## 3rd Sub. (Cherry)

Representative Michael T. Morley proposes the following substitute bill:

# CONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS 

2007 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Michael T. Morley
Senate Sponsor: Scott K. Jenkins

## LONG TITLE

## General Description:

This bill addresses construction related lien provisions.

## Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- clarifies the time limits for filing a lien notice;
- addresses information and forms required to be provided to the owner of a residence that is the subject of an action to enforce a lien;
- addresses the effect of a notice of commencement on earlier work;
- exempts wage laborers from filing a preliminary notice with the State Construction


## Registry;

- addresses rights under Title 38, Chapter 11, Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Act; and
- makes technical changes.


## Monies Appropriated in this Bill:

None

## Other Special Clauses:

None

## Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:
38-1-7, as last amended by Chapters 205 and 297, Laws of Utah 2006
38-1-11, as last amended by Chapter 297, Laws of Utah 2006
38-1-25, as last amended by Chapter 257, Laws of Utah 2001
38-1-31, as last amended by Chapter 297, Laws of Utah 2006
38-1-32, as last amended by Chapter 297, Laws of Utah 2006
38-1-33, as last amended by Chapter 297, Laws of Utah 2006
38-11-204, as last amended by Chapter 64, Laws of Utah 2005

## Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section 38-1-7 is amended to read:
38-1-7. Notice of claim -- Contents -- Recording -- Service on owner of property.
(1) (a) (i) Except as modified in Section 38-1-27, a person claiming benefits under this chapter shall file for record with the county recorder of the county in which the property, or some part of the property, is situated, a written notice to hold and claim a lien within [90]:
(A) $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow[\underline{\mathbf{1 8 0}}] \mathbf{1 5 0} \leftrightarrows \hat{\mathbf{S}}$ days after the [date of] day on which occurs final completion of the original contract [under whieh the elaimant elaims a lien under this chapter.] if no notice of completion is filed under Section 38-1-33; or
(B) 90 days after the day on which a notice of completion is filed under Section

## 38-1-33.

(ii) For purposes of this Subsection (1), final completion of the original contract, and for purposes of Section 38-1-33, final completion of the project, means:
(A) if as a result of work performed under the original contract a permanent certificate of occupancy is required for the work, the date of issuance of a permanent certificate of occupancy by the local government entity having jurisdiction over the construction project;
(B) if no certificate of occupancy is required by the local government entity having jurisdiction over the construction project, but as a result of the work performed under the original contract an inspection is required as per state-adopted building codes for the work, the date of the final inspection for the work by the local government entity having jurisdiction over the construction project; or
(C) if with regard to work performed under the original contract no certificate of
occupancy and no final inspection are required as per state-adopted building codes by the local government entity having jurisdiction over the construction project, the date on which there remains no substantial work to be completed to finish the work on the original contract.
$\hat{S} \rightarrow$ [fiii) For purposes of this determining finat completion, the term" "substantial work"

## does not inelude:

## (A) repair work; or

(B) warranty work.] $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{S}}$
(b) Notwithstanding Section 38-1-2, where a subcontractor performs substantial work after the applicable dates established by Subsections (1)(a)(ii)(A) and (B), that subcontractor's subcontract shall be considered an original contract for the sole purpose of determining:
(i) the subcontractor's time frame to file a notice of intent to hold and claim a lien under this Subsection (1); and
(ii) the original contractor's time frame to file a notice of intent to hold and claim a lien under this Subsection (1) for that subcontractor's work.
(c) For purposes of this $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow$ [section] chapter $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{S}}$, the term "substantial work" does not include:
(i) repair work; or
(ii) warranty work.
(d) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a)(ii), final completion of the original contract does not occur if work remains to be completed for which the owner is holding payment to ensure completion of that work.
(2) (a) The notice required by Subsection (1) shall contain a statement setting forth:
(i) the name of the reputed owner if known or, if not known, the name of the record owner;
(ii) the name of the person:
(A) by whom the lien claimant was employed; or
(B) to whom the lien claimant furnished the equipment or material;
(iii) the time when:
(A) the first and last labor or service was performed; or
(B) the first and last equipment or material was furnished;
(iv) a description of the property, sufficient for identification;
(v) the name, current address, and current phone number of the lien claimant;
(vi) the amount of the lien claim;
(vii) the signature of the lien claimant or the lien claimant's authorized agent;
(viii) an acknowledgment or certificate as required under Title 57, Chapter 3,

