GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2009

H HOUSE BILL 1059*

Short Title:	Protections from Abusive Debt Buyers. (Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Blue, Harrison (Primary Sponsors); Bell, Faison, E. Floyd, Glazier, Insko, Lucas, Luebke, Mackey, Parmon, Starnes, Weiss, and Womble.
Referred to:	Financial Institutions, if favorable, Judiciary II.

April 6, 2009

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ENACT CONSUMER PROTECTIONS AGAINST ABUSIVE DEBT BUYERS. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: **SECTION 1.** G.S. 58-70-15(b) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) "Collection agency" includes: includes any of the following:
 - (1) Any person that procures a listing of delinquent debtors from any creditor and that sells the listing or otherwise receives any fee or benefit from collections made on the listing; and listing.
 - (2) Any person that attempts to or does transfer or sell to any person not holding the permit prescribed by this Article any system or series of letters or forms for use in the collection of delinquent accounts or claims which by direct assertion or by implication indicate that the claim or account is being asserted or collected by any person, firm, corporation, or association other than the creditor or owner of the claim or demand; and demand.
 - (3) An in-house collection agency, whereby a person, firm, corporation, or association sets up a collection service for his or its own business and the agency has a name other than that of the business.
 - (4) A 'debt buyer.' As used in this subdivision the term 'debt buyer' means a person or entity that purchases delinquent or charged-off consumer loans, receivables, or other consumer debt, whether it collects the debt itself or hires a third party for collection or an attorney-at-law for litigation in order to collect such debt."

SECTION 2. G.S. 58-70-115 reads as rewritten:

"§ 58-70-115. Unconscionable means.

No collection agency shall collect or attempt to collect any debt by use of any unconscionable means. Such means include, but are not limited to, This prohibition applies to both collection agencies and third parties acting on behalf of collection agencies. For purposes of this section, a third party's use of an unconscionable mean may be attributed to the collection agency on behalf of whom the third party acts. As used in this section, the term 'unconscionable means' includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Seeking or obtaining any written statement or acknowledgment in any form containing an affirmation of any debt by a consumer who has been declared bankrupt, an acknowledgment of any debt barred by the statute of limitations, or a waiver of any legal rights of the debtor without disclosing the nature and consequences of such affirmation or waiver and the fact that the consumer is not legally obligated to make such affirmation or waiver;



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- Collecting or attempting to collect from the consumer all or any part of the (2) collection agency's fee or charge for services rendered, collecting or attempting to collect any interest or other charge, fee or expense incidental to the principal debt unless legally entitled to such fee or charge;
- Communicating with a consumer whenever the collection agency has been (3) notified by the consumer's attorney that he represents said consumer.
- Collecting, or attempting to collect, from a consumer a debt that is barred by <u>(4)</u> a statute of limitations or is otherwise unrecoverable as a matter of law.
- Failing to comply with Part 5 of this Article." (5)

SECTION 3. G.S. 58-70-130 reads as rewritten:

"§ 58-70-130. Civil liability.

- Any collection agency which violates Part 3 of this Article with respect to any debtor shall be liable to that debtor in an amount equal to the sum of any actual damages sustained by the debtor as a result of the violation.
- Any collection agency which violates Part 3 of this Article with respect to any debtor shall, in addition to actual damages sustained by the debtor as a result of the violation, also be liable to the debtor only in an individual action, and its additional liability therein to that debtor shall be debtor for a penalty in such amount as the court may allow, which shall not be less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00)three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each violation nor greater than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) six thousand dollars (\$6,000) for each violation.
- The specific and general provisions of Part 3 of this Article shall constitute unfair or deceptive acts or practices proscribed herein or by G.S. 75-1.1 in the area of commerce regulated thereby. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 75-15.2 and 75-16, civilCivil penalties in excess of two thousand dollars (\$2,000)six thousand dollars (\$6,000) for each violation shall not be imposed, nor shall damages be trebled for any violation under Part 3 of this Article.imposed.
- (d) The remedies provided by this section shall be cumulative, and in addition to remedies otherwise available. Provided, that any Any punitive damages assessed against a collection agency shall not be reduced by the amount of the civil penalty assessed against such agency pursuant to subsection (b).
- The clear proceeds of civil penalties imposed under this section in suits instituted by the Attorney General shall be remitted to the Civil Penalty and Forfeiture Fund in accordance with G.S. 115C-457.2."

