

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2013

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HOUSE BILL 331  
Committee Substitute Favorable 4/30/13

Short Title: HOAs/Uniform Lien Procedure.

(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

March 19, 2013

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO STABILIZE TITLES AND TO PROVIDE A UNIFORM PROCEDURE TO  
3 ENFORCE CLAIMS OF LIEN SECURING SUMS DUE CONDOMINIUM AND  
4 PLANNED COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS.

5 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

6 SECTION 1. G.S. 47C-3-116 is repealed.

7 SECTION 2. Article 3 of Chapter 47C of the General Statutes is amended by  
8 adding a new section to read as follows:

9 "**§ 47C-3-116.1. Lien for sums due the association; enforcement.**

10 (a) Any assessment attributable to a unit which remains unpaid for a period of 30 days  
11 or longer shall constitute a lien on that unit when a claim of lien is filed of record in the office  
12 of the clerk of superior court of the county in which the unit is located in the manner provided  
13 in this section. Once filed, a claim of lien secures all sums due the association through the date  
14 filed and any sums due to the association thereafter. Unless the declaration provides otherwise,  
15 fees, charges, late charges, and other charges imposed pursuant to G.S. 47C-3-102, 47C-3-107,  
16 47C-3-107.1, and 47C-3-115 are subject to the claim of lien under this section as well as any  
17 other sums due and payable to the association under the declaration, the provisions of this  
18 Chapter, or as the result of an arbitration, mediation, or judicial decision.

19 (b) The association must make reasonable and diligent efforts to ensure that its records  
20 contain the unit owner's current mailing address. No fewer than 15 days prior to filing the lien,  
21 the association shall mail a statement of the assessment amount due by first-class mail to the  
22 physical address of the unit and the unit owner's address of record with the association and, if  
23 different, to the address for the unit owner shown on the county tax records for the unit. If the  
24 unit owner is a corporation or limited liability company, the statement shall also be sent by  
25 first-class mail to the mailing address of the registered agent for the corporation or limited  
26 liability company. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter, the association is  
27 not required to mail a statement to an address known to be a vacant unit or to a unit for which  
28 there is no United States postal address.

29 (c) A claim of lien shall set forth the name and address of the association, the name of  
30 the record owner of the unit at the time the claim of lien is filed, a description of the unit, and  
31 the amount of the lien claimed. A claim of lien may also appoint a trustee to conduct a  
32 foreclosure as provided in subsection (f) of this section. The first page of the claim of lien shall  
33 contain the following statement in print that is in boldface, capital letters, and no smaller than  
34 the largest print used elsewhere in the document:

35 **"THIS DOCUMENT CONSTITUTES A LIEN AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY, AND IF**  
36 **THE LIEN IS NOT PAID, THE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION MAY PROCEED**



1 **WITH FORECLOSURE AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY IN LIKE MANNER AS A**  
2 **MORTGAGE UNDER NORTH CAROLINA LAW."**

3 The person signing the claim of lien on behalf of the association shall attach to and file with the  
4 claim of lien a certificate of service attesting to the attempt of service on the record owner,  
5 which service shall be attempted in accordance with G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j) for service of a copy  
6 of a summons and a complaint. If the actual service is not achieved, the person signing the  
7 claim of lien on behalf of the association shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this  
8 subsection if service has been attempted pursuant to both of the following: (i) G.S. 1A-1, Rule  
9 4(j)(1)c., d., or e.; and (ii) by mailing a copy of the lien by regular, first-class mail, postage  
10 prepaid to the physical address of the unit and the unit owner's address of record with the  
11 association, and, if different, to the address for the unit owner shown on the county tax records  
12 and the county real property records for the unit. In the event that the owner of record is not a  
13 natural person, and actual service is not achieved, the person signing the claim of lien on behalf  
14 of the association shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this subsection if service has  
15 been attempted once pursuant to the applicable provisions of G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j)(3) through  
16 G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j)(9). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter, the  
17 association is not required to mail a claim of lien to an address which is known to be a vacant  
18 unit or to a unit for which there is no United States postal address. A lien for unpaid  
19 assessments is extinguished unless proceedings to enforce the lien are instituted within three  
20 years after the filing of the claim of lien in the office of the clerk of superior court.