Recording of Documents; and
(ix) if the lien is on an owner-occupied residence, as defined in Section 38-11-102, a statement describing what steps an owner, as defined in Section 38-11-102, may take to require a lien claimant to remove the lien in accordance with Section 38-11-107.
(b) Substantial compliance with the requirements of this chapter is sufficient to hold and claim a lien.
(3) (a) Within 30 days after filing the notice of lien, the lien claimant shall deliver or mail by certified mail a copy of the notice of lien to:
(i) the reputed owner of the real property; or
(ii) the record owner of the real property.
(b) If the record owner's current address is not readily available to the lien claimant, the copy of the claim may be mailed to the last-known address of the record owner, using the names and addresses appearing on the last completed real property assessment rolls of the county where the affected property is located.
(c) Failure to deliver or mail the notice of lien to the reputed owner or record owner precludes the lien claimant from an award of costs and attorneys' fees against the reputed owner or record owner in an action to enforce the lien.
(4) The Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing shall make rules governing the form of the statement required under Subsection (2)(a)(ix).

Section 2. Section 38-1-11 is amended to read:
38-1-11. Enforcement -- Time for -- Lis pendens -- Action for debt not affected -Instructions and form affidavit and motion.
(1) As used in this section:
(a) "Owner" is as defined in Section 38-11-102.
(b) "Residence" is as defined in Section 38-11-102.
$[(1)]$ (2) A lien claimant shall file an action to enforce the lien filed under this chapter within 180 days from the day on which the lien claimant filed a notice of claim under Section 38-1-7.
$[(2)]$ (3) (a) Within the time period provided for filing in Subsection $[(1)] \underline{(2)}$ the lien claimant shall file for record with the county recorder of each county in which the lien is recorded a notice of the pendency of the action, in the manner provided in actions affecting the title or right to possession of real property, or the lien shall be void, except as to persons who have been made parties to the action and persons having actual knowledge of the commencement of the action.
(b) The burden of proof [shall be] is upon the lien claimant and those claiming under the lien claimant to show actual knowledge under Subsection (3)(a).
[(3)] (4) (a) A lien filed under this chapter is automatically and immediately void if an action to enforce the lien is not filed within the time required by this section [38-1-14].
(b) Notwithstanding Section 78-12-40, a court has no subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate a lien that becomes void under Subsection [(3)] (4)(a).
[(4)] (5) This section may not be interpreted to impair or affect the right of any person to whom a debt may be due for any work done or materials furnished to maintain a personal action to recover the [same] debt.
$[(5)]$ (6) (a) If a lien claimant files an action to enforce a lien filed under this chapter involving a residence[, as definedinSection 38-11-102], the lien claimant shall include with the service of the complaint on the owner of the residence:
(i) instructions to the owner of the residence relating to the owner's rights under Title 38, Chapter 11, Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Act; and
(ii) a form [affidavit] to enable the owner of the residence to specify the grounds upon which the owner may exercise available rights under Title 38, Chapter 11, Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Act.
(b) The instructions and form [affidavit] required by Subsection [(5)] (6)(a) shall meet the requirements established by rule by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing in accordance with Title 63, Chapter 46a, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.
(c) If a lien claimant fails to provide to the owner of the residence the instructions and form [affidavit] required by Subsection [(5)] (6)(a), the lien claimant shall be barred from maintaining or enforcing the lien upon the residence.
(d) Judicial determination of the rights and liabilities of the owner of the residence under this chapter and Title 38, [Chapters 1and 14] Chapter 11, Residence Lien Restriction
and Lien Recovery Fund Act, and Title 14, Chapter 2, Private Contracts, shall be stayed until after the owner [has beert] is given a reasonable period of time to establish compliance with Subsections 38-11-204(4)(a) and (4)(b) through an informal proceeding, as set forth in Title 63, Chapter 46b, Administrative Procedures Act, commenced within 30 days of the owner being served summons in the foreclosure action, at the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing and obtain a certificate of compliance or denial of certificate of compliance, as defined in Section 38-11-102.
(e) An owner applying for a certificate of compliance under Subsection [(5)] (6)(d) shall send by certified mail to all lien claimants:
(i) a copy of the application for a certificate of compliance; and
(ii) all materials filed in connection with the application.
(f) The Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing shall notify all lien claimants listed in an owner's application for a certificate of compliance under Subsection [(5)] (6)(d) of the issuance or denial of a certificate of compliance.
[(6)] (7) The written notice requirement applies to liens filed on or after July 1, 2004.
Section 3. Section 38-1-25 is amended to read:

## 38-1-25. Abuse of lien right -- Penalty.

(1) Any person entitled to record or file a lien under Section 38-1-3 is guilty of a class B misdemeanor who intentionally causes a claim of lien against any property[, whieheontains] containing a greater demand than the sum due to be recorded or filed:
(a) with the intent to cloud the title;
(b) to exact from the owner or person liable by means of the excessive claim of lien more than is due; or
(c) to procure any unjustified advantage or benefit.
(2) In addition to any criminal penalties under Subsection (1), a person who violates Subsection (1) is liable to the owner of the property or an original contractor or subcontractor who is affected by the lien for the greater of:
(a) twice the amount by which the [wrongfut] abusive lien exceeds the amount actually due; or
(b) the actual damages incurred by the owner of the property.

Section 4. Section 38-1-31 is amended to read:

38-1-31. Building permit -- Construction -- Notice registry -- Notice of commencement of work.
(1) (a) (i) (A) For a construction project where a building permit is issued to an original contractor or owner-builder, within 15 days after the issuance of the building permit $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow[;]$ :
(I) $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{S}}$ the local government entity issuing that building permit shall input the building permit application and transmit the building permit information to the database electronically by way of the Internet or computer modem or by any other means [and sueh] $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \boldsymbol{\rightarrow}$; and
(II) the original contractor or owner-builder may file a notice of commencement based on the building permit issued by the local government entity $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{S}}$.
(B) The information [shall form] submitted under Subsection (1)(a)(i)(A) forms the basis of a notice of commencement.
(ii) The person to whom a building permit, filed under Subsection (1)(a)(i), is issued is responsible for the accuracy of the information in the building permit.
(iii) For the purposes of classifying a record under Title 63, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, building permit information transmitted from a local governmental entity to the database shall be classified in the database by the division notwithstanding the local governmental entity's classification of the building permit information.
(b) $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow$ [For aconstruction project where a buitding permit is not issued, within] Within $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{S}}$ 15 days after commencement of physical construction work at the project site, the original contractor or owner-builder may file a notice of commencement with the database $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow[$ -

- (c) If a building permit is issued more than 15 days after commencement of physicat construction work at the project site, a notice of commencement based on that buidding permit is effective only as to a person who did not provide labor, service, equipment, or materiat before the filing of the notice of commencement] $\hat{S} \rightarrow$ [if:
(i) a butitding permit is not issued; or
(ii) a buridfing permit is issued but a notice of commeneement under Subsection (1)(a) is not obtained] whether or not a building permit is issued or a notice of commencement is filed under Subsection (1)(a) $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{S}}$.
[(e)] (d) An owner of construction or an original contractor may file a notice of commencement with the designated agent within the time prescribed by Subsections (1)(a) and (b).
[(d)] (e) (i) If duplicate notices of commencement are filed, they shall be combined into
one notice for each project and any notices filed relate back to the date of the earliest-filed notice of commencement for the project.
(ii) A duplicate notice of commencement that is untimely filed relates back under Subsection (1)[(d)] (e)(i) if the earlier filed notice of commencement is timely filed.
(iii) [Өn Jantary 1, 2007 and thereafter, duplieate] Duplicate notices of commencement shall be automatically linked by the designated agent.
[(e)] (f) The designated agent shall assign each construction project a unique project number that:
(i) identifies each construction project; and
(ii) can be associated with all notices of commencement, preliminary notices, and notices of completion.
$[(f)](\mathrm{g})$ A notice of commencement is effective only as to any labor, service, equipment, and material furnished to the construction project that is furnished subsequent to the filing of the notice of commencement.
(2) (a) [The content of a] A notice of commencement shall include the following:
(i) the name and address of the owner of the project;
(ii) the name and address of the:
(A) original contractor; and
(B) surety providing any payment bond for the project, or if none exists, a statement that a payment bond was not required for the work being performed; and
(iii) (A) the project address if the project can be reasonably identified by an address; or
(B) the name and general description of the location of the project if the project cannot be reasonably identified by an address.
(b) A notice of commencement may include:
(i) a general description of the project; or
(ii) the lot or parcel number, and any subdivision, development, or other project name, of the real property upon which the project is to be constructed if the project is subject to mechanics' liens.
(c) [The content of $\mathbf{a}]$ A notice of commencement need not include all of the items listed in Subsection (2)(a) if:
(i) a building permit is issued for the project; and
(ii) all items listed in Subsection (2)(a) that are available on the building permit are included in the notice of commencement.
(3) If a notice of commencement for a construction project is not filed within the time set forth in Subsections [38-1-31](1)(a) and (b), the following do not apply:
(a) Section 38-1-32; and
(b) Section 38-1-33.
(4) (a) Unless a person indicates to the division or designated agent that the person does not wish to receive a notice under this section, electronic notice of the filing of a notice of commencement or alternate notice as prescribed in Subsection (1), shall be provided to:
(i) all persons who have filed notices of commencement for the project; and
(ii) all interested persons who have requested [steh notiee for] notices concerning the project.
(b) (i) A person to whom notice is required under Subsection (4)(a) is responsible for:
(A) providing an e-mail address, mailing address, or telefax number to which a notice required by Subsection (4)(a) is to be sent; and
(B) the accuracy of any e-mail address, mailing address, or telefax number to which notice is to be sent.
(ii) The designated agent fulfills the notice requirement of Subsection (4)(a) when it sends the notice to the e-mail address, mailing address, or telefax number provided to the designated agent whether or not the notice is actually received.
(5) (a) The burden is upon any person seeking to enforce a notice of commencement to verify the accuracy of information in the notice of commencement and prove that the notice of commencement is filed timely and meets all of the requirements in this section.
(b) A substantial inaccuracy in a notice of commencement renders the notice of commencement unenforceable.
(c) A person filing a notice of commencement by alternate filing is responsible for verifying and changing any incorrect information in the notice of commencement before the expiration of the time period during which the notice is required to be filed.
(6) At the time a building permit is obtained, each original contractor shall conspicuously post at the project site a copy of the building permit obtained for the project.

