus disaster declaration. Order 2020-52, which extends previous executive orders to 09/19, does <i>not</i> extend the provisions of Order 2020-16 limiting vehicle repossessions.	03/26/20 – issued, effective until 08/22/20 (extended)
Illinois Executive Order 2020-25 and 2021-11 (most recent extension) Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The governor is prohibiting wage garnishment during the state of emergency.	04/14/20 – issued, effective until 06/26/21 (extended)
Iowa April 27 Proclamation of Disaster Emergency Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The proclamation suspends all new wage garnishment orders.	04/27/20 – issued, effective until 05/27/20
Maryland Executive Order 20-04-29-03 Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The order exempts federal CARES act cash assistance from garnishment or other seizure by creditors and debt collectors.	04/29/20 – issued, effective until end of State of Emergency

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Maryland Executive Orders 20-04-03-01 , 20-10-16-01 , and 20-12-17-02 Expired	Repossessions	The original order prohibited repossessions by self-help. The updated order removes the prohibition on repossession unless the creditor is repossessing a chattel home.	04/03/20 – issued, 10/16/20 – updated, 12/17/20 – updated Effective until end of State of Emergency
Massachusetts Attorney General Emergency Regulations and FAQ Expired	Collections / Repossessions / Wage Garnishment	The regulations would make it an unfair and deceptive act to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Initiate, file, or threaten to file any new collection lawsuit; b) Initiate, threaten to initiate, or act upon any legal or equitable remedy for the garnishment, seizure, attachment, or withholding of wages, earnings, property or funds for the payment of a debt to a creditor; c) Initiate, threaten to initiate, or act upon any legal or equitable remedy for the repossession of any vehicle; d) Apply for, cause to be served, enforce, or threaten to apply for, cause to be served or enforce any capias warrant; e) Visit or threaten to visit the household of a debtor at any time; f) Visit or threaten to visit the place of employment of a debtor at any time; and g) Confront or communicate in person with a debtor regarding the collection of a debt in any public place at any time It would also make it an unfair or deceptive act or practice to contact a debtor via telephone. On 05/07, the Federal District Court for Massachusetts granted a motion for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction in its lawsuit challenging Mass AG Maura Healey’s emergency regulations	03/27 – issued. Valid until 06/25/20 or the end of the State of Emergency, whichever is earlier.
Michigan Department of Insurance and Financial Services (DIFS) Survey Expired	Reporting Requirements	DIFS is requiring licensees to submit survey responses with a summary of all actions in direct response to the coronavirus outbreak by March 20 at 5:00 p.m.	03/18/20 – issued

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Nevada Emergency Directives 017 and 026 Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	This order places a stay on all wage garnishment orders until the end of the state of emergency.	04/30/20 – issued, effective until 06/30/20
Nevada – Las Vegas Justice Court Administrative Ruling Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The court suspended issuing orders for the examination of a judgment debtor and suspended the issuance of any Writ of Execution. Any property garnished or attached after March 17, 2020, must be released back to the judgment debtor.	03/16/20 – issued, expired 04/15/20
New York Department of Financial Services (DFS) Guidance and Extension Expired	Reporting Requirements	The DFS is requiring that regulated institutions submit a plan describing how the institution will manage potential financial risk from the coronavirus outbreak within thirty days of the guidance. The report was originally due on 04/09 but the DFS extended it to 05/25	03/10/20 – issued, 03/24/20 – updated
New York DFS Guidance and Extension Expired	Reporting Requirements	The DFS is requiring that regulated institutions submit a plan describing how the institution will manage potential operational risk from the coronavirus outbreak within thirty days of the guidance. The report was originally due on 04/09 but the DFS extended it to 05/25	03/10/20 – issued, 03/24/20 – updated
North Carolina Department of Insurance Guidance Expired	Payment Deferrals	The department is ordering all collection agencies to follow the provisions set in NC Gen. Stat. § 58-2-46 , which require them to defer payments for 30 days from the last day the premium.	03/27/20 – issued, effective until 05/26/20
Ohio Attorney General Guidance	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The guidance exempts federal CARES act cash assistance from garnishment or other seizure by creditors and debt collectors.	04/13/20 – issued
Oregon HB 4212 / Ch. 12 Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	This law, among other provisions, exempts CARES Act stimulus payment from garnishment, retroactive from 03/08 and effective until 09/30.	06/30/20 – signed by governor, effective until 09/30/20