21 (d) A claim of lien filed under this section is prior to all liens and encumbrances on a  
22 unit except (i) liens and encumbrances, specifically including, but not limited to, a mortgage or  
23 deed of trust on the unit, recorded before the filing of the claim of lien in the office of the clerk  
24 of superior court; and (ii) liens for real estate taxes and other governmental assessments and  
25 charges against the unit. This subsection does not affect the priority of mechanics' or  
26 materialmen's liens.

27 (e) The association shall be entitled to recover the reasonable attorneys' fees and costs it  
28 incurs in connection with the collection of any sums due. A unit owner may not be required to  
29 pay attorneys' fees and court costs until the unit owner is notified in writing of the association's  
30 intent to seek payment of attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses. The notice must be sent by  
31 first-class mail to the physical address of the unit and the unit owner's address of record with  
32 the association and, if different, to the address for the unit owner shown on the county tax  
33 records for the unit. The association must make reasonable and diligent efforts to ensure that its  
34 records contain the unit owner's current mailing address. Notwithstanding anything to the  
35 contrary in this Chapter, there shall be no requirement that notice under this subsection be  
36 mailed to an address which is known to be a vacant unit or a unit for which there is no United  
37 States postal address. The notice shall set out the outstanding balance due as of the date of the  
38 notice and state that the unit owner has 15 days from the mailing of the notice by first-class  
39 mail to pay the outstanding balance without the attorneys' fees and court costs. If the unit owner  
40 pays the outstanding balance within this period, then the unit owner shall have no obligation to  
41 pay attorneys' fees, costs, or expenses. The notice shall also inform the unit owner of the  
42 opportunity to contact a representative of the association to discuss a payment schedule for the  
43 outstanding balance as provided in subsection (i) of this section and shall provide the name and  
44 telephone number of the representative.

45 (f) Except as provided in subsection (h) of this section, the association, acting through  
46 the executive board, may foreclose a claim of lien in like manner as a mortgage or deed of trust  
47 on real estate under power of sale, as provided in Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the General  
48 Statutes, if the assessment remains unpaid for 90 days or more. The association shall not  
49 foreclose the claim of lien unless the executive board votes to commence the proceeding  
50 against the specific unit. The following provisions and procedures shall be applicable to and  
51 complied with in every nonjudicial power of sale foreclosure of a claim of lien, and these

1 provisions and procedures shall control to the extent they are inconsistent or in conflict with the  
2 provisions of Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the General Statutes:

