

Controlling the Growth of Payday Lending Through Local Ordinances and Resolutions

A Guide for Advocacy Groups and Government Officials

November, 2007

Written By:

Kelly Griffith, Deputy Director
Southwest Center for Economic Integrity
kelly@economicintegrity.org

Linda Hilton, Director
Coalition of Religious Communities
Crossroads Urban Center - Utah
linda@crossroads-u-c.org

Lynn Drysdale, Staff Attorney
Jacksonville Area Legal Aid - Florida
Lynn.Drysdale@jaxlegalaid.org

Preface

Neighborhoods across America are witnessing the resurgence of predatory small loan operations. In the last fifteen years, payday lenders have exploited deregulated interest rates, won special treatment from state legislatures, or designed products that slip through regulatory loopholes. As a result, payday lending legally operates in about thirty-eight states, costing consumers as much as \$6 billion a year in interest for up to \$40 billion in loans. Payday loans cost cash-strapped borrowers triple digit interest rates, trap borrowers in repeat loans, foster coercive debt collection practices, and endanger bank account ownership for families that live on the financial edge.

Payday lending has become increasingly controversial as the consequences of this defective financial product have become painfully apparent. Payday lenders now outnumber Starbucks and Burger King outlets across the country. Billions of dollars in usurious interest flows out of communities to the national chain lenders. Mapping of payday loan locations by neighborhood characteristics and studies of payday loan use issued by regulators and academics document that these high cost loans disproportionately harm minority families and low to moderate-income borrowers. (For more information, please visit Consumer Federation of America's www.paydayloaninfo.org)

Local leaders see the impact of payday lending on economic development, requests for financial assistance, and financial distress in communities with high levels of low to moderate income and minority families. While industry lobbying and campaign contributions have thwarted reform in many state legislatures, local officials are taking action to stop payday lenders from exploiting their neighborhoods by enacting restrictive zoning requirements and local ordinances.

Local policymakers interested in preventing predatory payday lending can also lend their support to state-level reform efforts to cap annual interest rates at an all-inclusive 36 percent or repeal payday loan authorization outright. As documented in North Carolina, reinstating small loan caps allows responsible credit to flow, while saving consumers the billions of dollars now lost to predatory payday lenders. Resolutions urging state legislative reform have been adopted by local governments in Virginia and Ohio in 2007. Local officials who are closest to their communities have a powerful role to play in the nationwide campaign to stop predatory payday lending and improve the financial lives of millions of families.

This guide has been developed to assist community consumer advocates and government officials take action to combat payday lenders in local communities and at state legislatures. The guide is divided into the following sections:

- * Introduction - How payday loans work and their harmful effects on consumers and communities.
- * How to pass an ordinance for advocates
- * Assistance for Government Officials - Understanding payday loans, the type of ordinance that might be best for their community, and legal challenges that have been faced in the past. Along with this section are the following appendices:
 - o Appendix 1 - List of Payday Lending Ordinances
 - o Appendix 2 - Legal Challenges to Local Payday Lending Ordinances
 - o Appendix 3 - Ordinance and Resolution Examples

Introduction

Local governments have a right and a responsibility to protect the economic health, welfare and safety of their communities using whatever tools they have available to them. High cost payday lenders are proliferating in low to moderate income areas of cities and towns in states where this form of lending is authorized. As a result, land use code amendments, commonly known as ordinances, have been enacted to reduce the negative impacts of payday lenders in areas within their jurisdictions that are particularly vulnerable.

In most cases payday lenders present a classic example of an industry that creates local community financial drain. The more money that is exported out of the local economy by excessive fees, the less money there is to spend within the local economy. This creates not only individual financial spirals but community economic spirals as well. The capital that could be circulated within a local economy is lost to outside interests.

Payday loans are small cash advances ranging from \$100 to \$500. The average loan amount is \$325 and the full amount of the loan plus interest is typically due and payable in full on the borrower's next payday. Because the borrowers cannot afford to live until the next payday after repaying their high-cost payday loan, they find they must take out another loan to make ends meet. On average, in America borrowers renew their loan 8 times before they are able to pay the loan in full and ended up paying \$800 on the original \$325 loan. Finance charges are generally calculated as a fee per hundred dollars borrowed. This fee is usually \$15 to \$30 per \$100 borrowed. The average interest rate for a payday loan is between 391% and 782% APR for a two-week loan.

The loan is secured by the borrower's personal check or some form of electronic access to the borrower's bank account. These balloon payment loans can equal 50 to 95% of bi-weekly paychecks of the typical borrower. Loans secured by personal checks or electronic access to the borrower's bank account endanger the banking status of borrowers, facilitate coercive collection tactics, and constitute unfair wage assignments.¹

Simply put, payday loans are bad for business because the lender is going to get paid first even if the borrower entered into an obligation with other businesses before getting into a payday loan. The payday lender is going to get paid even before basic living expenses such as rent, utilities and child support payments. This is because the payday lender is holding the borrower's checking account hostage, thus having the effect of a "super priority lien."

Local economies rely heavily on viable small businesses. Ordinances to restrain the supply of payday loan outlets are not likely to have an adverse impact on the price of loans to consumers. Competition does not drive down the price of payday loans. An FDIC report found "payday advance stores tend to charge an effective APR near the applicable statutory limit"². SEC annual filings by publicly traded payday lenders show consistently high rates even in seemingly saturated markets. Payday lenders irrespective of the number of storefronts consistently charge the maximum interest rates allowed by state law.

Tucson, Arizona illustrates the growing interest in restraining high-density payday loan storefronts. The results of a study released by the Southwest Center for Economic Integrity *conservatively* estimated that \$20 million dollars in fees were being extracted annually from residents in Pima County, which includes the City of Tucson. These fees were being extracted from the very neighborhoods where the city and the county were investing approximately \$8 million dollars in federal

¹ Jean Ann Fox, Director of Consumer Protection Testimony before the Subcommittee on Domestic Policy of the House Committee on Oversight and Domestic Reform, March 21, 2007

² Flannery & Samolyk, Payday Lending: Do the Costs Justify the Price?, FDIC, June 2005, endnote 34 at 9

revitalization grant monies. The number of payday loan storefronts in Tucson and Pima County has increased exponentially. In 2002 there were 78 storefronts in the city and in 2005 there were 130. Further mapping studies initiated by the Southwest Center for Economic Integrity report that 83% of the payday loan storefronts were located within ¼ mile of low-moderate income neighborhoods.³

A study by the Center for Responsible Lending found that African-American neighborhoods have three times as many payday lending stores per capita as white neighborhoods. “The findings show that race matters, even when we control for other factors. Variables the payday industry claims are key demographics of its customer base - income, homeownership, poverty, unemployment rate, age, education, share of households with children and gender - do not account for the disparity.”⁴

Ace Cash Express, a leading nation-wide lender, reported in an SEC filing that its growth strategy is to open new stores, franchise stores in new and existing markets, opportunistically acquire stores, and introduce new services into its store network. This illustrates intent to saturate specific markets and to maintain existing customers caught in the payday loan trap. These storefronts crowd out local businesses such as non-franchised restaurants and cafes.

Given that we are able to geographically demonstrate the payday lending industry continues to expand its storefronts into minority, low-middle income, economically distressed neighborhoods within cities and counties brings us back to the local land use issue. Local governments restrict all types of businesses and enterprises from liquor stores to adult entertainment facilities. Restricting payday lenders through ordinances can be an effective strategy in curbing economic blight while efforts at the state and federal levels to reign in these abusive lending practices proceed.

Clustering by Payday Lenders -

Payday lenders cluster in low to moderate-income neighborhoods in urban areas, in rural communities and around concentrations of lower wage workers, and military bases. Steve Graves, a geographer at California State University, Northridge, has provided maps for three communities to graphically illustrate the patterns of store distribution as follows:

San Fernando Valley, CA.

The first map, found on the next page, is of the San Fernando Valley, California which would be Americas’ fifth largest city if it were separate from Los Angeles. What you will see from this map is the concentration of payday lenders in the Latino neighborhoods of the East Valley.

Alex Padilla’s 20th State Senate district in the San Fernando Valley has 96 payday lenders and 76 banks, an inverted ratio that is quite rare in California. Padilla’s district, gerrymandered to insure a heavily Latino constituency, also has a very high per capita density of payday lenders, earning it the distinction of ‘worst’ in California. Meanwhile, the adjacent, but largely white and middle class 23rd class district has 31 payday lenders and 270 banks, making it 38th out of 40 statewide for payday lending. Other nearby, largely white middle class districts have similar figures⁵.

Van Nuys zip code, 91406, also heavily Latino, has eight payday lenders and only one bank. Zip codes in Pacoima, North Hills, North Hollywood, Reseda and Panorama City also have zip codes with

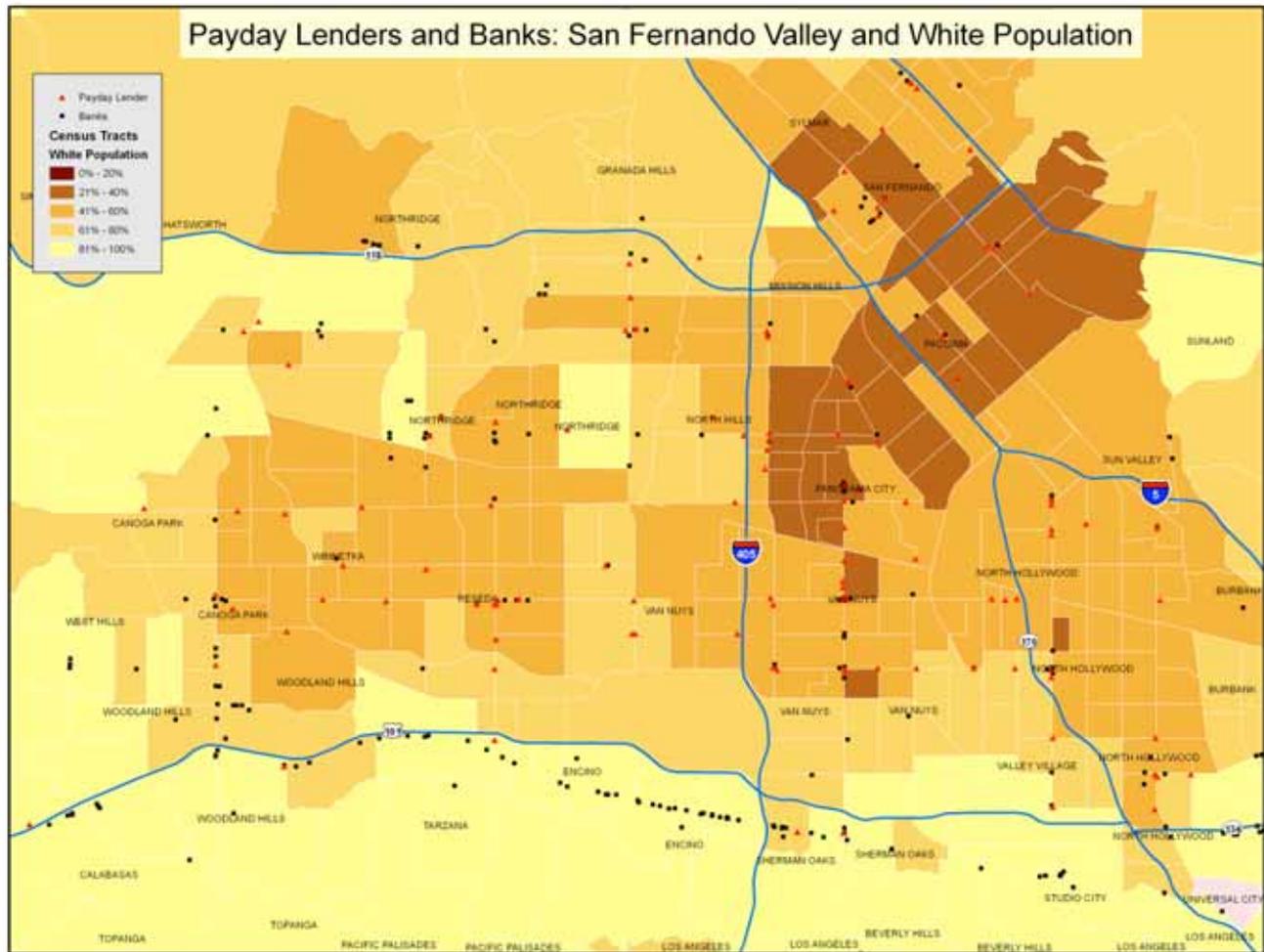
³ Payday Lending in Pima County, AZ, Southwest Center for Economic Integrity, December 2003

⁴ "Race Matters: The Concentration of Payday Lenders in African-American Neighborhoods in North Carolina" Delvin Davis, Keith Ernst, Uriah King, Wei Li, Center for Responsible Lending 2005

⁵ Usury Law and the Christian Right: Faith Based Political Power and the Geography of American Payday Loan Regulations, Steven M. Graves and Christopher L. Peterson, not yet released.

badly inverted ratios. Meanwhile, neighboring white neighborhoods have very few payday lenders and many banks. Woodland Hills, in the West Valley, has 27 banks and only one payday lender. Encino has 24 banks and no payday lenders.