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South Carolina Department of Consumer Affairs Interim Guidance Expired	Fees / Repossessions	The department is strongly encouraging consumer credit licensees to adopt the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing communication with borrowers regarding COVID-19 and the recommended methods for borrowers to contact the lender, especially if the lender has altered operations due to COVID-19. • Offering modifications or workout strategies to borrowers to help ensure successful repayment, including deferred or partial payments, which would avoid delinquencies and negative credit reporting. • Waiving late charges during the disaster declaration. • Waiving deferment charges or waiving additional finance charges resulting from a deferment. • Waiving nonsufficient funds fees for dishonored payments or unsuccessful ACH withdrawals. • Suspending charging off accounts. • Suspending repossessions of collateral. 	06/01/20 – issued, effective until 08/30/20
Texas Office of the Consumer Credit Commissioner (OCCC) Advisory Bulletin Expired	Payment Deferments / Repossessions	The OCCC urges motor vehicle sales finance licensees to modify contracts with consumers to defer payments or make partial payments. The updated order on October 27 removed the suggestion to waive payments and suspend repossessions, instead urging licensees to review “policies for fees, late charges, delinquency practices, and repossessions, to help support successful repayment.” The bulletin also notifies licensees that electronic signatures are allowed under state and federal law.	03/26/20 – issued, effective until 09/31/21

Action	Type	Notes	Status
Virginia Supreme Court Second and Fourth Judicial Emergency Orders Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The court is suspending routine matters, including new garnishment orders. For garnishments issued before or after March 16, 2020, where a garnishment exemption is requested, that hearing should be considered an emergency hearing and should be heard either by electronic audio-visual or telephonic communication or by telephone. The fourth order allows courts to return to routine matters.	03/27/20 – issued, 05/06/20 – expired
Washington Proclamation 20-49 (original) and 20- 49.13 (most recent extension) Expired	Collections / Wage Garnishment	The governor is prohibiting wage garnishment.	04/14/20 – issued, effective until end of state of emergency

Dead Legislation

Action	Type	Notes	Status
California AB 2501	Forbearance / Repossessions	<p>This bill would impose significant new requirements on creditors. Among other provisions, it would require providers of vehicle secured credit to provide up to 270 days of forbearance.</p> <p>The amendments clarify that a consumer can request this forbearance for 12 months after the effective date of the bill and allows a creditor to request attestation of financial hardship.</p> <p>The amendments also clarify that forbearance provided between March 4 and the effective date of the bill would count towards the 270 days of forbearance.</p> <p>After the forbearance period, the creditor may not require balloon payments, assess any late fees or other penalties.</p> <p>The amendments also prohibit self-help repossession until 01/01/23 unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The creditor defaults due to lack of insurance; 2. The vehicle has been impounded for 30 days; or 3. The creditor complies with the forbearance section of the bill 	06/15 – failed in the Assembly and was not reconsidered before the 06/19 crossover deadline
District of Columbia B23-0751	Credit Reporting	<p>This is the companion to B23-0750 / Act A12-0317</p> <p>It is a temporary bill, so it would be effective after mayor's signature and congressional review and remain for 225 days.</p>	05/04/20 – passed first reading
Georgia HB 656	Credit Reporting	<p>The bill would allow a consumer to request that credit reporting agencies place a COVID-19 alert on their credit report indicating that they have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>If the consumer's request is approved, the agency would have to include that alert on any report or credit score.</p>	02/26/21 – introduced
Indiana HB 1336	Business Assistance	<p>This bill would create a fund to provide compensation for businesses that experienced losses before July 1, 2021 caused by the result of the state's state of emergency.</p>	01/14/21 – referred to House Ways and Means Committee

Action	Type	Notes	Status
Massachusetts HD 5014	Collections / Credit Reporting / Fees / Forbearance / Repossession / Wage Garnishment	<p>This bill would prohibit a creditor from demanding payment of any debt or enforcement of debt, including applicable remedies like termination, repossession, eviction, garnishment, bank attachment, lawsuits or threats of lawsuits</p> <p>Creditors would be required to grant forbearance if an affected consumer request it.</p> <p>It would also prohibit creditors from assessing any monetary charge or penalty of any kind – including interest and late fees – on any debt during the bill’s effective period, and any charges on the debt after the bill expires.</p> <p>Creditors would be required to return any property garnished after 03/10.</p> <p>It would also prohibit creditors from reporting any negative information to a credit bureau and prohibit credit reporting agencies from lowering a consumer’s credit score for the duration of the bill’s effective period.</p> <p>For debt collectors, the bill would prohibit all communication with a debtor, other than written communication.</p> <p>The bill would be effective until 90 days after the COVID-19 state of emergency ends.</p>	04/21/20 – passed House Rules Committee and referred the House Consumer Protection and Professional Licensure Committee
Massachusetts HD 5012	Credit Reporting	This bill would prohibit consumer reporting agencies from reporting any late payments on all installment loans, including mortgages, vehicle loans, personal loans, and student loans, during the COVID-19 state of emergency and 30 days after it ends.	04/15/20 – referred to House Rules Committee
Minnesota HF 3532/SF 4194	Credit Reporting / Fees	The bills would require the Commissioner of Commerce to negotiate with credit reporting bureaus to waive negative reports, and to negotiate a federal waiver for federally guaranteed student loans.	<p>HF 3532: 02/19/20 – referred to House Health and Human Services Policy Committee</p> <p>SF 4149: 03/09/20 – referred to Senate Health and Human Services Finance and Policy Committee</p>