- 3       (1) The association shall be deemed to have a power of sale for purposes of  
4 enforcement of its claim of lien.
- 5       (2) The terms "mortgagee" and "holder" as used in Article 2A of Chapter 45 of  
6 the General Statutes shall mean the association, except as provided  
7 otherwise in this Chapter.
- 8       (3) The term "security instrument" as used in Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the  
9 General Statutes shall mean the claim of lien.
- 10       (4) The term "trustee" as used in Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the General  
11 Statutes shall mean the person or entity appointed by the association under  
12 subdivision (6) of this subsection.
- 13       (5) After the association has filed a claim of lien and prior to the  
14 commencement of a nonjudicial foreclosure, the association shall give to the  
15 unit owner notice of the association's intention to commence a nonjudicial  
16 foreclosure to enforce its claim of lien. The notice shall contain the  
17 information required in G.S. 45-21.16(c)(5a).
- 18       (6) The association shall appoint a trustee to conduct the nonjudicial foreclosure  
19 proceeding and sale. The appointment of the trustee shall be included in the  
20 claim of lien or in a separate instrument filed with the office of the clerk of  
21 court in the county in which the unit is located as an exhibit to the notice of  
22 hearing. The association, at its option, may from time to time remove a  
23 trustee previously appointed and appoint a successor trustee by filing a  
24 Substitution of Trustee with the clerk of court in the foreclosure proceeding.  
25 Counsel for the association may be appointed by the association to serve as  
26 the trustee and may serve in that capacity as long as the unit owner does not  
27 contest the obligation to pay the amount of any sums due the association, or  
28 the validity, enforcement, or foreclosure of the claim of lien as provided in  
29 subdivision (12) of this subsection. Any trustee appointed pursuant to this  
30 subsection shall have the same fiduciary duties and obligations as a trustee in  
31 the foreclosure of a deed of trust.
- 32       (7) If a valid debt, default, and notice to those entitled to receive notice under  
33 G.S. 45-21.16(b) are found to exist, then the clerk of court shall authorize  
34 the sale of the property described in the claim of lien by the trustee.
- 35       (8) If, prior to the expiration of the upset bid period provided in G.S. 45-21.27,  
36 the unit owner satisfies the debt secured by the claim of lien and pays all  
37 expenses and costs incurred in filing and enforcing the association  
38 assessment lien, including, but not limited to, advertising costs, attorneys'  
39 fees, and the trustee's commission, then the trustee shall dismiss the  
40 foreclosure action and the association shall cancel the claim of lien of record  
41 in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 45-36.3. The unit owner shall have  
42 all rights granted under Article 4 of Chapter 45 of the General Statutes to  
43 ensure the association's satisfaction of the claim of lien.
- 44       (9) Any person, other than the trustee, may bid at the foreclosure sale. Unless  
45 prohibited in the declaration or bylaws, the association may bid on the unit at  
46 a foreclosure sale directly or through an agent. If the association or its agent  
47 is the high bidder at the sale, the trustee shall allow the association to pay the  
48 costs and expenses of the sale and apply a credit against the sums due by the  
49 unit owner to the association in lieu of paying the bid price in full.

1           (10) Upon the expiration of the upset bid period provided in G.S. 45-21.27, the  
2 trustee shall have full power and authority to execute a deed for the unit to  
3 the high bidder.

4           (11) The trustee shall be entitled to a commission for services rendered which  
5 shall include fees, costs, and expenses reasonably incurred by the trustee in  
6 connection with the foreclosure whether or not a sale is held. Except as  
7 provided in subdivision (12) of this subsection, the trustee's commission  
8 shall be paid without regard to any limitations on compensation otherwise  
9 provided by law, including, without limitation, the provisions of  
10 G.S. 45-21.15.

11          (12) If the unit owner does not contest the obligation to pay or the amount of any  
12 sums due the association or the validity, enforcement, or foreclosure of the  
13 claim of lien at any time after the expiration of the 15-day period following  
14 notice as required in subsection (b) of this section, then attorneys' fees and  
15 the trustee's commission collectively charged to the unit owner shall not  
16 exceed one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200), not including costs or  
17 expenses incurred. The obligation to pay and the amount of any sums due  
18 the association and the validity, enforcement, or foreclosure of the claim of  
19 lien remain uncontested as long as the unit owner does not dispute, contest,  
20 or raise any objection, defense, offset, or counterclaim as to the amount or  
21 validity of any portion of the sums claimed due by the association or the  
22 validity, enforcement, or foreclosure of the claim of lien. Any judgment,  
23 decree, or order in any action brought under this section shall include costs  
24 and reasonable attorneys' fees for the prevailing party.

25          (13) Unit owners shall be deemed to have the rights and remedies available to  
26 mortgagors under G.S. 45-21.34.

27          (g) The provisions of subsection (f) of this section do not prohibit or prevent an  
28 association from pursuing judicial foreclosure of a claim of lien, from taking other actions to  
29 recover the sums due the association, or from accepting a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Any  
30 judgment, decree, or order in any judicial foreclosure or civil action relating to the  
31 collection of assessments shall include an award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees for  
32 the prevailing party, which shall not be subject to the limitation provided in subdivision (f)(12)  
33 of this section.

34          (h) A claim of lien securing a debt consisting solely of fines imposed by the association,  
35 interest on unpaid fines, or attorneys' fees incurred by the association solely associated with  
36 fines imposed by the association may only be enforced by judicial foreclosure, as provided in  
37 Article 29A of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes. In addition, an association shall not levy,  
38 charge, or attempt to collect a service, collection, consulting, or administration fee from any  
39 unit owner unless the fee is expressly allowed in the declaration, and any claim of lien securing  
40 a debt consisting solely of these fees may only be enforced by judicial foreclosure, as provided  
41 in Article 29A of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes.