It is absolutely clear that Latinos are a favorite target of payday lenders. This business robs capital poor areas of the city of precious resources and is correlated with higher crime.

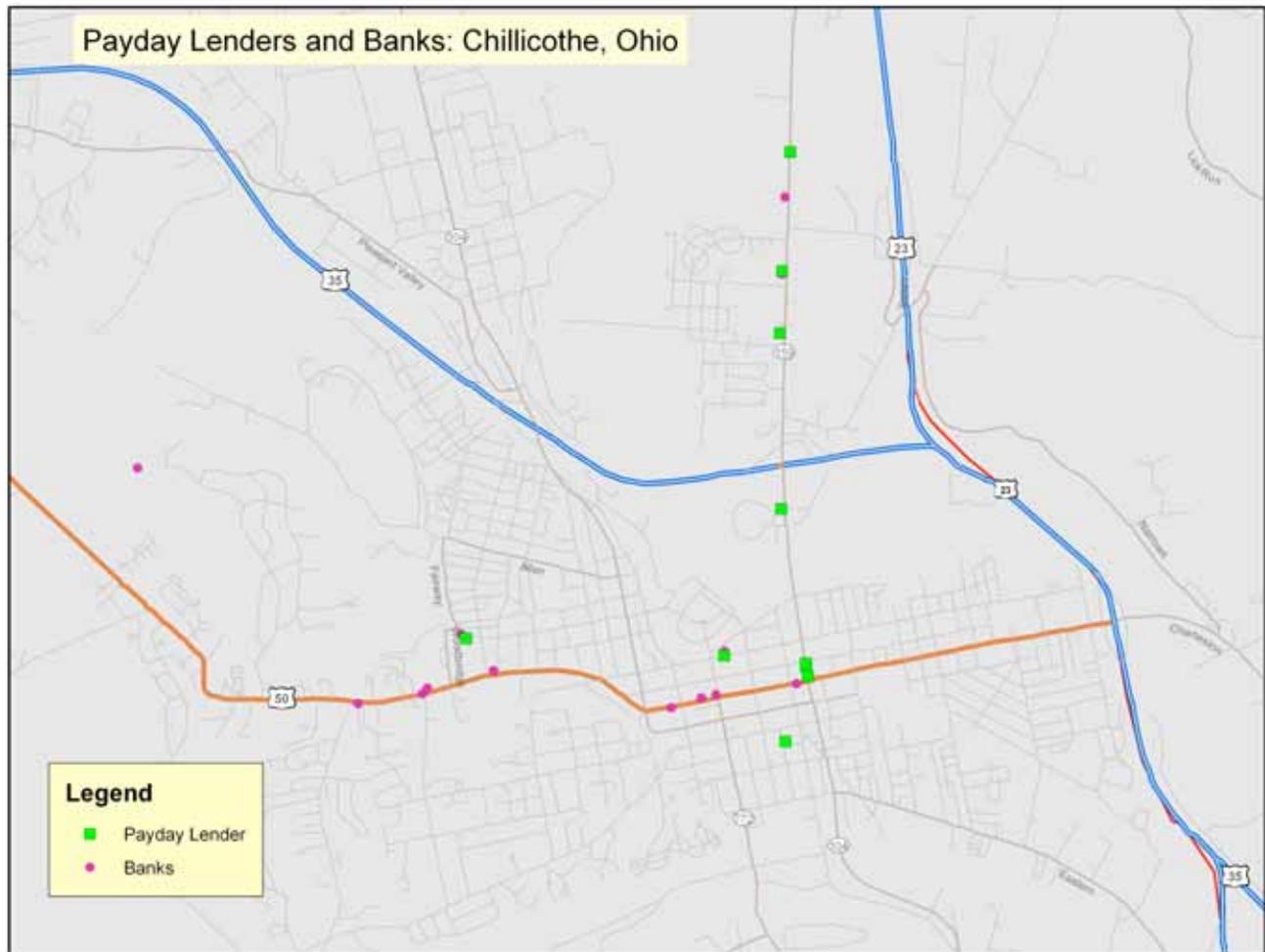


Chillicothe, OH.

Small town America is also facing a payday lending crisis. While much of the spotlight has focused on the manner in which payday lenders blanket minority neighborhoods, military towns and big cities, small towns and cities across the heartland have also proven to be fertile ground. The map below shows Chillicothe, Ohio, a small city of roughly 30,000 people in Central Ohio that relies on manufacturing, service sector jobs and a dwindling farm economy.

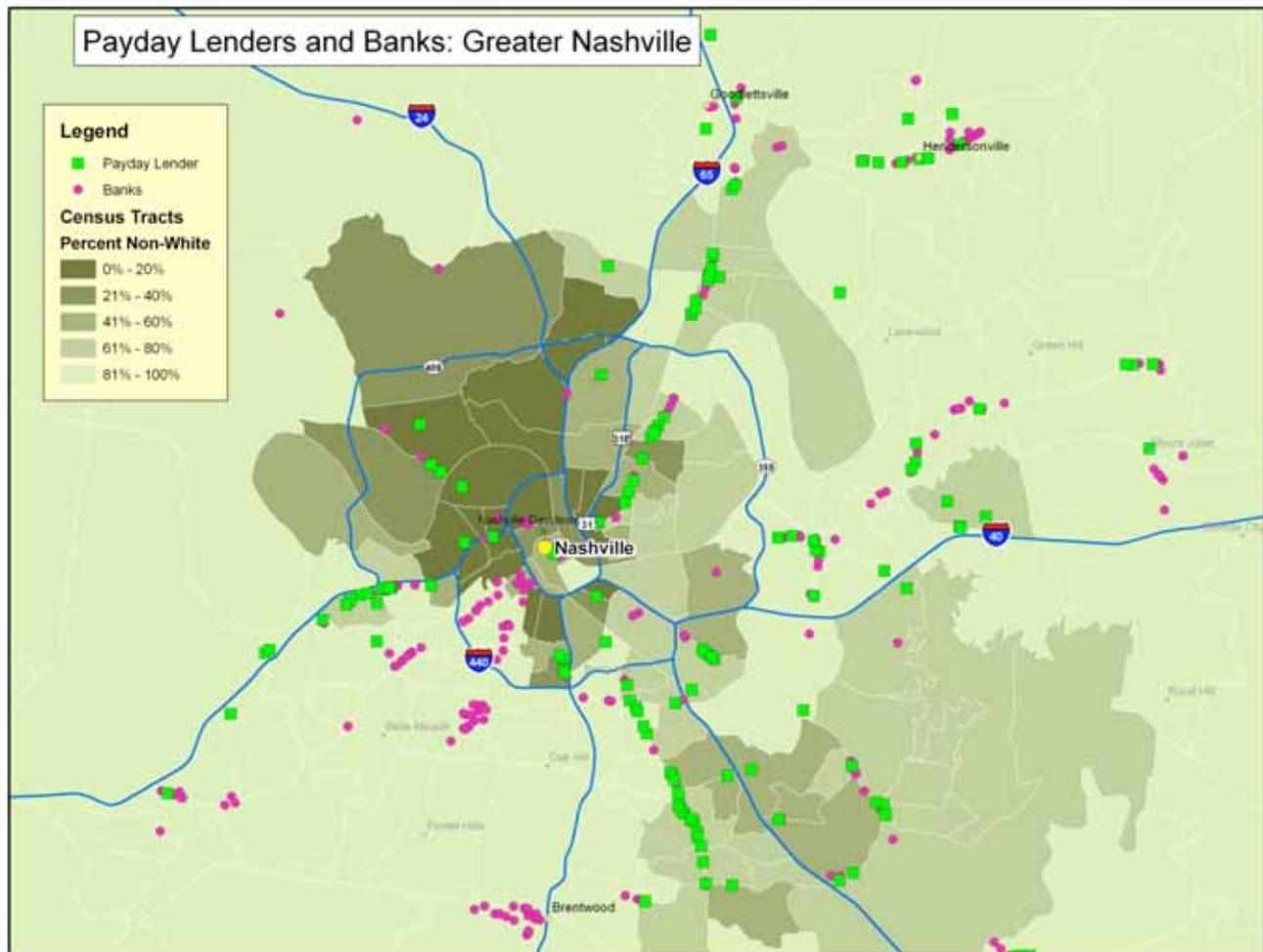
Surrounding communities, both in the farming districts to the northwest and the Appalachian areas to the southeast use Chillicothe, as a retail service center. Twelve payday lenders now operate in Chillicothe, only two shy of the number of banks there. At the present rate, Chillicothe will have an inverted ratio of payday lenders to banks, of the type typically found now only in the Deep South and ghetto areas of big cities.

Neighboring Washington Court House already has more payday lenders than banks. Many small towns in Ohio, such as Steubenville, Marietta, Mansfield, Alliance, Heath, Bellefontaine, Middletown and Portsmouth also have a nearly even ratio of banks to payday lenders.



Nashville, TN.

Nashville, Tennessee may be typical of large cities in the South. Payday lenders in Nashville tend to be most heavily concentrated in and around black neighborhoods and poor neighborhoods, especially where strip malls exist on heavily traveled commercial thoroughfares. However, payday lenders are almost completely absent from middle class, white neighborhoods in the Southwestern suburbs. In the map below notice the disparity between the number and density of bank branches in the 95%, White, middle class suburb of Brentwood and the more diverse and working class parts of Nashville.



