GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2025

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SENATE BILL DRS35033-MU-5

Short Title:	GSC Attorneys' Fees in Debt Instruments.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senator Galey (Primary Sponsor).	
Referred to:		
	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED	
AN ACT TO	CLARIFY HOW A CREDITOR MAY ENFORCE AN OBLIGA	ATION TO PAY
	EYS' FEES IN A DEBT INSTRUMENT AND TO AMEND	
	OR THESE FEES.	
The General A	Assembly of North Carolina enacts:	
	CCTION 1. G.S. 6-21.2 reads as rewritten:	
"§ 6-21.2. At	torneys' fees in notes, etc., in addition to interest.<u>debt</u> instrum	ients.
	ns to pay attorneys' fees upon any note, conditional sale contract of	
	ss, in addition to the legal rate of interest or finance charges specif	
be valid and	enforceable, and collectible as part of such debt, if such note,	contract or other
	debtedness be collected by or through an attorney at law after ma	
the following	provisions:	
(1)	If such note, conditional sale contract or other evidence	of indebtedness
	provides for attorneys' fees in some specific percentage of	the "outstanding
	balance" as herein defined, such provision and obligation si	hall be valid and
	enforceable up to but not in excess of fifteen percent	(15%) of said
	"outstanding balance" owing on said note, contract or of	her evidence of
	indebtedness.	
(2)	If such note, conditional sale contract or other evidence	of indebtedness
	provides for the payment of reasonable attorneys' fees by the	e debtor, without
	specifying any specific percentage, such provision shall be co	
	fifteen percent (15%) of the "outstanding balance" owin	g on said note,
	contract or other evidence of indebtedness.	
(3)		
	loan of money to the debtor, the "outstanding balance"	
	principal and interest owing at the time suit is instituted to enf	•
	agreement securing payment of the debt and/or to collect sai	
(4)	· ·	
	evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest	
	specific goods, the "outstanding balance" shall mean the "tin	ne price balance"
	owing as of the time suit is instituted by the secured party to	entorce the said
(-)	security agreement and/or to collect said debt.	
(5)		ing an unsecured
	debt, and/or the holder of a note and chattel mortgage of	
	agreement and/or the holder of a conditional sale contract of	
	security agreement which evidences both a monetary obligati	on and a security



interest in or a lease of specific goods, or his attorney at law, shall, after maturity of the obligation by default or otherwise, notify the maker, debtor, account debtor, endorser or party sought to be held on said obligation that the provisions relative to payment of attorneys' fees in addition to the "outstanding balance" shall be enforced and that such maker, debtor, account debtor, endorser or party sought to be held on said obligation has five days from the mailing of such notice to pay the "outstanding balance" without the attorneys' fees. If such party shall pay the "outstanding balance" in full before the expiration of such time, then the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees shall be void, and no court shall enforce such provisions.

- (6) If the attorneys' fees are for services rendered to an assignee or a debt buyer, as defined in G.S. 58-70-15, all of the following materials setting forth a party's obligation to pay attorneys' fees shall be provided to the court before a court may enforce those provisions:
 - a. A copy of the contract or other writing evidencing the original debt, which must contain a signature of the defendant. If a claim is based on credit card debt and no such signed writing evidencing the original debt ever existed, then copies of documents generated when the credit card was actually used must be attached.
 - b. A copy of the assignment or other writing establishing that the plaintiff is the owner of the debt. If the debt has been assigned more than once, then each assignment or other writing evidencing transfer of ownership must be attached to establish an unbroken chain of ownership. Each assignment or other writing evidencing transfer of ownership must contain the original account number of the debt purchased and must clearly show the debtor's name associated with that account number.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, if debtor has defaulted or violated the terms of the security agreement and has refused, on demand, to surrender possession of the collateral to the secured party as authorized by G.S. 25-9-609, with the result that said secured party is required to institute an ancillary claim and delivery proceeding to secure possession of said collateral; no such written notice shall be required before enforcement of the provisions relative to payment of attorneys' fees in addition to the outstanding balance.