Section 5. Section 38-1-32 is amended to read:

## 38-1-32. Preliminary notice by subcontractor.

(1) (a) (i) Except for a person who has a contract with an owner or an owner-builder or a laborer compensated with wages, a subcontractor shall file a preliminary notice with the database within the later of:
(A) 20 days after commencement of its own work or the commencement of furnishing labor, service, equipment, and material to a construction project; or
(B) 20 days after the filing of a notice of commencement.
(ii) A preliminary notice filed within the period described in Subsection (1)(a)(i) is effective as to all labor, service, equipment, and material furnished to the construction project, including labor, service, equipment, and material provided to more than one contractor or subcontractor.
(iii) (A) If more than one notice of commencement is filed for a project, a person may attach a preliminary notice to any of the notices of commencement filed for the project.
(B) A preliminary notice attached to an untimely notice of commencement is valid if there is also a valid and timely notice of commencement for the project to which the preliminary notice may attach.
(b) If a person files a preliminary notice after the period prescribed by Subsection (1)(a), the preliminary notice becomes effective five days after the day on which the preliminary notice is filed.
(c) [Failure] Except as provided in Subsection (1)(e), failure to file a preliminary notice within the period required by Subsection (1)(a) precludes a person from maintaining any claim for compensation earned for performance of labor or service or supply of materials or equipment furnished to the construction project before the expiration of five days after the late filing of a preliminary notice, except as against the person with whom the person contracted.
(d) (i) (A) If a person who is required to file a preliminary notice under this chapter fails to file the preliminary notice, that person may not hold a valid lien under this chapter.
(B) A county recorder need not verify that a valid preliminary notice is filed when a person files a notice to hold and claim a lien under Section [38-1-17] 38-1-7.
(ii) The content of a preliminary notice shall include:
(A) the building permit number for the project, or the number assigned to the project by the designated agent;
(B) the name, address, and telephone number of the person furnishing the labor, service, equipment, or material;
(C) the name and address of the person who contracted with the claimant for the furnishing of the labor, service, equipment, or material;
(D) the name of the record or reputed owner of the project;
(E) the name of the original contractor under which the claimant is performing or will perform its work; and
(F) the address of the project or a description of the location of the project.
(iii) Upon request by person identified in Subsection (1)(a)(i), an original contractor shall provide the person with the building permit number for the project, or the number assigned to the project by the designated agent.
(e) If a person provides labor, service, equipment, or material before the filing of a notice of commencement and the notice of commencement is filed more than 15 days after the day on which the person providing labor service, equipment, or material begins work on the project, the person providing labor, service, equipment, or material need not file a preliminary notice to maintain the person's right to hold a lien under this chapter or any other right, including a right referenced under Subsection (1)(c).
(2) (a) (i) Unless a person indicates to the division or designated agent that the person does not wish to receive a notice under this section, electronic notification of the filing of a preliminary notice or alternate notice as prescribed in Subsection (1), shall be provided to:
(A) the person filing the preliminary notice;
(B) each person that filed a notice of commencement for the project; and
(C) all interested persons who have requested [such notiee for] notices concerning the project.
(ii) A person to whom notice is required under Subsection (2)(a)(i) is responsible for:
(A) providing an e-mail address, mailing address, or telefax number to which a notice required by Subsection (2)(a) is to be sent; and
(B) the accuracy of any e-mail address, mailing address, or telefax number to which notice is to be sent.
(iii) The designated agent fulfills the notice requirement of Subsection (2)(a)(i) when it sends the notice to the e-mail address, mailing address, or telefax number provided to the designated agent whether or not the notice is actually received.
(b) The burden is upon the person filing the preliminary notice to prove that the person has substantially complied with the requirements of this section.
(c) Subject to Subsection (1)(d), a person required by this section to give preliminary
notice is only required to give one notice for each project.
(d) If the labor, service, equipment, or material is furnished pursuant to contracts under more than one original contract, the notice requirements must be met with respect to the labor, service, equipment, or material furnished under each original contract.
(3) (a) If a construction project owner, original contractor, subcontractor, or other interested person believes that a preliminary notice has been filed erroneously, that owner, original contractor, subcontractor, or other interested person can request from the person who filed the preliminary notice evidence establishing the validity of the preliminary notice.
(b) Within ten days after the request described in Subsection (3)(a), the person or entity that filed the preliminary notice shall provide the requesting person or entity proof that the preliminary notice is valid.
(c) If the person or entity that filed the preliminary notice does not provide proof of the validity of the preliminary notice, that person or entity shall immediately cancel the preliminary notice from the database in any manner prescribed by the division pursuant to rule.
(4) A person filing a preliminary notice by alternate filing is responsible for verifying and changing any incorrect information in the preliminary notice before the expiration of the time period during which the notice is required to be filed.
(5) Until June 1, 2008, nothing in this section affects a person's rights under Title 38 ,