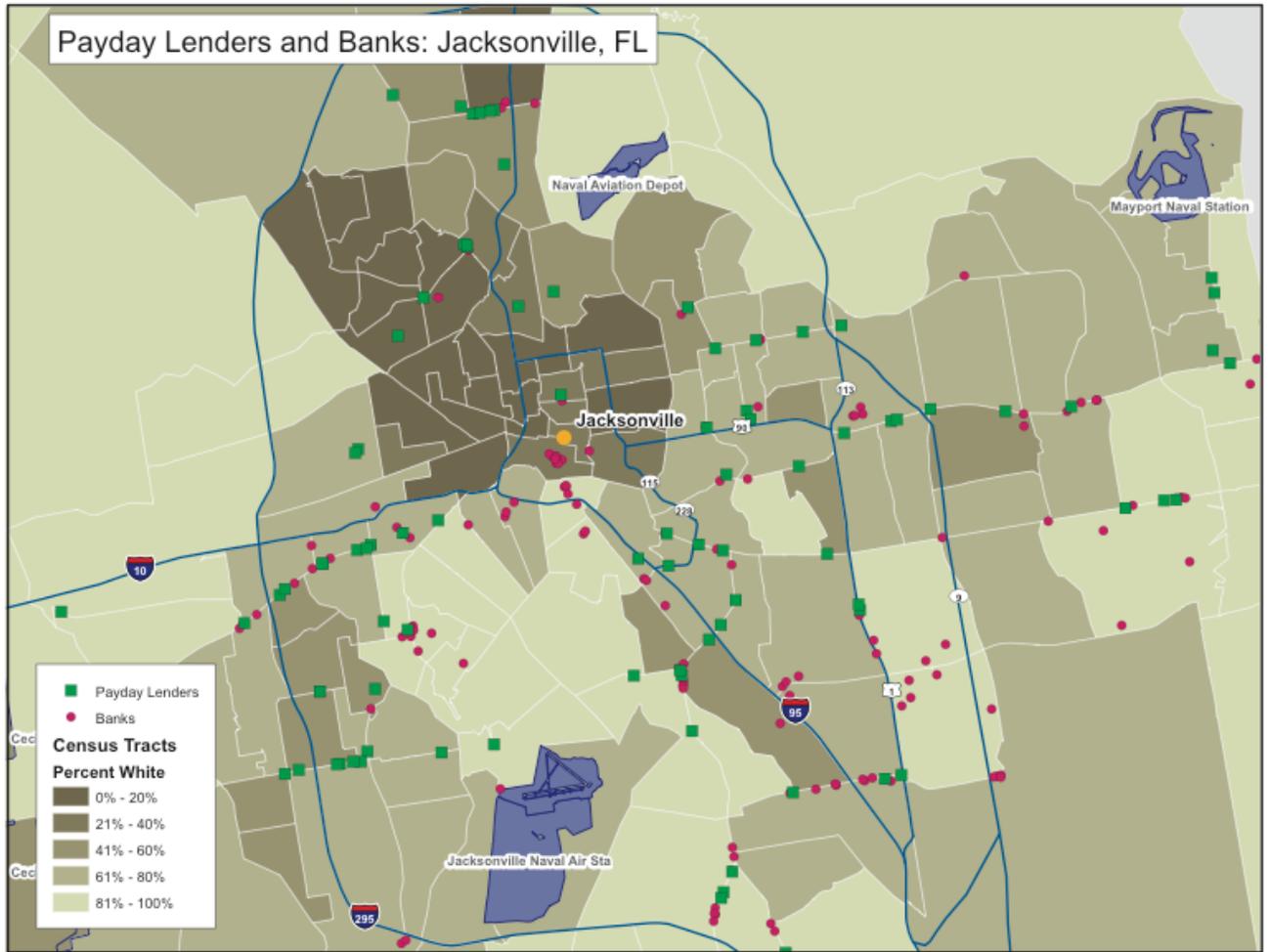
Jacksonville, FL

In Florida and other parts of the country, payday lenders are disproportionately located in counties with military installations. This phenomenon is shown by mapping and demographic studies contained in *Predatory Lending and the Military: The Law and Geography of "Payday" Loan in Military Towns*, 66 *Ohio State Law Journal* 653 (2005), Stephen Graves, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Geography, California State University Northridge and Christopher L. Peterson, J.D., Assistant Professor of Law, University of Florida College of Law.

Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida is home to Jacksonville Naval Air Station and Mayport Naval Base and was the home of two recently closed facilities at Whitehouse Field and Cecil Field Naval Air Station. Duval County ranks first in the state for payday lending. Hillsborough County, Florida which is home to MacDill Air Force Base has the second highest payday lender density statewide.

Professors Graves and Peterson found that ZIP code data confirmed payday lenders disproportionately target sailors and Marines stationed in Jacksonville. "For example, out of 916 ZIP codes statewide, ZIP code 32210, which is adjacent to the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, ranks first in the state for total number of payday lenders (11) and ranks 15th worst in a composite measurement of payday lender density relative to bank density and population. Moreover, ZIP code 32205, which is a commercial district near the base, has the second worst composite density of payday lenders in the state. Together, these two ZIP codes have approximately 87,000 people; 24 banks and 22 payday lenders; 15.2 more than are statistically justified by the local population."

Similarly they found that airmen stationed at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa were targeted by payday lenders." About 5 miles up US 92 from MacDill Air Force Base is a group of Tampa ZIP codes containing over 50 payday lenders, 33 more than we would predict given the population in the part of Tampa." See Summary of Florida Results, page 1.



How to Pass an Ordinance

This section has been written to educate advocates on how to get an ordinance presented to local government officials and get it passed. A six step process is proposed. Following this section is information that can be given independently to a government official.

Step 1 - Learn all you can about payday lenders in your area.

Before you can approach an elected official for help in curbing payday lending in your city or town, you will have to do a little legwork and answer a few questions. How many outlets are there within your community limits? Your state licensing agency should be able to answer this question for you. Once you obtain a list from your state licensing agency of all the licensed check cashers/payday lenders in your area (ask for it in city order if possible) you can compare that list to your local government licensing. You will often find that they do not match and local check cashers/payday lenders do not have the required local license. Or you might find that local check cashers/payday lenders have the required local license, but are not licensed with your state licensing agency. This issue will need to be resolved. You may be able to get some outlets closed immediately due to improper licensure.

Obtain a map of your local community by district, neighborhood, or other division of your community. This is usually available on-line on your community's web site. Try to also obtain the population of and income level for each district. This information may be old, dating back to the last census, but may be the best available information in the local community. This will help you understand and show your local government officials the clustering of payday lenders within your community.

In what areas of town are most payday lenders located? The easiest way to get addresses for payday lenders is through your local or state licensing agency. As a double check look in your yellow pages. These businesses often advertise under more than one heading. Try check cashing, loans, payday loans, and financing.

Are outlets in close proximity to one another? Look for strings on major streets in lower income neighborhoods. Pay attention to their proximity to low-income housing, community colleges, or any other place you think lenders may be targeting vulnerable clients.

Find out if adjacent suburbs or nearby towns have passed ordinances relating to payday lending. This may add motivation for you to pass an ordinance, as lenders who cannot open outlets in an adjacent incorporated area will move into your community and open more outlets there.

Is their appearance gaudy or rundown? What types of businesses surround payday lenders? This will help determine if payday lenders are contributing to neighborhood blight.

Step 2 - Choose the type of ordinance that fits your community and will help you accomplish your goals.

A number of local constraints on payday lenders have been used throughout the country. More often, cities have used a combination of constraints in an ordinance to achieve their goals. Types of ordinances includes:

- a. Moratorium During Study Period – Suggest passing a moratorium before the word gets out you are considering a payday lending ordinance. Otherwise lenders will rush to open outlets before your doors are “closed”, or before the process becomes more difficult.
- b. Permanent Moratorium – Existing outlets can be grandfathered in forever, or phased out over time.
- c. Limits on Density and/or Distance – Limits allow only a certain number of outlets per number of residents; grandfather existing outlets and make a waiting list for others. Consider setting the density level three times higher than currently exists in your community. For example, if the current density is 1 store per 3,000 residents, the ordinance should limit density to 1 store per 10,000 residents. Prescribing how far outlets must be from each other can also regulate density; ranges that have been used are 600 ft. to one mile. Consider an ordinance combining both density and distance.
- d. Special Zoning – Limit payday lending outlets to special zoning districts or a limited number of existing zoning districts.
- e. Special/Conditional Use Permit – Requires special non-conforming use permits for payday lending outlets. Some cities also require public hearings in conjunction with issuance of special permits.
- f. Prohibition – Place an immediate moratorium on new outlets and set a deadline for closure of existing outlets.

Other ordinances include restrictions on use of neon signs, hours of operation, size/type of building the outlet must occupy, distance of outlets from schools, military bases, certain types of housing etc. All existing outlets will have to be grandfathered in. The one feature of payday loans that generally cannot be regulated by local ordinance are, interest rate limitations. Examples of ordinance types can be found in Appendix 1.

Step 3 - Learn what system your city or town has in place for passing ordinances.

Call your local planning and zoning offices, listed in the local community’s governmental pages of your phone book. In most communities you will start the process by finding a sponsor such as the mayor or an elected city or county official. Sometimes you must start work with a planning commissioner. Usually citizens cannot present ordinances without an official government sponsor.

Ask your sponsor if an ordinance has been proposed before and defeated. If so, research the ordinance and why it was defeated. That will help determine a successful strategy for getting a future ordinance passed.

Find out if your payday loan ordinance must first be presented to a planning or zoning board in your local jurisdiction. Does this group hold public hearings where people can testify or is the ordinance presented to the committee for their discussion only? How many readings of a proposed ordinance are required and can multiple readings occur at the same meeting?

If the ordinance will go directly before the city council/board of supervisors, ask if a public hearing will be part of the agenda. If so, it is imperative that you gather a variety of advocates, citizens and victims to testify. The payday loan industry will show up in force.

Step 4 - Talk to your local mayor, neighborhood, city or county elected official.

See if the representative you have chosen is supportive of the issue. If not, talk to the person who represents a low income neighborhood where a large number of payday loan stores are located.

Talk to your local mayor and determine the best approach to getting an ordinance passed. The mayor knows the political climate of the community and can give you ideas of how to best proceed. In some cases it may be better to work with county government instead of a local governmental body. Call your local city government office to obtain a list of council/board members, their aides and their contact information. Call or email your local representative and ask for a meeting to present your idea for a new city ordinance and draft if available.

Ask if they are aware of the number of payday lenders in town. Present the information you have gathered. Find out if they are sympathetic to your cause. Ask if they would be willing to sponsor an ordinance for the community and present the facts you have gathered.

Ask your sponsor who else in the governing body would be supportive of the ordinance. Talk to those members well in advance of any hearing and give them talking points that will support your position.

Step 5 - Get a temporary moratorium in place immediately!

Once you get a sponsor, ask him/her to pass a measure imposing a six-month to two-year moratorium on new payday lenders at the next possible council meeting. Often, when payday lenders learn that you are working on a more restrictive ordinance there is a rush to open outlets before they lose the chance or the application process becomes more difficult.

Step 6 - Find some advocates and payday loan victims to testify at your planning, zoning or council hearing.

Presenting a variety of views at a public hearing will give more credence to the issue than testimony from your group alone. Seek out other groups in your community who support your position. Sympathetic groups may include those who work with minority, low income, elderly, military, or refugee populations. Places where you might find payday lending victims include: outside payday lending stores, local legal services office or at an unemployment office, social services office, local credit counseling agency, bankruptcy attorneys, Habitat for Humanity affiliates, the unemployment office, food banks and soup kitchens, churches that provide emergency assistance, and any large membership organizations with low and moderate income members (local chapters of NAACP, AARP, Latino organizations, etc.).

Ask around to see if you can find a builder, developer or investor to speak about how payday loan stores contribute to blight. Also, contact your local law enforcement authorities to see if they have established or could establish a relationship between higher instances of crime near payday loan stores.

Step 7 - Be prepared to counter payday loan industry and council member arguments.

These will probably include:

- **A certain type of business cannot be singled out for special zoning restrictions. That's illegal/unfair/restricting free commerce.** Certain types of business are probably already restricted in the community. Among them may be liquor stores, bars, strip clubs, and adult bookstores.

- **Payday Lenders contribute to the local economy by providing jobs and 410(k) benefits to their employees.** The amount these storefronts add to local economies is miniscule compared to the amount of money they take out of communities (see Financial Quicksand CRL Report for exact dollar amounts being extracted from your state <http://www.responsiblelending.org/issues/payday/>). The vast majority of these storefronts are owned by major corporations whose corporate offices are located out of state.

Step 8 – Ask your local officials to support state legislative reforms.

City Councils, City Commissions or County Boards of Supervisors can adopt resolutions calling on the state legislature to repeal payday loan laws or enact rate caps to protect borrowers from triple-digit interest rates and to enact other consumer protection. Local governments can also include payday loan reform in their legislative agendas that form the basis for lobbying by the unit of local government. This shines a local spotlight on the case for reform, and brings influential local governments to work with reformers at the state legislature.