42          (i) The association, acting through its executive board and in the board's sole  
43 discretion, may agree to allow payment of an outstanding balance in installments. Neither the  
44 association nor the unit owner is obligated to offer or accept any proposed installment schedule.  
45 Reasonable administrative fees and costs for accepting and processing installments may be  
46 added to the outstanding balance and included in an installment payment schedule. Reasonable  
47 attorneys' fees may be added to the outstanding balance and included in an installment schedule  
48 after the unit owner has been given notice, as required in subsection (e) of this section.  
49 Attorneys' fees incurred in connection with any request that the association agrees to accept  
50 payment of all or any part of sums due in installments shall not be included or considered in the  
51 calculation of fees chargeable under subdivision (f)(12) of this section.

(j) Where the holder of a first mortgage or first deed of trust of record or other purchaser of a unit obtains title to the unit as a result of foreclosure of a first mortgage or first deed of trust, the purchaser and its heirs, successors, and assigns shall not be liable for the assessments against the unit which became due prior to the acquisition of title to the unit by the purchaser. The unpaid assessments shall be deemed to be common expenses collectible from all the unit owners, including the purchaser, its heirs, successors, and assigns. For purposes of this subsection, the term "acquisition of title" means and refers to the recording of a deed conveying title or the time at which the rights of the parties are fixed following the foreclosure of a mortgage or deed of trust, whichever occurs first."

**SECTION 3.** Article 3 of Chapter 47C of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

**"§ 47C-3-116.2. Validation of certain nonjudicial foreclosure proceedings and sales.**

All nonjudicial foreclosure proceedings commenced by an association before July 1, 2013, and all sales and transfers of real property as part of those proceedings pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter, Chapter 47A of the General Statutes, or provisions contained in the declaration of the condominium, are declared to be valid unless an action to set aside the foreclosure is commenced on or before July 1, 2013, or within one year after the date of the sale, whichever occurs last."

**SECTION 4.** G.S. 47F-3-116 is repealed.

**SECTION 5.** Article 3 of Chapter 47F of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

**"§ 47F-3-116.1. Lien for sums due the association; enforcement.**

(a) Any assessment attributable to a lot which remains unpaid for a period of 30 days or longer shall constitute a lien on that lot when a claim of lien is filed of record in the office of the clerk of superior court of the county in which the lot is located in the manner provided in this section. Once filed, a claim of lien secures all sums due the association through the date filed and any sums due to the association thereafter. Unless the declaration provides otherwise, fees, charges, late charges, and other charges imposed pursuant to G.S. 47F-3-102, 47F-3-107, 47F-3-107.1, and 47F-3-115, as well as any other sums due and payable to the association under the declaration, the provisions of this Chapter, or as the result of an arbitration, mediation, or judicial decision.

(b) The association must make reasonable and diligent efforts to ensure that its records contain the lot owner's current mailing address. No fewer than 15 days prior to filing the lien, the association shall mail a statement of the assessment amount due by first-class mail to the physical address of the lot and the lot owner's address of record with the association and, if different, to the address for the lot owner shown on the county tax records for the lot. If the lot owner is a corporation or limited liability company, the statement shall also be sent by first-class mail to the mailing address of the registered agent for the corporation or limited liability company. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter, the association is not required to mail a statement to an address known to be a vacant lot on which no dwelling has been constructed or to a lot for which there is no United States postal address.