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New York AB 559 / SB 775	Credit Reporting	<p>These bills would prohibit credit reporting agencies from reporting adverse information related to the pandemic for an affected person.</p> <p>They allow reporting agencies to request proof of financial hardship.</p>	<p>AB 559: 01/06/21 – referred to Assembly Consumer Affairs Committee</p> <p>SB 775: 01/06/21 – referred to Senate Consumer Protection Committee</p>
New York SB 2849	Credit Reporting / Fees / Repossession	<p>This bill would prohibit creditors from repossessing a motor home or motor vehicle until coronavirus restrictions are lifted in the consumer's county or December 31, 2021, whichever is later</p> <p>It would also prohibit creditors from reporting new adverse information that is a result of the public health emergency to a consumer reporting agency.</p> <p>It would further prevent creditors from assessing fees, penalties, or additional interest on vehicle-secured credit obligations and prohibit lump sum payments after the end of the covered period.</p>	04/20/21 – amended and recommitted to Senate Consumer Protection Committee
New York SB 8402	Collections	<p>This bill would prohibit the collection of any collection fee, attorney's fee, court cost or expense, money judgements during the COVID-19 emergency and 90 days after its conclusion</p> <p>It would also prohibit levies against a personal and commercial bank account.</p> <p>The bill would be retroactive to March 7.</p>	05/21/20 – referred to Senate Consumer Protection Committee
New York SB 8118-B	Credit Reporting	<p>The bill would prohibit consumer reporting agencies from reporting adverse information on a consumer's report if the consumer faces financial hardship due to the coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>The bill would apply to hardship faced since March 7 and be in effect until ninety days after the conclusion of the state of emergency.</p>	05/18/20 – referred to Senate Consumer Protection Committee
New York AB 10261	Payment Deferrals / Credit Reporting	This bill would suspend all student loan, mortgage, vehicle loan, and credit card payments for 90 days and suspend negative reporting to credit bureaus.	04/08/20 – referred to Assembly Consumer Affairs and Protection Committee

Action	Type	Notes	Status
Ohio HB 596	Collections / Fees / Forbearance / Wage Garnishment	<p>The bill would impose sweeping restrictions on debt collectors. It would prevent any debt collector from any of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Capitalizing unpaid interest; b) Applying a higher interest rate triggered by the nonpayment of the debt to the debt balance; c) Charging a fee triggered by the nonpayment of the debt, d) Suing or threatening to sue for nonpayment of a debt, e) Continuing litigation to collect a debt initiated prior to the effective date of the legislation, f) Enforcing a security interest through repossession or limitation. g) Commencing or continuing any action to cause collection of a debt, including pursuant to a previously issued court order, from wages, state benefits, or other amounts due a consumer or small business, by way of garnishment, deduction offset or other seizure; h) Causing the collection of a debt by levying funds from a bank account or seizing other assets of a consumer or small business; i) Commencing or continuing an action to evict a consumer or small business from real or personal property. <p>The bill broadly defines “debt collector” include creditors, lessors and providers of utility services, but would exclude collectors of federally-related mortgage loans.</p>	05/04/20 – referred to House Civil Justice Committee
Pennsylvania SB 1292	Credit Reporting / Fees / Repossession	During and for 90 days after a statewide disaster emergency, this bill would prevent financial institutions from instituting proceedings to take possession of a vehicle, appliance or other home furnishing; charging late fees, overdraft fees or transfer fees; or reporting adverse credit information to a consumer reporting agency.	09/08/20 – introduced & referred to the Senate Banking and Insurance Committee
Pennsylvania SB 1151	Collections / Wage Garnishment	This bill would exempt federal CARES act stimulus or unemployment assistance from garnishment or other seizure by creditors and debt collector during the state of emergency and 60 days after it ends.	06/05/20 – introduced & referred to Senate Banking & Insurance committee

Action	Type	Notes	Status
Pennsylvania HB 2554	Credit Reporting	<p>This bill would prohibit a consumer reporting agency from including any adverse information in the credit report of an affected consumer that has suffered financial hardship as a result of the COVID-19 disaster emergency.</p> <p>It would also prohibit a creditor from considering any adverse information in an affected consumer's credit report.</p> <p>Both provisions would be effective during the emergency and for ninety days after it ends.</p>	05/26/20 – referred to House Commerce Committee
Puerto Rico HB 2562	Payment Deferrals	This bill would establish a moratorium for the payment of mortgage loans, personal loans, credit cards, and vehicle loans.	03/28/20 – filed, referred to Committee on Consumer Affairs, Banking and Insurance