In Virginia, a number of cities, including Saunton, have adopted local resolutions calling for a 35% annual rate cap for payday loans. Other cities and counties in Virginia are considering similar actions. (See appendix for Saunton resolution.). The Ohio Coalition for Responsible Lending is promoting a similar local government resolution in support of state legislation to cap rates at 36% APR and “other measures to break the cycle of chronic borrowing payday lending creates.” The York County Board of Supervisors in Virginia put a payday loan state bill on the County’s legislative agenda, calling for a state bill to “cap rates at 36% annual interest.”

Assistance for Government Officials

This section will assist government officials to better understand the type of ordinance that might be best for their community and past legal challenges to those ordinances. The following appendices supplement it:

- Appendix 1 - List of Payday Lender Ordinances
- Appendix 2 - Legal Challenges to Local Payday Lender Ordinances
- Appendix 3 – Ordinance and Resolution Examples

Step 1 - Learn what you can about payday lenders in your town.

Identify consumer advocates and nonprofit groups doing economic justice work in your community. Utilize these resources to gain a broader depth of knowledge about the negative social and economic impacts of payday lending.

Step 2 - Choose the type of ordinance that fits your community and what you want to accomplish.

You may want to have staff review similar ordinances that have passed in other communities around the country. Planning staff will have a good idea of what types of ordinances your charter allows and what might work best in your community. Review options for having the ordinance drafted.

Step 3 - Have your city or county attorney review the ordinance.

You may want to have legal staff contact Lynn Drysdale at Lynn.Drysdale@jaxlegalaid.org for a consultation. There is always the potential for legal challenges with any type of ordinance. A number of relevant cases are reviewed in Appendix 2.

Step 4 – Prepare the document and prepare for the vote

Revise the ordinance if necessary. Contact local advocates to arrange for their presence at any public hearing held before the final vote. Ask them to bring victims, advocates, media, and government officials from other communities near yours who have successfully passed similar ordinances.

Step 5 - What else can cities do?

City or county governing bodies can adopt resolutions calling on the state legislature to close the payday lending loopholes by having all small lenders meet the same small loan usury cap, usually about 36%, repeal laws that allow payday lending, or to enact rate caps to protect borrowers from triple-digit interest rate caps or other consumer protection. Local governments can also include payday lending reform in their legislative agendas which form the basis for lobbying by the unit of local government. This shines a local spotlight on the case for reform, brings influential local government bodies into the fight, and authorizes lobbyists for local governments to work with reformers at the state legislature.

Several cities in Virginia are passing formal resolutions asking that the state General Assembly cap payday interest rates at 36% APR. The first city was Staunton, Virginia followed by Harrisonburg, Shenandoah, Blacksburg, Lexington, and Winchester Virginia. Rate cap resolutions are a great way to put pressure on your state legislature. They focus on the rate cap solution, the only proven way to rein in this industry. The vice-mayor of Harrisonburg was quoted as saying, “Four times prime rate sounds like a good cap to me. I think that covers a lot of risk.”

Summary -

Double digit growth of usurious payday lending outlets continues to be a problem across America. Passing local ordinances to restrict growth and activities of payday lenders in your community is a step forward in addressing this problem.

Ideally state legislatures should pass effective laws to protect consumers from triple digit loans that quickly become debt traps, but that is not the case in many states. Local governments are left to address the problem of payday lenders on their own. West Valley City, Utah, a large suburb of Salt Lake City, was one of the pioneers in using local ordinances to control growth and density. Payday lenders who wish to do business in the city are now placed on a waiting list for years. Since 1996, the year their ordinance was passed, no new payday loan stores have been allowed to open. Growth has bumped lenders to adjacent cities that are now passing similar ordinances.

Local attention to the issue of payday lending has many benefits. Media coverage of council hearings regarding zoning ordinances helps publicize the problem to city residents. Coverage also educates citizens and local community leaders on the pitfalls of payday loans and the problems associated with having numerous, often gaudy, outlets through out their town. Above all, coverage starts to build critical mass for a united front against payday lending in your state. This in turn pressures state lawmakers to pass more restrictive laws that provide uniformity across your state. Oregon is a shining example of this success.

Payday lending is now prohibited in 13 states and the District of Columbia. Until all other state legislatures join this movement it is important to keep the issue of usury and usurious loans in the news. Passing a local community ordinance to restrict, prohibit, or otherwise regulate payday lenders in your community keeps the dangers of payday lending in the forefront and helps build momentum for other steps.

PAYDAY LENDING ZONING LAWS/LEGISLATION

APPENDIX 1 - List of Payday Lender Ordinances

| JURISDICTION | BASIS FOR LIMITS | DETAILS | CITATION |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Casa Grande | | No details, referred to in other literature. | |
| Mesa, AZ | Density | 1,200 feet between outlets | |
| Peoria, AZ | Density | 1,000 feet between outlets | |
| Phoenix, AZ | Density | Proposed zoning rule first considered at Planning Commission meeting on 11/9/05: check-cashing stores must be at least 1,000 ft. apart | Chapter 2, Rules of construction and definition, section201 |
| Pima County, AZ | Permit/Density | New payday lenders not allowed to locate within 1,320 ft (one quarter mile) of existing operations or 500 ft. of homes or residentially zoned property. Also requires a special use permit. | |
| Scottsdale, AZ | Draft | | |
| South Tucson, AZ | Zoning/Density | Limited to three business zones. Cannot open within 1,000 feet of existing operations or within 500 feet of houses. | City Council Ordinance No:05-03 amending Chap. 24, Article I SEC. 24-1, Article IV |
| Tempe, AZ | Density | One quarter mile between outlets | |
| Tucson, AZ | Density | One mile of separation between payday lending stores and 500 feet between payday lending stores and neighborhoods | Ordinance no. 10252 |
| Youngtown | | No details, referred to in other literature | |
| | | | |
| North Little Rock, AR | Moratorium | 24 month moratorium on establishment of new check cashing businesses beginning 9/10 /07 | Zoning ordinance #7985 |
| | | | |
| Baldwin Park, CA | Moratorium | Permanent for payday lenders and check cashing stores. | |
| Long Beach, CA | Moratorium | One year for downtown area, six months city wide beginning 7/1/08 | |
| Montebello City, CA | Moratorium | Six month moratorium beginning 4/25/07 – extended into 2008 | |
| Norwalk, CA | Moratorium | 2008 - ? | |
| Oceanside, CA | Permit | Requires special operating permit, payday lenders classified as adult businesses, not permitted within 1,000 feet of similar businesses or within 500 feet of home, church, park or school. | |
| Oakland, CA | Permit | Special Use Permit, must not be closer than 1,000 ft. from another check casher/payday lender; must be at least 500 ft. away from: -Community education civic activities (schools) -State or federally chartered banks, savings associations, credit unions, or industrial loan companies -Community assembly civic activities (churches) or -Liquor stores (excluding full service restaurants or liquor stores with 25 or more full time employees). | Oakland Planning Code 17.102.430 |
| Pico Rivera, CA | Moratorium | Extended for one year 1/2008 | |
| Sacramento, CA | Prohibition | Not allowed in an area zoned for commercial mixed- use development. | 17.130 special districts |
| JURISDICTION | BASIS FOR | DETAILS | CITATION |

| | LIMITS | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| San Francisco, CA | In process | | |
| Santa Monica, CA | Permit | Conditional use permit. | Intern survey |
| South Gate, CA | Conditional use | Limits hours of operation from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Minimum security requirements include burglar alarm, operating public address system, and full time security guard who must be approved by police chief. | |
| Washington, DC | Interest rate restriction | 9/07 – repealed ordinance that exempted consumer loans from interest rate cap Payday lenders can now charge no more than 24% APR on payday loans. Ordinance will go into effect in early 2008. | Washington, DC |
| Ft. Lauderdale, FL Pembroke Pines, FL | Permit | City Zoning Code does not prohibit or permit check cashing services – decision on a case-by-case basis. (Requires public hearing?) Special use permits. | Notes* |
| Belleville, IL | Density | City limits number of outlets in city to three. | |
| Bellwood, IL | Licensing | Requires special licensing process. | City Ordinance 117.999 |
| Chicago, IL | Zoning Change | Change zone classification from a service district to special use, which would require public hearing. | Notes* |
| Fairview Heights | Outlet Cap | Limits number of outlets in city to two | |
| Glendale Heights, IL | Permit | Special Use Permits | Title 4, chapter 1 |
| Springfield, IL | draft | Requires that outlets are at least 1500 Ft apart | Back to P and Z |
| Blue Springs, KS | Density and Permit | Requires hearing and conditional use permit, 200 ft. between the business and residential lot, 1000 ft. from a school or park facility, 1000 ft. from another loan service, pawn shop or precious metal or gem dealer, 1000 for from city limit, conditional use permits limited to 1/4500 residents | |
| DeSoto, KS | Prohibition | Prohibits payday lenders from the city. | |
| Kansas City, KS | Land Use | Prohibits payday lending or check cashing outlets on parkways or boulevards | |
| Shawnee, KS | Moratorium and Density | Bans new cash-advance businesses on the eastern side of city. No new cash-advance outlets within on e mile of another cash-advance business | |
| Superior, MN | Permit | Special Use Permits 2,500 ft. required between payday lenders. | |
| Arnold, MO | Permit | Conditional Use Permit for “small loan business”. Limits business to certain commercial areas. | |
| Berkeley, MO | Licensing | Creates a classification for payday institutions different from” financial institutions”. | Notes* |
| Fairview Heights, MO | Density | City limits number of payday lenders to two. | |
| Gladstone, MO | Density | One mile between outlets, 200 ft. from residential area, outlet must be in a multi-tenant commercial building housing at least four separate entities | |

| JURISDICTION | BASIS FOR LIMITS | DETAILS | CITATION |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| City of North Kansas City, MO | Permit | Conditional use permit. Restricts payday lenders and check cashers from doing business in certain zones. Restricts amount of signage allowed in windows. | |
| Oak Grove, MO | Permit | Passed – density of 1 store per 5000 residents. Proposed – special use permits with certain restrictions | |
| St. Ann, MO | Cap | No more than 3 payday lenders allowed in city | |
| St. John, MO | Licensing | Creates a separate license category for payday lending. | Notes* |
| St Joseph, MO | Density | Per capita limit of one store per 15,000 residents | |
| St. Louis County, MO | Permit | Conditional Use Permit for each location. Requires public hearing for each request. | |
| | | | |
| Clark County, NV | Permit/ Density | Same as for city of Las Vegas. | |
| Henderson, NV | Permit | Essentially banned in Downtown Redevelopment Area. In 2004, began requiring a Conditional Use Permit for all new payday loan centers and declared several zoning categories off limits to them. New rules considered: separation requirements from schools, residential areas, and other check-cashing businesses. | |
| Las Vegas, NV | Permit/ Density | Special use permit requirement. May not be within 200 ft. of residences. Must be 1,000 ft. from other financial institutions, auto title loan businesses, and pawn shops. Restricted hours. | Title 19.06 |
| North Las Vegas, NV | Moratorium | A 6 mo. moratorium on new payday lenders started in July 05. Considering restrictions similar to Las Vegas. | |
| | | | |
| Clayton City, OH | Moratorium | 3/08 (one year?) | |
| Cleveland, OH | Density | Ordinance limits outlets to one per 20,000 residents, must be at least 1,000 feet apart. | |
| Cuyahoga Falls, OH | Density | Ordinance limits outlets to one per 10,000 residents, must be at least 1,000 ft apart. | |
| Lakewood, OH | Density/ permit | Ordinance defines number of terms and limits location of payday loan business. They cannot be within 750 ft. of any other payday loan or similar business. | Ordinance No 1365-2006 |
| Oberlin, OH | | | |
| Parma, OH | Density/ prohibitions | Limits density 1/10,000 and 1000 ft. apart, caps stores in city to nine, limits stores to certain zoning districts, prohibits stores on listed busy streets. | |
| Xenia, OH | Moratorium | One year, beginning April 2008 | |
| | | | |
| Beaverton, OR | Loan restriction | Same as Portland, OR | Title 7, chap. 7.12 |
| Bend, OR | Loan restriction | Same as Portland, OR | |
| Eugene, OR | Loan restriction | Same as Portland, OR | Council ordinance #20372, code sec. 3.550-3.560 |
| Gresham, OR | Loan restriction | Same as Portland, OR | Chap 9, Art. 9.90 |
| Oregon City, OR | Loan restriction | Same as Portland, OR | Ord. 06-1005 |