(c) A claim of lien shall set forth the name and address of the association, the name of the record owner of the lot at the time the claim of lien is filed, a description of the lot, and the amount of the lien claimed. A claim of lien may also appoint a trustee to conduct a foreclosure, as provided in subsection (f) of this section. The first page of the claim of lien shall contain the following statement in print that is in boldface, capital letters, and no smaller than the largest print used elsewhere in the document:

**"THIS DOCUMENT CONSTITUTES A LIEN AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY, AND IF THE LIEN IS NOT PAID, THE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION MAY PROCEED WITH FORECLOSURE AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY IN LIKE MANNER AS A MORTGAGE UNDER NORTH CAROLINA LAW."**

1 The person signing the claim of lien on behalf of the association shall attach to and file with the  
2 claim of lien a certificate of service attesting to the attempt of service on the record owner,  
3 which service shall be attempted in accordance with G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j) for service of a copy  
4 of a summons and a complaint. If the actual service is not achieved, the person signing the  
5 claim of lien on behalf of the association shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this  
6 subsection if service has been attempted pursuant to both of the following: (i) G.S. 1A-1, Rule  
7 4(j)(1)c., d., or e.; and (ii) by mailing a copy of the lien by regular, first-class mail, postage  
8 prepaid to the physical address of the lot and the lot owner's address of record with the  
9 association, and, if different, to the address for the lot owner shown on the county tax records  
10 and the county real property records for the lot. In the event that the owner of record is not a  
11 natural person, and actual service is not achieved, the person signing the claim of lien on behalf  
12 of the association shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this subsection if service has  
13 been attempted once pursuant to the applicable provisions of G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j)(3) through  
14 G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j)(9). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Chapter, the  
15 association is not required to mail a claim of lien to an address which is known to be a vacant  
16 lot on which no dwelling has been constructed or to a lot for which there is no United States  
17 postal address. A lien for unpaid assessments is extinguished unless proceedings to enforce the  
18 lien are instituted within three years after the filing of the claim of lien in the office of the clerk  
19 of superior court.

20 (d) A claim of lien filed under this section is prior to all liens and encumbrances on a lot  
21 except (i) liens and encumbrances, specifically including, but not limited to, a mortgage or deed  
22 of trust on the lot, recorded before the filing of the claim of lien in the office of the clerk of  
23 superior court; and (ii) liens for real estate taxes and other governmental assessments and  
24 charges against the lot. This subsection does not affect the priority of mechanics' or  
25 materialmen's liens.

26 (e) The association shall be entitled to recover the reasonable attorneys' fees and costs it  
27 incurs in connection with the collection of any sums due. A lot owner may not be required to  
28 pay attorneys' fees and court costs until the lot owner is notified in writing of the association's  
29 intent to seek payment of attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses. The notice must be sent by  
30 first-class mail to the physical address of the lot and the lot owner's address of record with the  
31 association and, if different, to the address for the lot owner shown on the county tax records  
32 for the lot. The association must make reasonable and diligent efforts to ensure that its records  
33 contain the lot owner's current mailing address. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this  
34 Chapter, there shall be no requirement that notice under this subsection be mailed to an address  
35 which is known to be a vacant lot on which no dwelling has been constructed or a lot for which  
36 there is no United States postal address. The notice shall set out the outstanding balance due as  
37 of the date of the notice and state that the lot owner has 15 days from the mailing of the notice  
38 by first-class mail to pay the outstanding balance without the attorneys' fees and court costs. If  
39 the lot owner pays the outstanding balance within this period, then the lot owner shall have no  
40 obligation to pay attorneys' fees, costs, or expenses. The notice shall also inform the lot owner  
41 of the opportunity to contact a representative of the association to discuss a payment schedule  
42 for the outstanding balance, as provided in subsection (i) of this section, and shall provide the  
43 name and telephone number of the representative.

44 (f) Except as provided in subsection (h) of this section, the association, acting through  
45 the executive board, may foreclose a claim of lien in like manner as a mortgage or deed of trust  
46 on real estate under power of sale, as provided in Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the General  
47 Statutes, if the assessment remains unpaid for 90 days or more. The association shall not  
48 foreclose the claim of lien unless the executive board votes to commence the proceeding  
49 against the specific lot.

