




at 7,—in other words, the *Taylor* court “never considered whether the original creditor had [officially] waived interest.” *Id.* at 6. Second, Davis argues that URS’s interest statement did not contain the qualifying terms “if applicable,” which terms were found in the interest statement analyzed in *Taylor*, and *which terms inform consumers that interest may only accrue “if the debtor’s original debt agreement provided for such interest.”* *Id.* at 7. Both arguments are without merit. Although, in light of the case law discussed later in this entry, Davis’ waiver argument has *some* traction, under the facts of this case, there is currently no way around *Taylor*’s holding. Additionally, the “if applicable” language is not necessary where, as here, *there is no dispute as to whether Capital One was entitled to seek interest from Davis.*

Dkt. No. 21 at 4, n. 2 (emphasis added). When read in context, it is clear that the Court’s reference to “whether Capital One was entitled to seek interest from Davis” refers to “the debtor’s original debt agreement” and Capital One’s ability to seek interest on Davis’ unpaid account in the first place—not Capital One’s ability to seek interest after it closed Davis’ account. Again, Davis does not dispute that Capital One was entitled to seek interest on Davis’ unpaid account before it allegedly closed her account. Thus, the Court was not mistaken regarding the facts or the arguments at issue in this case.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Court is still unconvinced that *Taylor v. Cavalry Inv., LLC*, 365 F.3d 572 (7th Cir. 2004) does not control the present case. Thus, the Plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration is **DENIED**.

SO ORDERED: 1/07/15



Hon. William T. Lawrence, Judge  
United States District Court  
Southern District of Indiana

Copies to all counsel of record via electronic communication.