| JURISDICTION | BASIS FOR LIMITS | DETAILS | CITATION |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Portland, OR | Loan restrictions | Lenders may not renew loan unless borrower has paid at least 25% of principal prior to renewal. Borrower may cancel loan within 24 hours with certain restrictions. After max number of rollovers, lender shall allow borrower to convert to payment plan prior to default. Passage of 2007 Oregon state law capping rates at 36% had no effect on local ordinances. | Chapter 7.26 |
| Troutdale, OR | Loan restriction | Same as Portland, OR | Chap 5.06.050-070 |
| Woodburn, OR | Loan restriction | Same as Portland, OR | |
| Pittsburg, PA | Density | 500 ft. from residence, 1000 ft. from a similar business | Notes* |
| Columbia, SC | Permit | Special use permit required, proposed ordinance 8/08 to require ½ mile separation between payday lending businesses | Notes* vote Sept. 24 2008, need an update |
| Easley, SC | Temporary suspension – Ban extended 11/07 | Voted to suspend the issuance of business licenses to any new payday loan, cash advance, title loan, pawn broker, bail bondsman or similar types of businesses until Dec. 11, 2007 | |
| Greenville, SC | | Payday lenders must RELOCATE when lease expires if within 300 feet of another payday or title lender. | |
| El Paso, TX | draft | | |
| Mesquite, TX | Density and prohibited districts | Stores must be 1,000 feet apart, in freestanding buildings, at least 200 ft. from residential areas and 500 ft. from freeways. Cannot be in special 'overlay' districts | |
| Richardson, TX | ? | | |
| American Fork, UT | Density | One store per 10,000 residents | |
| Cottonwood Heights | | | |
| Draper, UT | Zoning/ permit | Prohibits payday lenders from locating in any of 10 of 11 commercial zones. Location in the one zone where payday lenders are allowed requires a conditional use permit. | Chapter 9-11, commercial zoning |
| Midvale, UT | Density | One outlet per 10,000 residents | 5.20.210 |
| Murray, UT | Density | One outlet per 10,000 residents, minimum of 1,000 feet apart | |
| Orem, UT | Density | One outlet per 10,000 residents, minimum ½ mile between outlets | Ord. 0-07-0037 Sec. 22-14-21(A) |
| Salt Lake County (unincorporated) | Density | One outlet per 10,000 people and 600 feet between outlets | |
| Sandy, UT | Density | Minimum 1000 feet between outlets; one outlet per 10,000 residents. | |
| South Salt Lake City, UT | Density | Restricts businesses to 600 ft. from the nearest residential zone (some exceptions). Restricts the number of facilities to 1 for every 5,000 people. Prevents all check cashing establishments from certain districts of city. | 5.48.240 5.48.200 |
| South Jordan, UT | Density | Outlets must be a minimum of one mile apart. | |
| Taylorville, UT | Density | Only one outlet per 10,000 residents. | |
| West Jordan, UT | Density | Minimum 1000 feet between outlets, One outlet per 10,000 residents. | Chapter 17 |

| JURISDICTION | BASIS FOR LIMITS | DETAILS | CITATION |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| West Valley City, UT | Density | 600 ft. between payday lending outlets. One outlet per 10,000 residents. | City Code Section 7-1-103, Subsection 30 |
| Chesterfield, VA | Conditional Use | Conditional use process that allows a site-specific review by the Board of Supervisors. | |
| Chesterfield County, VA | Zoning | Limited to certain commercial zones | |
| Henrico Co (Richmond, VA) | Moratorium | Established "sunset" period to phase out locations | |
| Langley, VA | Zoning | Outlets allowed only in an enclosed mall with C3 commercial zoning. | |
| Norfolk, VA | Permit | Payday loan and/or auto title loan establishments must receive permission from the city council in the form of "special exception use" permits | Chapter 6 - 4 |
| Burlington, VT | Prohibition | Zoning does not include check cashing. | Notes* |
| Green Bay, WI | Density | Prevents stores from opening within 5000 feet of each other | Sec. 13-1606(v), Code of Ordinances |
| Madison, WI | Density | Prevents stores from opening within 5,000 feet of each other | City Code 28.03-28.08 |
| Milwaukee, WI | Permit | Special use permits, 1,500 ft. from similar business; 150 ft. from single or two-family zoned property. | Milwaukee Code of Ordinances, Sec. 295-311-2-h |
| Racine, WI | Zoning/ permit | Makes payday loan stores a conditional use, and sets distance requirement of 2500 feet between stores and 250 feet from residential districts. | Sec. 114-468(28), Code of Ordinances |
| Superior, WI | Zoning/density | 2,500 ft. separation; commercial highway locations only. | |
| Wauwatosa, WI | Moratorium | Within 300 feet of residentially zoned parcels and 1500 feet. of similar businesses | Sec. 24.46.100, Code of Ordinances |

As of November 2007 draft ordinances are currently being considered by:

- Glendale and Marana, AZ
- Fort Mill, SC
- Provo and Salt Lake City, UT

If you have additional information on these or other local payday loan ordinances, please email linda@crossroads-u-c.org.

During 2007 and 2008 at least 37 cities in Virginia passed a resolution asking the state assembly to cap payday loan interest rates.

APPENDIX 2 – Legal Challenges to Local Payday Lender Ordinances

Often advocates find that local governments are much more approachable and willing to enact consumer protection payday loan legislation than state and federal legislators. Potential reasons for this phenomenon are that often local residents are unable to participate in statewide or national legislative actions in distant locations logistically in accessible to most citizens. Local legislation is also more widely covered by local press, putting civic leader under much more of a microscope than state legislators.

The main challenges to local legislation tend to be based upon preemption arguments (express, implied and/or conflict). Samples of specific preemption arguments involve arbitration clauses or price controls. Challenges can also be based upon procedural irregularities. Advocates can look to home rule provisions for support of local legislation and can fashion legislation that addresses gaps in state and federal legislation. Local governments generally have more leeway in enacting local land use and zoning legislation. A discussion of arguments used to defeat and support local ordinances and a discussion of home rule, land use and zoning principles follow. Lastly, a sample of court decisions addressing challenges to local ordinances regarding credit products is included below.

Preemption Arguments

Lenders argue that local ordinances are “preempted” from enacting ordinances by pre-existing state or federal law. There are three types of preemption: 1) express or complete preemption, 2) field or implied preemption and, 3) conflict preemption. Express preemption is when the federal or state law explicitly recites intent to preempt state or local law. Field preemption applies when federal or state laws are so pervasive, that there is no room left for states or local governments to supplement them. Conflict preemption occurs when it is impossible to comply with both federal or state law and the local law, for example when a local law prohibits what a federal or state law allows.

Express or Complete Preemption

Express preemption is often found in language contained in the “policy and legislative intent” section of the state or federal law. This language clearly prohibits enactment of ordinances or other laws to the contrary or gives exclusive jurisdiction in all matters addressed by the law to the state or federal government. The legislature usually claims the need for uniformity in the subject matter throughout the state or country.

An example of a price control express preemption is found in Florida Statutes. §125.0103:

Except as hereinafter provided, no county, municipality, or other entity of local government shall adopt or maintain in effect an ordinance or a rule, which has the effect of imposing price controls upon a lawful business activity which is not franchised by, owned by, or under contract with, the governmental agency unless specifically provided by general law.

Implied or Field Preemption

If there is no express preemption, there may be field or implied preemption. Implied preemption occurs when preemption is not specifically stated but the state or federal legislative scheme is so pervasive that it is deemed to “occupy the entire field of potential regulation” creating a danger of conflict between local and state laws.

Implied preemption is actually a decision by the courts to find preemption when there is no explicit legislative directive. The courts are understandably reluctant to “find” a state or federal government intent to prevent a local elected governing body from exercising its local or “home rule” powers. (*See Home Rule below*). If a state or federal legislative body can easily create express preemption by including clear language in a statute, there is little justification for the courts to interject such an intent into a statute. In the absence of express preemption, normally a court will only find implied preemption if there is a direct conflict between the state or federal law and a local law or they can reasonably find the legislative scheme is so pervasive that there is little or no room left for enacting additional laws covering the area. The court usually finds strong public policy reasons for finding such an area to be preempted by federal or state law. With implied preemption courts tend to limit the preemption to the specific area where the federal or state legislature has expressed a will to be the sole regulator.

Conflict Preemption

Even if there is no express or implied preemption, portions of a local ordinance that expressly conflict with state or federal law are unenforceable. It is well established that no local ordinance may specifically conflict with a federal or state law. A conflict exists when a local ordinance directly prohibits what the state has expressly licensed, authorized or required, or authorizes what the state has expressly prohibited. It is not necessarily a conflict when an ordinance imposes requirements not provided by state or federal laws. Instead, an ordinance conflicts with a federal or state law when the ordinance and the state or federal law cannot coexist. Put another way, legislative provisions conflict when in order to comply with one law you must violate another.

An ordinance is not superseded or preempted by a federal or state law where their subjects are at most only incidentally related. The fact that an ordinance covers a topic that relates to, but is not specifically covered by a subsequently enacted federal or state law dealing with the same topic, does not make the ordinance in conflict with, or repealed by, the state or federal law. Where the statute is silent, the ordinance may speak. So long as the ordinance is within the scope of municipal power and does not exceed or is not inconsistent with the new state or federal law, there is no conflict which would render the ordinance void. Courts are reluctant to find conflict unless there is a direct conflict between local legislation and state or federal law and generally indulge every reasonable presumption in favor of an ordinance's constitutionality.

Generally speaking, a properly enacted ordinance will be presumed to be valid until the contrary is shown, and a party who seeks to overthrow such an ordinance has the burden of establishing its invalidity.

General Strategies for Avoiding Successful Preemption Challenges

Draft your ordinance to complement preexisting state or federal law. A local ordinance has a greater chance of avoiding a successful conflict preemption challenge if the ordinance references the

potentially conflicting state or federal law as its guideline. Local authorities should determine what the state or federal law covers and how it operates so they can determine how to draft an ordinance in terms meant to “complement” the state or federal law in the area they regulate.

Draft your ordinance to fit within the exception provided to state or federal law. State and federal laws may contain gaps in coverage in the subject matter the local government seeks to regulate. For example, a state or federal law may reserve certain subjects for local regulation; draft the ordinance to fit within those subjects. Even if the state or federal law does not specifically reserve subjects for local regulation, attempt to draft the ordinance so it falls outside of the category of state or federal laws that are expressly preempted. If the ordinance deals with an area traditionally left to local governments, such as zoning, the courts may be less inclined to find preemption.

Use a statement of legislative purpose. If a state or federal law expressly preempts local ordinances enacted for a specific purpose, include a statement of legislative purpose in an ordinance to show the ordinance is enacted for a different purpose.

Home Rule

Home Rule is the principle of local self-government arising from a state constitutional grant of a charter or right to draft a charter that creates a structure and powers for city or county governments. The specific character of home rule varies by state. Some home rule states allow a “structural home rule” permitting communities to incorporate and create local governments. Another form of home rule is often called “functional home rule” where city or county governments can exercise power in such areas as public works, social services, and local economic development.

Advocates of the expansion of home rule claim that local control makes government more responsive, allows for flexible and innovative approaches to local problems, and relieves state legislatures of addressing local issues. Detractors claim few issues are strictly local in nature, especially as the populations of central cities decline and metropolitan areas become more important. They argue greater local autonomy may thwart cooperation among neighboring local governments and create disputes over policies involving overlapping federal, state and local jurisdictions.