## Chapter 11, Residence Lien Restriction and Lien Recovery Fund Act.

Section 6. Section 38-1-33 is amended to read:
38-1-33. Notice of completion.
(1) (a) $[$ (i)] Upon final completion of a construction project:
[ $(\mathrm{A})]$ (i) an owner of a construction project or an original contractor may file a notice of completion with the database; and
[(B)] (ii) a lender that has provided financing for the construction project, a surety that has provided bonding for the construction project, or a title company issuing a title insurance policy on the construction project, may file a notice of completion.
[(ii) Final completion, for purposes of this Subsection (1), shall mean:]
[(A) if as a result of work performed under the original contract a permanent certifieate of oee upaney is required for sueh work, the date of issuance of a permanent eertifieate of oecupaney by the loeal government entity having juristietion over the eonstruetion project,]
[(B) if no certifieate of oceupaney is required by the loeal government entity having juristietion over the construetion project, but as a result of the work performed under the original contract an inspection is required for such work, the date of the final inspeetion for steh work by the loeal government entity having jurisdietion over the construction project; or]
[(C) if with regard to the work performed under the original contract no certifieate of oecupaney and no final inspection are required by the loeal government entity having jurisdietion over the eonstruetion project, the date on whieh there remains no substantial work to be completed to finish sueh work on the original contract.]
(b) Notwithstanding Section 38-1-2, [where] if a subcontractor performs substantial work after the applicable dates established by Subsections (1)(a)(i) and (ii), that subcontractor's subcontract [shall be] is considered an original contract for the sole purpose of determining:
(i) the subcontractor's time frame to file a notice to hold and claim a lien under Subsection 38-1-7(1); and
(ii) the original contractor's time frame to file a notice to hold and claim a lien under Subsection 38-1-7(1) for that subcontractor's work.
[(e) For purposes of this seetion, the term "substantial work" does not inelude:]
[(i) repair work, or]
[(ii) warranty work.]
[(d)] (c) A notice of completion shall include:
(i) the building permit number for the project, or the number assigned to the project by the designated agent;
(ii) the name, address, and telephone number of the person filing the notice of completion;
(iii) the name of the original contractor for the project;
(iv) the address of the project or a description of the location of the project;
(v) the date on which final completion is alleged to have occurred; and
(vi) the method used to determine final completion.
[(e)] (d) [Notwithstanding Subseetion (1)(a)(ii)] For purposes of this section, final completion of the original contract does not occur if work remains to be completed for which the owner is holding payment to ensure completion of the work.
[ff] (e) (i) Unless a person indicates to the division or designated agent that the person
does not wish to receive a notice under this section, electronic notification of the filing of a notice of completion or alternate notice as prescribed in Subsection (1)(a), shall be provided to:
(A) each person that filed a notice of commencement for the project;
(B) each person that filed preliminary notice for the project; and
(C) all interested persons who have requested [notice for] notices concerning the project.
(ii) A person to whom notice is required under this Subsection (1)[ff)] (e) is responsible for:
(A) providing an e-mail address, mailing address, or telefax number to which a notice required by this Subsection (1)[ff] (e) is to be sent; and