- (a) Definitions. The following definitions apply in this section:
 - (1) <u>Creditor. A person seeking to collect an amount owed pursuant to a debt instrument, including an assignee or debt buyer as defined in G.S. 58-70-15(b)(4).</u>
 - (2) Debt instrument. A note, conditional sale contract, lease agreement, credit agreement, or other evidence of indebtedness. The term does not include a residential rental agreement governed by Article 5 of Chapter 42 of the General Statutes.
 - (3) Debtor. A person from which a creditor is seeking to collect an amount owed pursuant to a debt instrument, including a guarantor or accommodation party.
 - (4) Person. An individual, a firm, a partnership, an association, a corporation, a limited liability company, or any other organization or group acting as a unit.
- (b) Scope. This section applies to debt instruments governed by the law of this State.
- (c) Attorneys' Fees. An obligation in a debt instrument to pay attorneys' fees is valid and enforceable if a creditor uses an attorney to collect an amount owed pursuant to the debt instrument after a debtor's default and complies with the requirements of this section. If the debt instrument specifies an amount or percentage, a court shall award that amount or percentage. The

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 award, however, shall not exceed a maximum rate of fifteen percent (15%) of the principal and interest owed at the time the lawsuit commenced or, in the case of a conditional sale contract, fifteen percent (15%) of the time price balance owed at the time the lawsuit commenced. If the debt instrument does not specify an amount or percentage, a court shall award attorneys' fees as follows:

- (1) Unless subdivision (2) of this subsection applies, the court shall award the maximum rate.
- (2) If the amount in controversy computed in accordance with G.S. 7A-243 is greater than or equal to the amount described in G.S. 7A-45.4(a)(9)c., the court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees, not to exceed the maximum rate.
- (d) Notice. After the debtor has defaulted, the creditor shall give notice to the debtor if the creditor intends to collect attorneys' fees under this section. The creditor shall include in the notice the total amount owed under the debt instrument at that time, excluding attorneys' fees. If the debtor pays this amount within 14 days after the creditor has given the notice, the obligation to pay attorneys' fees becomes unenforceable. This subsection does not apply, however, to a debtor that has defaulted on a secured indebtedness and has refused to surrender possession of the collateral to the creditor under G.S. 25-9-609.
- (e) Assignees and Debt Buyers. If the creditor is an assignee or debt buyer as defined in G.S. 58-70-15(b)(4), the creditor shall provide the materials described in G.S. 58-70-150 to the court."

SECTION 2. G.S. 45-21.31 reads as rewritten:

"§ 45-21.31. Disposition of proceeds of sale; payment of surplus to clerk.

- (a) The proceeds of any sale shall be applied by the person making the <u>sale</u>, <u>sale</u> in the following order, to the payment of order:
 - (1) Costs and expenses of the sale, including the trustee's commission, if any, and a reasonable auctioneer's fee if such this expense has been incurred, and reasonable counsel fees for an attorney serving as a trustee if allowed pursuant to subsection (a1) of this section; section.
 - (2) Taxes due and unpaid on the property sold, as provided by G.S. 105-385, unless the notice of sale provided that the property be sold subject to taxes thereon on it and the property was so sold;sold.
 - (3) Special assessments, or any installments thereof, against the property sold, which sold that are due and unpaid, as provided by G.S. 105-385, unless the notice of sale provided that the property be sold subject to special assessments thereon on it and the property was so sold; sold.
 - (4) The obligation secured by the mortgage, deed of <u>trust trust</u>, or conditional sale contract.
- (a1) The clerk of the superior court of the county where the sale was had conducted may exercise discretion to allow reasonable counsel fees to an attorney serving as a trustee (in addition to the compensation allowed to the attorney as a trustee) where if the attorney, on behalf of the trustee, renders professional services as an attorney that are different from the services normally performed by a trustee and of a type which that would reasonably justify the retention of legal counsel by a trustee who is not licensed to practice law. Counsel fees are presumed reasonable if in compliance with G.S. 6-21.2(1) and (2). they do not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the obligation. Nothing in this section, however, shall preclude precludes the clerk of superior court from deeming a higher fee reasonable.
- (b) Any surplus remaining after the application of the proceeds of the sale as set out in subsection (a) of this section shall be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto, to it if the person who that made the sale knows who is entitled thereto. that person's identity and location. Otherwise, in the following cases, the surplus shall be paid to the clerk of the superior court of the county where the sale was had conducted:

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16 17 In all cases when the owner of the property sold is dead and there is no qualified and acting personal representative of his estate, and the owner's

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- (2) In all cases when he the person that made the sale is unable to locate the persons person entitled thereto, andto it.
- (3) In all cases when the mortgagee, trustee or vendor person that made the sale is, for any cause, in doubt as to who is entitled to such the surplus money, and money.
- In all cases when adverse claims thereto to it are asserted. (4)
- Such payment Payment to the clerk pursuant to subsection (b) of this section (c) discharges the mortgagee, trustee or vendor person that made the sale from liability to the extent of the amount so paid.
- The clerk shall receive such money from the mortgagee, trustee or vendor and shall (d) execute a receipt therefor.for money received under this section.
 - Repealed by Session Laws 2024-33, s. 23, effective July 8, 2024."
- **SECTION 3.** This act becomes effective October 1, 2025, and applies to debt instruments executed on or after that date.

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