An example of home rule is found in the Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida Municipal Charter. The consolidated county and city government:

(a) Shall have and may exercise any and all powers which counties and municipalities are or may hereafter be authorized or required to exercise under the Constitution and the general laws of the State of Florida, including, but not limited to, all powers of local self-government and home rule not inconsistent with general law conferred upon counties operating under county charters by s. 1(g) of Article VIII of the State Constitution; conferred upon municipalities by s. 2(b) of Article VIII of the State Constitution; conferred upon consolidated governments of counties and municipalities by section 3 of Article VIII of the State Constitution; conferred upon counties by ss. 125.85 and 125.86, Florida Statutes; and conferred upon municipalities by ss. 166.021, 166.031, and 166.042, Florida Statutes; all as fully and completely as though the powers were specifically enumerated herein.

(b) With respect to Duval County, except as expressly prohibited by the Constitution or general laws of the State of Florida may enact or adopt any legislation concerning any subject matter upon which the Legislature of Florida might act; may enact or adopt any legislation that the council deems necessary and proper for the good government of the county or necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the people; may exercise all governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers to enable the City of Jacksonville to conduct county and municipal functions, render county and municipal services and exercise all other powers of local self-government; all as authorized by the constitutional provisions mentioned in subsection (a) and by ss. 125.86(2), (7), and (8) and 166.021(1) and (3), Florida Statutes

Regulating by Land Use and Location Restrictions

Local governments have historically had jurisdiction to regulate local land use and planning ordinances couched in zoning terms. Many states have adopted comprehensive land use plans that act as a guide for cities. Often there are state and federal limitations regarding land use in special geographic locations such as coastal areas. Many cities have successfully enacted land use ordinances that limit the saturation of title and payday lenders and excluded them from certain areas of town unless allowed after a request for an exception or “variance” to local zoning laws or unless allowed by request for a “special use permit.”

A variance is a device that permits a property owner to do something on the land which is prohibited by zoning laws. Variances are awarded to avoid practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in individual cases. Generally speaking the difficulties or hardships must be a function of the nature of the land and not personal issues.

A special use permit allows the property owner to put property to a use expressly permitted by the law after obtaining a special permit. Special uses are specifically permitted under certain circumstances specified by the local government in the zoning law. This amounts to a finding that the use permitted is harmonious with neighborhood character and ought to be allowed. Special use permits are referred to by a variety of terms in local practice and court decisions. These terms include special exception use, special permit, special exception permit, conditional use permits, and special exceptions.

An example of a special use is the use of a home office or home occupation in an area zoned for single-family use. An ordinance may permit single-family homes without seeking a special use permit in a residential district and allow a home occupation upon the successful request for a special use permit. This means the local government body has concluded this special use is harmonious with the residential district, but that conditions may need to be imposed on the use to ensure that the size, layout, parking, and lighting do not adversely affect the residential neighborhood.

Generally local government staff will review the application for a variance, permit for special use or use by exception and make a recommendation to a local board which ultimately makes the decision or makes a recommendation to the city’s governing body. Decisions granting or denying an application are "quasi-judicial" in nature. This means the local governmental authorities are required to explain the basis for their actions. The explanation must show the decision was not arbitrary and was based upon factors set out in the ordinances as the bases for granting or denying an application. The decision must also be based upon facts presented to the authority at a public hearing and on the record.

If these decisions are reviewed by the court, the court must determine if the decision is supported by “substantial evidence.”

Specific Judicial Challenges and Legislative Actions against Local Legislation

Milwaukee, Wisconsin Title and Payday Loan Ordinance

The court in *Title Lenders, Inc. d/b/a USA Payday Loans v. Board of Zoning Appeals*, Milwaukee County, Circuit Court, Case No. 04-000115, July 29, 2004. reviewed the City of Milwaukee Board of Zoning’s decision to deny Loan Max’s application to open a title loan business in an area where other title and payday loan businesses were already located. The Alderman for that area opposed the request based not upon inconsistencies with the local land use plan but because he objected to the interest rates charged. The City zoning board considered: 1) protection of public health, safety and welfare, 2) protection of property, 3) traffic and pedestrian safety and, 4) consistency with the comprehensive plan.

When Loan Max sought judicial review of the Board’s decision, the court was bound by these standards: 1) whether the Board kept within its jurisdiction, 2) whether it proceeded on a correct theory of law, 3) whether its action was arbitrary, oppressive or unreasonable and represented its will and not its judgment and, 4) whether the Board might reasonably make the order or determination in question, based on the evidence.

The Board denied the special use permit because the payday loan entity: 1) attracts clientele that are in financial trouble or unable to manage money; 2) may attract robbers and other criminals to the area and, 3) did not comport with the efforts of the Department of City Development to develop the area. The Board was also concerned that there was another payday loan agency in the immediate area. The Court upheld the denial of the special use permit.

Madison, Wisconsin Payday Loan Ordinance

The Payday Loan Store filed an equal protection and due process violation claim against Madison, Wisconsin as a result of its ordinance prohibiting payday lenders from operating between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. The District Court in *The Payday Loan Store of Wisconsin, Inc. d/b/a Madison’s Cash Express v. City of Madison*, 333 F.Supp.2d 800 (W.D.Wis. 2004) upheld the ordinance finding the city was attempting to regulate location and hours of operation and not the financial terms or conditions of the loans and, therefore, was acting within its authority as a local government to regulate the “good order of the city and for the health, safety and welfare of the public.”

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Predatory Lending Ordinance

In June, 2001, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge signed a state law explicitly overriding the Philadelphia Predatory Lending Ordinance. The state law specifically prohibits local governments from regulating sub-prime lending practices in Pennsylvania. The rationale was to guarantee lenders would face a uniform set of regulations throughout the state.

The ordinance regulated mortgage lending practices on loans of less than \$100,000 that otherwise are covered under the federal Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act. The new state law claimed a well-developed sub-prime market was important and provided benefits and placed some restrictions on these loans. The state law provided protections already contained in HOEPA and did not require mandatory pre-loan counseling required by the ordinance when consumers obtained sub-prime loans.

Oakland, California Predatory Lending Ordinance

The California Constitution has a home rule provision: Article XI, Section 7 “[a] county or city may make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinance regulation not in conflict with general law.” Charter cities such as Oakland, California may adopt and enforce ordinances that conflict with general state laws, provided the subject of the regulation is a “municipal affair” rather than one of “statewide concern.” Cal.Const., Art. XI, §5, Oak.City Charter, §106. Pursuant to California law “A conflict exists if the ordinance duplicates or is coextensive with a state law, is contradictory or inimical to the state law, or enters an area either expressly or impliedly fully occupied by general law.

The Court struck down Oakland’s predatory lending ordinance because even though the state Legislature did not expressly preempt the field of mortgage lending, the Court found field preemption by implication because the state law “fully occupied the field” of regulation of predatory practices in home mortgage lending. The Court found local regulation is invalid if it attempts to impose additional requirements in a field which is fully occupied by statute.

Factors California Courts consider as indicia of legislative intent to “fully occupy a field of regulation” are: 1) the subject matter has been so fully and completely covered by general law as to clearly indicate that it has become exclusively a matter of state concern, 2) the subject matter has been partially covered by general law couched in such terms as to indicate clearly that a paramount state concern will not tolerate further or additional local action or, 3) the subject matter has been partially covered by general law, and the subject is of such a nature that the adverse effect of a local ordinance on the transient citizens of the state outweighs the possible benefit to the locality. *American Financial Services Association v. City of Oakland, et al.*, 34 Cal.4th 1239 (2005)

Jacksonville, Florida Payday Loan Ordinance

The City of Jacksonville enacted a payday loan ordinance reducing the interest rate to 36% per annum and adding consumer protections not provided by the Florida Deferred Presentment Act. The ordinance also included distance requirements between payday lenders and area military bases. All sections, except those relating to zoning, were overturned by the Court in a summary final judgment. The Court found the interest rate sections of the ordinance created unlawful price controls which conflicted with a state law that expressly preempted local price control legislation. The Court also found express preemption by applying the Florida mortgage predatory lending law to payday loan transactions. The Court found the mortgage law prohibited enactment or enforcement of local laws regulating all financial entities licensed by the Florida Office of Financial Regulation. The Court also found that the Florida Deferred Presentment Act implicitly preempted the field of payday loan legislation and, if not, there was a direct conflict between the local ordinance and state payday lending law because the local ordinance reduced the rates lenders were allowed to charge by state law.

The Court also found the arbitration provisions were preempted by the Federal Arbitration Act (FAA), rendering arbitration agreements valid and enforceable, finding the FAA's breadth is consistent with Congress's liberal federal policy favoring agreements to arbitrate. Under the FAA, which applies in both state and federal courts, states may not "require a judicial forum for the resolution of claims which the contracting parties agreed to resolve by arbitration."

The Court disregarded the City’s argument that payday lending involves relatively small loans and does not encompass loans that involve interstate commerce, finding that Courts, not legislators, determine when a transaction involves interstate commerce. The Court found a legislative body may not

simply declare that certain categories of transactions do not involve interstate commerce. *Advance America, Cash Advance Centers of Florida, Inc. v. The Consolidated City of Jacksonville, Florida*, In the Circuit Court, Fourth Judicial Circuit, in and for Duval County, Florida, Case No. 16-2005-CA-7025-MA, summary judgment order entered June 1, 2005. After the summary judgment order was entered the City repealed the entire ordinance including the zoning provisions which were upheld by the Court.

St. Ann, Missouri Ordinance Prohibiting Payday Lenders Within the City Limits

Sunshine Enterprises was licensed by the state to operate a business providing unsecured, under-\$500 loans, but was denied a merchant's license by the City of St. Ann pursuant to a city ordinance prohibiting the operation of short-term loan establishments within the city. The ordinance defined a short-term loan establishment as a business engaged in providing short-term loans to the public as a primary or substantial element of its operations and prohibited their operations in all zoning districts of the City of St. Ann. Sunshine challenged the city's ordinance as being a complete prohibition, rather than a regulation, and therefore in conflict with state law. The Court held cities may not enact ordinances that conflict state statutes or regulations. The Court found while ordinances that are regulatory are allowed, those that prohibit activities permitted by state law are in conflict and invalid. Because the state law allowed the operation of lending businesses and the Court determined that Sunshine's primary business was lending, Sunshine was in compliance with state law and its operations could not be prohibited by the city ordinance. The Court held that it was the city's burden to show that the ordinance did not conflict with state law, and the City of St. Ann was unable to do so. *State of Missouri, ex rel. v. Sunshine Enterprises of Missouri, Inc. d/b/a Sunshine Title and Check Advance*, Case Number: SC83502, Appeal from the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, January 8, 2002.

St. Louis, Missouri Title Loan Ordinance

Missouri Title Loans appealed the denial of a permit to operate a title lending business within an area of St. Louis zoned for limited commercial purposes. The ordinance set requirements for businesses to satisfy for operation in this particular commercial zone. The St. Louis Board found that Missouri Title Loans did not satisfy those requirements. The ordinance provided the commercial district's purpose was to establish and preserve the commercial and professional facilities found useful in close proximity to residential areas, so long as the uses were compatible with the residential uses. The types of businesses allowed in the commercial district included general office uses, financial institutions, and other similar uses.

Title Loans challenged the denial of its permit by stating that it was a financial institution as defined in the St. Louis code. The Court looked to the definition of "financial institution" and determined by state law that Title Loans was not a bank, savings and loan association, or similar to one, and therefore did not qualify as a financial institution for the purposes of the ordinance. Title Loans further alleged that it intended to use the property for general office purposes allowing it to qualify for the permit. The Court held "general offices," as used in the code, referred to general business offices where employees do not engage in regular contact with the public, and the operations of Title Loans did not fit this category.

Title Loans further argued that it qualified for a conditional use permit as allowed under a separate section of the code, claiming that it would satisfy the required standards. The code would allow a business to operate under a conditional basis if the business would contribute to the general welfare and convenience of the location, would not reduce or impair property values, and would not impact the adjacent uses or community facilities in a negative way. The Court accepted testimony from numerous sources that Title Loans would not satisfy the standards and would have an adverse impact on property

values and the ability to attract other businesses to the area. Because the evidence supporting the denial of the permit was competent and substantial, the Court upheld the Board of Adjustment's decision and denied the permit. *Missouri Title Loans, Inc. v. City of St. Louis Board of Adjustment*, Case Number: ED77866, Appeal from the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, decided May 1, 2001.

Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio Predatory Lending Ordinances

The Ohio Supreme Court struck down the Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio predatory lending ordinances in *American Financial Services Association, et. al. v. City of Cleveland*, 858 N.E.2d 776 (Ohio 2006). The American Financial Services Association (AFSA) claimed these ordinances were preempted by or in conflict with the Ohio predatory lending law which mirrored the federal Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act in providing consumer protections in high cost or high interest loans. The ordinances lowered the thresholds for loans included in the ordinance effectively applying restrictions and protections to more loans.

The Court was asked to determine: 1) if the state predatory lending law which did not expressly preempt local ordinances constitutes such a wide ranging law so as to preempt the entire field of consumer lending regulation and bar local governments from adopting local ordinances regulating lending practices enforceable as “general laws” and, 2) does the “home rule” provision of the Ohio Constitution permit a municipality to impose on local consumer lending institutions regulatory requirements that are different from or more restrictive than the state predatory lending law as long as the local requirements are not *in conflict with* the state requirements?

Ohio’s home rule law provides “Municipalities shall have authority to exercise all powers of local self-government and to adopt and enforce within their limits such local police, sanitary and other similar regulations, as are not in conflict with general laws.” In their respective briefs, the key issue argued by the industry group and Cleveland was what standard the Court should apply in determining whether a local ordinance is or is not “in conflict” with the provisions of the state statute. The AFSA argued an “implied permission” standard applied claiming when the state enacts a law that sets specific numerical limits or spells out specific procedural requirements for a certain type of conduct or activity, the state law is *presumed to permit* conduct or activity that falls within the prescribed numerical limits and/or does not violate the prescribed procedure. In this case, AFSA claimed imposing the restrictions on more loans improperly included them for restrictive regulations not imposed by state law. They claimed the ordinance was unconstitutional and invalid because the city ordinance clearly “prohibits that which the state law permits.”

The City of Cleveland responded that a more demanding “affirmative permission” standard should be applied. Under this standard, a local ordinance may only be voided for direct conflict with a state law if the local ordinance affirmatively permits something that the state law plainly prohibits, or the local ordinance prohibits something that the state law explicitly permits.

Cleveland argued both the state law and the Cleveland predatory lending ordinance were written in prohibitive (rather than permissive) form – meaning the text of both laws lists predatory terms and conditions that may not be imposed on borrowers. In terms of “home rule” analysis, Cleveland claimed the language of the state law could not be read to “permit” specific actions prohibited by the city ordinance because the state law did not permit anything, it only listed prohibitions.

AFSA also argued that the state express preemption of all regulatory authority over commercial lending activity should be read broadly to cover all lending activity because the state law sets forth a detailed statewide regulatory scheme for oversight of mortgage and home improvement lending, including civil fines, rescission of loan contracts and other remedies that borrowers may pursue in state

courts and that statewide laws provide a more necessarily uniform statewide regulation of the mortgage loan industry.

Cleveland argued because the constitution granted municipal governments power to adopt and enforce police regulations within their own borders, no state law could take away that power. In the absence of a clear and explicit contradiction between the terms of a state law and a local ordinance the Court must uphold the ordinance.

The Ohio Supreme Court answered both questions above in the affirmative and found the state law was a general law as it affected the ordinances at issue, found the ordinances conflicted with the state law and deemed the ordinances unenforceable.

APPENDIX 3 – Resolution and Ordinance Examples

Density – West Valley City, UT

West Valley City Code
Section 7-1-103
Subsection 30

30) “Check Cashing” means cashing a check for consideration or extending a Deferred Deposit Loan and shall include any other similar types of businesses licensed by the State pursuant to the Check Cashing Registration Act. No check cashing or deferred deposit loan business shall be located within 600 feet of any other check cashing business. Distance requirements defined in this section shall be measured in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures or zoning districts, from the entry door of each business. One check cashing or deferred deposit loan business shall be allowed for every 10,000 citizens living in West Valley City. The term Check Cashing shall not include fully automated stand alone services located inside of an existing building, so long as the automated service incorporates no signage in the windows or outside of the building.

Land Use - Jacksonville, FL

ORDINANCE 2005-1012-E

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING CONSUMER PAYDAY LOANS AND LENDING PRACTICES; MAKING FINDINGS; ESTABLISHING A NEW PART 3 (PAYDAY LOAN PRACTICES) OF CHAPTER 200 (SMALL LOAN AND CONSUMER FINANCING AND PAWNBROKERS), ORDINANCE CODE, TO ESTABLISH OBLIGATIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES, LIABILITIES AND CIVIL AND CRIMINAL REMEDIES IN THE PAYDAY CONSUMER LOAN BUSINESS; AMENDING CHAPTER 656 (ZONING CODE), ORDINANCE CODE, SECTION 656.401, (PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA), CREATING A NEW SUBSECTION 656.401(ii) TO PROVIDE DISTANCE REGULATIONS AND TO DEEM LEGALLY NONCONFORMING USES; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, there exist business lending practices, commonly referred to as “payday” lending practices, whereby lending businesses advance money on paychecks of low and financially challenged persons, subject to very high interest rates; and

WHEREAS, payday lending practices in general have proven to be detrimental to numerous individuals including military service members who use these loans as a way of overcoming immediate needs for cash; and

WHEREAS, payday lending practices often have an unreasonable adverse effect upon the elderly, the economically disadvantaged, and other citizens of Jacksonville; and payday lending involves relatively small loans and certain payday lenders have attempted to use forum selection clauses contained in payday loan documents in order to avoid the courts of the State of Florida, and such practices are unconscionable and should be prohibited; and

WHEREAS, the regulation and monitoring of the practices of payday lenders would serve an important public interest; and requiring payday lenders to provide both the Division of Consumer Affairs and the Council with demographic information on the individuals taking out payday loans to ensure better tracking and public education in the future would be in the public interest; now, therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Jacksonville:

Section 1. Legislative Findings

The City Council finds as follows:

- (a) There exist business lending practices involving deferred presentment of checks, commonly referred to as “payday” lending practices, whereby lending businesses advance money on paychecks of low and financially challenged persons, subject to very high interest rates; and
- (b) Payday lending practices in general are recognized and have proven to be detrimental to the elderly, the economically disadvantaged, and to military service members and other citizens who have chosen these loans as a way of overcoming immediate needs for cash; and
- (c) Payday lending practices often have an unreasonable adverse effect upon the elderly, the economically disadvantaged, military service members, and other citizens of Jacksonville; and
- (d) Payday lending involves relatively small loans and does not encompass loans that involve interstate commerce; and certain payday lenders have attempted to use forum selection clauses contained in payday loan documents to avoid the courts of the State of Florida, and such practices are unconscionable and should be prohibited; and
- (e) That the monitoring of the practices of payday lenders would serve an important public interest; and requiring payday lenders to provide both the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Council with demographic information on the individuals taking out payday loans to ensure better tracking and public education in the future would be in the public interest; and
- (f) That companies both subject and not subject to state and federal regulatory policies are engaging in the practice of payday lending without following the Florida Deferred Presentment Act, Chapter 560, Part Four, Fla. Stat. (“FDPA”); that various payday lenders have created certain schemes and methods in order to attempt to disguise these transactions or to cause these transactions to appear to be products other than loans and/or loans made by a national or state bank, chartered in another state in which this type of lending is unregulated, even though the majority of the revenues in this lending method are paid to the payday lender; and
- (g) The Council intends to take action where permissible and require lenders to follow the Florida Deferred Presentment Act and to take action to prevent abusive payday lending practices that harm military and civilian families; and
- (h) Payday lenders shall not use forum selection clauses and/or mandatory, unilateral arbitration clauses in order to avoid the courts of the State of Florida. Such clauses are unconscionable and shall be deemed unenforceable.
- (i) Payday lenders shall not require electronic access to a borrower’s account in a financial institution as a condition of entering into a deferred presentment transaction.

Section 2. Chapter 200 amended to create a new Part 3, Payday loans. Chapter 200 (Small Loan and Consumer Financing and Pawnbrokers), Ordinance Code, is amended to create a new Part 3 (Payday Loan Practices) to read as follows:

CHAPTER 200. SMALL LOAN AND CONSUMER FINANCING AND PAWNBROKERS.

* * *

PART 3. PAYDAY LOAN PRACTICES.

Sec. 200.301. Application.

This Part shall apply throughout Duval County with respect to:

- (a) all transactions in which any person who, for a fee, service charge, administrative charge, or other consideration, accepts a check dated on the date it was written and agrees to hold it for a period of days prior to deposit or presentment, or accepts a check dated subsequent to the date it was written, and agrees to hold the check for deposit until the date written on the check.
- (b) any person who facilitates, enables, or acts as a conduit for another person, who is or may be exempt from licensing, who makes deferred deposit loans.

This Part is supplemental to all other laws or ordinances, and in no way impairs or restricts the authority granted to the Florida Department of Financial Services, or any other regulatory authority with

concurrent jurisdiction over the matters stated in this chapter. This Part shall apply to the above transactions, notwithstanding the fact that any transaction contains one or more other elements, but shall not apply to the transactions of federally-chartered depository banks.

Sec. 200.302 Definitions. In addition to the definitions otherwise provided in this Part and unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context, for purposes of this Part:

(a) Affiliate means a person who directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, a deferred presentment provider.

(b) Business day means the hours during a particular day during which a deferred presentment provider customarily conducts business, not to exceed 15 consecutive hours during that day.

(c) Days means calendar days.

(d) Deferment period means the number of days a deferred presentment provider agrees to defer depositing or presenting a payment instrument.

(e) Deferred presentment provider means a person who engages in a deferred presentment transaction.

(f) Deferred presentment transaction means providing currency or a payment instrument in exchange for a person's check or agreement to provide access to a drawer's account in a financial institution and agreeing to hold that person's check or maintain rights to access a drawer's account for a period of time prior to presentment, deposit, or redemption.

(g) Drawer means any person who writes a personal check and upon whose account the check is drawn or any person who enters into a deferred presentment transaction.

(h) Rollover means the termination or extension of an existing deferred presentment agreement by the payment of any additional fee and the continued holding of the check, or the substitution of a new check drawn by the drawer pursuant to a new deferred presentment agreement.

(i) Fee means the fee authorized for the deferral of the presentation of a check pursuant to this part.

(j) Termination of an existing deferred presentment agreement means that the check that is the basis for an agreement is redeemed by the drawer by payment in full in cash, or is deposited and the deferred presentment provider has evidence that such check has cleared. A verification of sufficient funds in the drawer's account by the deferred presentment provider shall not be sufficient evidence to deem the existing deferred deposit transaction to be terminated.

(k) Extension of an existing deferred presentment agreement means that a deferred presentment transaction is continued by the drawer paying any additional fees and the deferred presentment provider continues to hold the check for another period of time prior to deposit, presentment, or redemption.

(l) Payday lender is a person or company who makes or facilitates a deferred presentment transaction, such that the person or company provides currency or a payment instrument in exchange for a person's check or agreement to provide access to a drawer's account in a financial institution and agrees to hold that person's check for a period of time prior to presentment, deposit, or redemption or facilitates this process.

Sec. 200.303 Prohibitions - Generally.

(a) Contractual provisions – venue. A payday lender shall not include in any loan contract made with a resident of this county, any provision by which the laws of a state other than Florida shall govern the terms and enforcement of the contract, nor shall the loan contract designate a court for the resolution of disputes concerning the contract other than a court of competent jurisdiction in and for the county in which the borrower resides or the loan office is located.