SECTION 4. G.S. 6-21.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 6-21.2. Attorneys' fees in notes, etc., in addition to interest.

Obligations to pay attorneys' fees upon any note, conditional sale contract or other evidence of indebtedness, in addition to the legal rate of interest or finance charges specified therein, shall be valid and enforceable, and collectible as part of such debt, if such note, contract or other evidence of indebtedness be collected by or through an attorney at law after maturity, subject to the following provisions:

- If such note, conditional sale contract or other evidence of indebtedness (1) provides for attorneys' fees in some specific percentage of the "outstanding balance" as herein defined, such provision and obligation shall be valid and enforceable up to but not in excess of fifteen percent (15%) of said "outstanding balance" owing on said note, contract or other 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 debtor, without specifying any specific percentage, such provision shall be construed to mean fifteen percent (15%) of the "outstanding balance" owing on said note, contract or other evidence of indebtedness.

- (3) As to notes and other writing(s) evidencing an indebtedness arising out of a loan of money to the debtor, the "outstanding balance" shall mean the principal and interest owing at the time suit is instituted to enforce any security agreement securing payment of the debt and/or to collect said debt.
- (4) As to conditional sale contracts and other such security agreements which evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in or a lease of specific goods, the "outstanding balance" shall mean the "time price balance" owing as of the time suit is instituted by the secured party to enforce the said security agreement and/or to collect said debt.
- (5) The holder of an unsecured note or other writing(s) evidencing an unsecured debt, and/or the holder of a note and chattel mortgage or other security agreement and/or the holder of a conditional sale contract or any other such security agreement which evidences both a monetary obligation 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, a copy of the note, conditional sale contract, or other evidence of indebtedness, setting forth a party's obligation to pay attorneys' fees and containing a signature of the party, together with documents evidencing that the assignee or debt buyer owns the obligation to collect such fees, must be provided to the court before a court may enforce those provisions.

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."

SECTION 5. Article 70 of Chapter 58 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Part to read:

"Part 5. Special Requirements in Actions Filed by Collection Agency Plaintiffs.

"§ 58-70-145. Complaint of a collection agency plaintiff must contain certain allegations.

In any cause of action that arises out of the conduct of a business for which a plaintiff must secure a permit pursuant to this Article, the complaint shall allege as part of the cause of action that the plaintiff is duly licensed under this Article and shall contain the name and number, if any, of the license and the governmental agency that issued it.

"§ 58-70-150. Complaint of a debt buyer plaintiff must be accompanied by certain materials.

In addition to the requirements of G.S. 58-70-145, in any cause of action initiated by a debt buyer, as that term is defined in G.S. 58-70-15, all of the following materials shall be attached to the complaint:

General Assembly of North Carolina A copy of the contract or other writing evidencing the original debt, which 1 (1) 2 must contain a signature of the defendant. If a claim is based on credit card 3 debt and no such signed writing evidencing the original debt ever existed, 4 then copies of documents generated when the credit card was actually used 5 must be attached. 6 A copy of the assignment or other writing establishing that the plaintiff is the <u>(2)</u> 7 owner of the debt. If the debt has been assigned more than once, then each 8 assignment or other writing evidencing transfer of ownership must be 9 attached to establish an unbroken chain of ownership. Each assignment or 10 other writing evidencing transfer of ownership must contain the original 11 account number of the debt purchased and must clearly show the debtor's 12 name associated with that account number. 13 "§ 58-70-155. Prerequisites to entering a default or summary judgment against a debtor 14 under this Part. Prior to entry of a default judgment or summary judgment against a debtor in a 15 (a) complaint initiated by a debt buyer, the plaintiff shall file evidence with the court to establish 16 17 the amount and nature of the debt. 18 The only evidence sufficient to establish the amount and nature of the debt shall be 19 properly authenticated business records that satisfy the requirements of Rule 803(b) of the 20 North Carolina Rules of Evidence. The authenticated business records shall include at least all 21 of the following items: 22 (1) The original account number. 23 (2) The original creditor. 24 (3) The amount of the original debt. 25 An itemization of charges and fees claimed to be owed. (4) The original charge-off balance, or, if the balance has not been charged off, 26 <u>(5)</u> 27 an explanation of how the balance was calculated.

An itemization of post charge-off additions, where applicable.

The amount of interest claimed and the basis for the interest charged."

The date of last payment.

SECTION 6. This act becomes effective October 1, 2009.

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