50 (g) The following provisions and procedures shall be applicable to and complied with  
51 in every nonjudicial power of sale foreclosure of a claim of lien, and these provisions and

1 procedures shall control to the extent they are inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of  
2 Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the General Statutes:

- 3 (1) The association shall be deemed to have a power of sale for purposes of  
4 enforcement of its claim of lien.
- 5 (2) The terms "mortgagee" and "holder" as used in Article 2A of Chapter 45 of  
6 the General Statutes shall mean the association, except as provided  
7 otherwise in this Chapter.
- 8 (3) The term "security instrument" as used in Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the  
9 General Statutes shall mean the claim of lien.
- 10 (4) The term "trustee" as used in Article 2A of Chapter 45 of the General  
11 Statutes shall mean the person or entity appointed by the association under  
12 subdivision (6) of this subsection.
- 13 (5) After the association has filed a claim of lien and prior to the  
14 commencement of a nonjudicial foreclosure, the association shall give to the  
15 lot owner notice of the association's intention to commence a nonjudicial  
16 foreclosure to enforce its claim of lien. The notice shall contain the  
17 information required in G.S. 45-21.16(c)(5a).
- 18 (6) The association shall appoint a trustee to conduct the nonjudicial foreclosure  
19 proceeding and sale. The appointment of the trustee shall be included in the  
20 claim of lien or in a separate instrument filed with the clerk of court in the  
21 county in which the planned community is located as an exhibit to the notice  
22 of hearing. The association, at its option, may from time to time remove a  
23 trustee previously appointed and appoint a successor trustee by filing a  
24 Substitution of Trustee with the clerk of court in the foreclosure proceeding.  
25 Counsel for the association may be appointed by the association to serve as  
26 the trustee and may serve in that capacity as long as the lot owner does not  
27 contest the obligation to pay or the amount of any sums due the association,  
28 or the validity, enforcement, or foreclosure of the claim of lien, as provided  
29 in subdivision (12) of this subsection. Any trustee appointed pursuant to this  
30 subsection shall have the same fiduciary duties and obligations as a trustee in  
31 the foreclosure of a deed of trust.
- 32 (7) If a valid debt, default, and notice to those entitled to receive notice under  
33 G.S. 45-21.16(b) are found to exist, then the clerk of court shall authorize  
34 the sale of the property described in the claim of lien by the trustee.
- 35 (8) If, prior to the expiration of the upset bid period provided in G.S. 45-21.27,  
36 the lot owner satisfies the debt secured by the claim of lien and pays all  
37 expenses and costs incurred in filing and enforcing the association  
38 assessment lien, including, but not limited to, advertising costs, attorneys'  
39 fees, and the trustee's commission, then the trustee shall dismiss the  
40 foreclosure action and the association shall cancel the claim of lien of record  
41 in accordance with the provisions of G.S. 45-36.3. The lot owner shall have  
42 all rights granted under Article 4 of Chapter 45 of the General Statutes to  
43 ensure the association's satisfaction of the claim of lien.
- 44 (9) Any person, other than the trustee, may bid at the foreclosure sale. Unless  
45 prohibited in the declaration or bylaws, the association may bid on the lot at  
46 a foreclosure sale directly or through an agent. If the association or its agent  
47 is the high bidder at the sale, the trustee shall allow the association to pay the  
48 costs and expenses of the sale and apply a credit against the sums due by the  
49 lot owner to the association in lieu of paying the bid price in full.

1           (10) Upon the expiration of the upset bid period provided in G.S. 45-21.27, the  
2 trustee shall have full power and authority to execute a deed for the lot to the  
3 high bidder.

4           (11) The trustee shall be entitled to a commission for services rendered which  
5 shall include fees, costs, and expenses reasonably incurred by the trustee in  
6 connection with the foreclosure, whether or not a sale is held. Except as  
7 provided in subdivision (12) of this subsection, the trustee's commission  
8 shall be paid without regard to any limitations on compensation otherwise  
9 provided by law, including, without limitation, the provisions of  
10 G.S. 45-21.15.