(b) Contractual provisions – dispute resolution. An arbitration clause in a payday loan contract shall not be enforceable if the contract is unconscionable. In determining whether the contract is unconscionable, the court shall consider the circumstances of the transaction as a whole, including but not limited to:

- (i) The relative bargaining power of the parties;
- (ii) Whether arbitration would be prohibitively expensive to the borrower in view of the amounts in controversy;
- (iii) Whether the contract restricts or excludes damages or remedies that would be available to the borrower in court, including the right to participate in a class action;
- (iv) Whether the arbitration would take place outside the county in which the loan office is located or any other place that would be unduly inconvenient or expensive in view of the amounts in controversy; and
- (v) Any other circumstances that might render the contract oppressive.

(c) **Loan Disguises.** A payday lender shall not use loan disguises or agency or partnership agreements between in-state entities and out-of-state banks, whereby the in-state agent holds a predominant economic interest in the revenues generated by payday loans made to Duval County residents to avoid compliance with this Chapter. Any such disguise, agency or partnership agreement by a payday lender shall be deemed a scheme or contrivance by which the agent seeks to circumvent state law and the usury statutes of this state and, therefore, are illegal.

(d) **Threats.** A payday lender shall not threaten to use or use the criminal process in this or any other state to collect on a deferred payment loan or use any civil process to collect the payment of a deferred payment loan not generally available to creditors to collect on loans in default.

(e) A payday lender shall not require electronic access to a drawer's account in a financial institution as a condition of entering into a deferred presentment transaction.

Sec. 200.304 Prohibitions. In addition to the other obligations and duties required under this chapter, the following prohibitions apply to any payday lender:

(a) **Lending rate.** A payday lender shall not charge interest and administrative or service charges or costs (cumulatively, "the rate") that, when added together, are in excess of 36% per annum (defined as a 365 day year) on the amount of cash delivered to the consumer. The rate charged on the outstanding balance after maturity shall not be greater than the rate charged during the loan term. Charges on loans shall be computed and paid only as a percentage of the unpaid principal balance. Principal balance means the balance due and owing exclusive of any interest, service or other loan-related charges.

(b) **Garnishment.** A payday lender is prohibited from garnishment of any military wages or salaries.

(c) **Collections – Combat duty.** A payday lender is prohibited from conducting any collection activity against a military customer or his or her spouse when the military member has been deployed to a combat or combat support posting for the duration of the deployment.

(d) **Contact with Commanding Officer.** A payday lender is prohibited from contacting the commanding officer of a military customer in an effort to collect on a loan to a military member or his or her spouse or dependent;

Sec. 200.305 Limitations.

(a) **Insufficient Fund fees.** If there are insufficient funds to pay a check on the date of presentment, a payday lender may charge a fee, not to exceed the lesser of \$15 or the fee imposed upon the licensee by the financial institution. Only one such fee may be collected with respect to a particular check even if it has been re-deposited and returned more than once. A fee charged pursuant to this subsection is a licensee's exclusive charge for late payment.

(b) **Unearned Interest.** When a loan is repaid before its due date, unearned interest charges must be rebated to the consumer based on a method at least as favorable to the consumer as the actuarial method.

(c) **Special Repayment Agreements.** Payday lenders shall comply with and be bound by the terms of any repayment agreement that it negotiates through military counselors or third-party credit counselors.

(d) **Military Statements and Proclamations.** Payday lenders shall honor any statement or

proclamation by a military base commander that a specific payday lender branch location has been declared off limits to military personnel and their spouses.

Sec. 200.306 Disclosures. The following disclosures shall be made in writing by a payday lender:

- (a) A notice that the lender is prohibited from garnishment of any military wages or salaries;
- (b) A notice that the lender is prohibited from conducting any collection activity against a military customer or his or her spouse when the military member has been deployed to a combat or combat support posting for the duration of the deployment;
- (c) A notice that the lender is prohibited from contacting the commanding officer of a military customer in an effort to collect on a loan to the military member or his or her spouse;
- (d) A notice that the lender agrees to be bound by the terms of any repayment agreement that it negotiates through military counselors or third-party credit counselors;
- (e) A notice that the lender agrees to honor any statement or proclamation by a military base commander that a specific payday lending branch location has been declared off limits to military personnel and their spouses.

Sec. 200.308 Advertising Disclosure Requirements for Lenders Promoting Payday Loan Services.

(a) Definition. For purposes of this section “unit of advertising space” shall mean any real property, space, facility or instrumentality, or any portion thereof, owned or operated by the City of Jacksonville, or which is located or operates on real property owned or operated by the City of Jacksonville, and which is the subject of the same contract, lease, rental agreement, franchise, revocable consent, concession or other similar written agreement with the City of Jacksonville which allows the placement or display of advertisements, but not including any real property, space or facility leased from the City of Jacksonville for a term of thirty years or more during the entire term of the lease or any real property, space or facility leased from or to the industrial development agency.

(b) Requirements. Any lender, bank or other financial institution that provides payday loan or grant services and which promotes its payday loan or grant services, however described or designated, via a unit or units of advertising space, and which, because of the application of other state or federal law, is exempt from the fee limitations of Jacksonville, and charge interest, fees and other charges greater than those authorized in Jacksonville, shall comply with the following disclosure requirements with respect to a unit or units of advertising space:

- (1) Advertisements shall disclose, in clear and prominent letter type, in a print color that contrasts with the background against which it appears, of at least a 20-point type size:
 - i. The maximum annual percentage rates (APR) of the institution’s payday loans, computed in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to the federal Truth-in-Lending Act; and
 - ii. Any membership fees, finance charges, annual fees, transaction fees, lender’s fees or any other possible charges that may be incurred by a consumer in relation to the institution’s payday loans, including any interest, fees and other charges due at the time of any loan renewal;
 - iii. The state in which the lender/financial institution is chartered;
 - iv. The fact that the consumer will be required to supply personal information to receive the institution’s payday loan, including information regarding his or her personal financial history;
 - v. The fact that a fee schedule for all charges related to the institution’s payday loans will be provided to all consumers before execution of a binding agreement;
 - vi. Contact numbers, including the Florida Department of Financial Services Consumer Hotline, and the City of Jacksonville’s Consumer Affairs Division, identifying the local, state and federal agencies, where a consumer/applicant can direct complaints against the lender/financial institution;
 - vii. The name of the lender/financial institution offering the payday loan.

Sec. 200.310. Distance requirements. Consistent with Section 656.401(ii), Ordinance Code, no

payday, check cashing or deferred deposit loan business or their agents or facilitators shall be located within 600 feet of any other check cashing business or within five (5) miles of any active military installation. Distance requirements defined in this section shall be measured in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures or zoning districts, from the entry door of each business. Payday, check cashing or deferred deposit loan businesses lawfully operating within their current zoning district on August 23, 2005 shall be deemed legally nonconforming uses until the business is transferred or sold to another owner, or otherwise loses legally nonconforming status in accordance with Chapter 656.

Sec. 200.311 Enforcement

(a) Provisions Supplemental. The remedies provided herein are cumulative and supplementary and apply to licensees and unlicensed persons to whom this Act applies and who failed to obtain a license.

(b) Rights to relief forfeited. The violation of any provision of this Act, or regulation there under, except as the result of accidental or bona fide error of computation, shall render the applicable loan void, and the lender shall have no right to collect, receive or retain any principal, interest, or other charges whatsoever with respect to the loan.

(c) Civil remedies. Any person or entity found to have violated this ordinance shall be liable to the consumer for actual, consequential, and punitive damages, plus statutory damages of \$500 for each violation, plus costs, and attorneys fees. Each day of violation shall be a separate violation.

A consumer may sue for injunctive and other appropriate equitable relief to stop any person or entity from violating any provisions of this Act.

The consumer may bring a class action suit to enforce this Act.

The remedies provided in this section are not intended to be the exclusive remedies available to a consumer nor must the consumer exhaust any administrative remedies provided under this Act or any other applicable law.

(d) Criminal violations. Any person, including members, officers, and directors of the person or entity who knowingly violates this act is guilty of a Class D offense.

Sec. 200.312. Severability. If any portion of this ordinance is determined to be invalid for any reason by a final non-appealable order of any court of this state or of a federal court of competent jurisdiction, then it shall be severed from this Act. All other provisions of this Act shall remain in full force and effect.

Sec. 200.313. Reporting. Not later than the first day of July, 2006, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, (no later than October 1st, January 1st, April 1st, and July 1st of each year), any person offering, providing, or facilitating a payday loan in Duval County shall submit to the City's Division of Consumer Affairs and the Chief of Legislative Affairs, the residential zip code of each consumer who lives within the city boundaries and has entered into a payday loan during the immediately preceding quarter. The Consumer Affairs Division shall track and evaluate all information and provide education to consumers as needed.

Section 3. Chapter 656 (Zoning Code), Ordinance Code, Section 656.401, (Performance standards and development criteria), is amended to add a new subsection (ii) to read as follows:

CHAPTER 656. ZONING CODE.

* * *

PART 4. SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS.

Sec. 656.401. Performance standards and development criteria. It is the intent of the City of Jacksonville that these supplementary regulation standards and criteria be read in addition to, rather than in lieu of, any other requirement in this Chapter. The following uses, whether permitted or permissible by exception, must meet the criteria listed under each use as a prerequisite for further consideration under this Zoning Code.

* * *

(ii) Payday, check cashing or deferred deposit loan businesses

(1) General requirements.

(a) No payday, check cashing or deferred deposit loan business, as defined in

Chapter 200, Ordinance Code, no payday, check cashing or deferred deposit loan business or their agents or facilitators shall be located within 600 feet of any other check cashing business or within five (5) miles of any active military installation. Distance requirements defined in this section shall be measured in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures or zoning districts, from the entry door of each business. Payday, check cashing or deferred deposit loan businesses lawfully operating within their current zoning district on August 23, 2005 shall be deemed legally nonconforming uses until the business is transferred or sold to another owner, or otherwise loses legally nonconforming status in accordance with Chapter 656.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall become effective upon signature by the Mayor or upon becoming effective without the Mayor's signature.

Form Approved:

Office of General Counsel
Prepared by: Steven E. Rohan

Resolution – Staunton, VA

RESOLUTION
OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF STAUNTON, VIRGINIA
TO REQUEST THAT THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AND
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA
TAKE ACTION TO PREVENT EXPLOITATIVE PAYDAY LENDING PRACTICES
IN THE COMMONWEALTH

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Staunton, Virginia, represents the citizens of the City of Staunton, Virginia;

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Staunton, Virginia, senses from the citizens of the City of Staunton significant concern over what are perceived to be some exploitative payday lending practices in the City of Staunton and elsewhere in the Commonwealth, including practices which may exploit dedicated, brave women and men who are called for deployment as part of the armed forces of our Nation both in the United States and various parts of the world in the cause of freedom and security of our Nation;

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Staunton, Virginia, shares these same significant concerns and wishes to express the collective sentiments of the People of the City of Staunton, Virginia, that the General Assembly and Governor of Virginia, ought to take action to prevent further exploitative payday lending practices; and

WHEREAS, it is vital that the General Assembly and the Governor of Virginia give their earnest attention to these matters at the next regular session of the General Assembly and enact laws that will prevent further exploitative payday lending practices.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Staunton, Virginia, that the General Assembly and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia are requested to take action in connection with the next regular session of the General Assembly of Virginia to enact laws that will prevent further exploitative payday lending practices, including but not limited to:

1. Enactment of an annual interest rate cap of 36% for any consumer loans made in the Commonwealth of Virginia;
2. Prohibition of the use of a personal check or other method by a creditor to gain access to a consumer's bank account or method to gain title to a consumer's motor vehicle as collateral for a payday loan; and
3. Enactment of supplementary and complementary provisions which mirror the provisions of what is commonly referred to as the Talent-Nelson Amendment (Senate Amendment 4331), entitled "Terms of Consumer Credit Extended To Service Member's Dependent" and referenced on page S6352 of the June 22, 2006 Congressional Record–Senate, a copy of which is annexed to and incorporated by reference in this Resolution.

Adopted this 13th day of September 2007

Lacy B. King, Jr., Mayor

Attest: Deborah A. Lane, Clerk of Council