11          (12) If the lot owner does not contest the obligation to pay the amount of any  
12 sums due the association or the validity, enforcement, or foreclosure of the  
13 claim of lien at any time after the expiration of the 15-day period following  
14 notice as required in subsection (b) of this section, then attorneys' fees and  
15 the trustee's commission collectively charged to the lot owner shall not  
16 exceed one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200), not including costs or  
17 expenses incurred. The obligation to pay and the amount of any sums due  
18 the association and the validity, enforcement, or foreclosure of the claim of  
19 lien remain uncontested as long as the lot owner does not dispute, contest, or  
20 raise any objection, defense, offset, or counterclaim as to the amount or  
21 validity of any portion of the sums claimed due by the association or the  
22 validity, enforcement, or foreclosure of the claim of lien. Any judgment,  
23 decree, or order in any action brought under this section shall include costs  
24 and reasonable attorneys' fees for the prevailing party.

25          (13) Lot owners shall be deemed to have the rights and remedies available to  
26 mortgagors under G.S. 45-21.34.

27          (g) The provisions of subsection (f) of this section do not prohibit or prevent an  
28 association from pursuing judicial foreclosure of a claim of lien, from taking other actions to  
29 recover the sums due the association, or from accepting a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Any  
30 judgment, decree, or order in any judicial foreclosure or civil action relating to the collection of  
31 assessments shall include an award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees for the prevailing  
32 party, which shall not be subject to the limitation provided in subdivision (f)(12) of this section.

33          (h) A claim of lien securing a debt consisting solely of fines imposed by the association,  
34 interest on unpaid fines, or attorneys' fees incurred by the association solely associated with  
35 fines imposed by the association may only be enforced by judicial foreclosure, as provided in  
36 Article 29A of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes. In addition, an association shall not levy,  
37 charge, or attempt to collect a service, collection, consulting, or administration fee from any lot  
38 owner unless the fee is expressly allowed in the declaration, and any claim of lien securing a  
39 debt consisting solely of these fees may only be enforced by judicial foreclosure, as provided in  
40 Article 29A of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes.

41          (i) The association, acting through its executive board and in the board's sole  
42 discretion, may agree to allow payment of an outstanding balance in installments. Neither the  
43 association nor the lot owner is obligated to offer or accept any proposed installment schedule.  
44 Reasonable administrative fees and costs for accepting and processing installments may be  
45 added to the outstanding balance and included in an installment payment schedule. Reasonable  
46 attorneys' fees may be added to the outstanding balance and included in an installment schedule  
47 after the lot owner has been given notice, as required in subsection (e) of this section.  
48 Attorneys' fees incurred in connection with any request that the association agrees to accept  
49 payment of all or any part of sums due in installments shall not be included or considered in the  
50 calculation of fees chargeable under subdivision (f)(12) of this section.

1       (j) Where the holder of a first mortgage or first deed of trust of record or other  
2 purchaser of a lot obtains title to the lot as a result of foreclosure of a first mortgage or first  
3 deed of trust, the purchaser and its heirs, successors, and assigns shall not be liable for the  
4 assessments against the lot which became due prior to the acquisition of title to the lot by the  
5 purchaser. The unpaid assessments shall be deemed to be common expenses collectible from all  
6 the lot owners, including the purchaser, its heirs, successors, and assigns. For purposes of this  
7 subsection, the term "acquisition of title" means and refers to the recording of a deed conveying  
8 title or the time at which the rights of the parties are fixed following the foreclosure of a  
9 mortgage or deed of trust, whichever occurs first."

10           **SECTION 6.** Article 3 of Chapter 47F of the General Statutes is amended by  
11 adding a new section to read as follows:

12 **"§ 47F-3-116.2. Validation of certain nonjudicial foreclosure proceedings and sales.**

13       All nonjudicial foreclosure proceedings commenced by an association before July 1, 2013,  
14 and all sales and transfers of real property as part of those proceedings pursuant to the  
15 provisions of this Chapter or provisions contained in the declaration of the planned community,  
16 are declared to be valid, unless an action to set aside the foreclosure is commenced on or before  
17 July 1, 2013, or within one year after the date of the sale, whichever occurs last."

18           **SECTION 7.** This act becomes effective July 1, 2013. Nothing in Section 3 or 6 of  
19 this act shall be construed as being applicable to or affecting any pending litigation.