(B) the accuracy of any e-mail address, mailing address, or telefax number to which notice is to be sent.
(iii) The designated agent fulfills the notice requirement of Subsection (1)[ff] (e)(i) when it sends the notice to the e-mail address, mailing address, or telefax number provided to the designated agent, whether or not the notice is actually received.
(iv) Upon the filing of a notice of completion, the time periods for filing preliminary notices stated in Section 38-1-27 are modified such that all preliminary notices shall be filed subsequent to the notice of completion and within ten days from the day on which the notice of completion is filed.
[(g)] (f) A subcontract that is considered an original contract for purposes of this section [stratl] does not create a requirement for an additional preliminary notice if a preliminary notice has already been given for the labor, service, equipment, and material furnished to the subcontractor who performs substantial work.
(2) (a) If a construction project owner, original contractor, subcontractor, or other interested person believes that a notice of completion has been filed erroneously, that owner, original contractor, subcontractor, or other interested person can request from the person who filed the notice of completion evidence establishing the validity of the notice of completion.
(b) Within ten days after the request described in Subsection (2)(a), the person [that] who filed the notice of completion shall provide the requesting person proof that the notice of completion is valid.
(c) If the person that filed the notice of completion does not provide proof of the
validity of the notice of completion, that person shall immediately cancel the notice of completion from the database in any manner prescribed by the division pursuant to rule.
[(3) Notwithstanding Subsection 38-1-7(1)(a)(i), a person claiming benefits under this ehapter shall file for record with the county recorder of the county in which the property, or some part of the property is situated, a written notice to hold and chaim a lien within!]
[(a) 90 days after the day on whieh a notice of completion is fited under this seetion, or]
[(b) 180 days after the day on which oceurs final completion, if no notiee of eompletion is filed under this section.]
[(4)] (3) A person filing a notice of completion by alternate filing is responsible for verifying and changing any incorrect information in the notice of completion before the expiration of the time period during which the notice is required to be filed.

Section 7. Section 38-11-204 is amended to read:

## 38-11-204. Claims against the fund -- Requirement to make a claim --

## Qualifications to receive compensation -- Qualifications to receive a certificate of

 compliance.(1) To claim recovery from the fund a person shall:
(a) meet the requirements of either Subsection (4) or (7);
(b) pay an application fee determined by the division under Section 63-38-3.2; and
(c) file with the division a completed application on a form provided by the division accompanied by supporting documents establishing:
(i) that the person meets the requirements of either Subsection (4) or (7);
(ii) that the person was a qualified beneficiary or laborer during the construction on the owner-occupied residence; and
(iii) the basis for the claim.
(2) To recover from the fund, the application required by Subsection (1) shall be filed no later than one year:
(a) from the date the judgment required by Subsection (4)(d) is entered;
(b) from the date the nonpaying party filed bankruptcy, if the claimant is precluded from obtaining a judgment or from satisfying the requirements of Subsection (4)(d) because the nonpaying party filed bankruptcy within one year after the entry of judgment; or
(c) from the date the laborer, trying to recover from the fund, completed the laborer's qualified services.
(3) To obtain a certificate of compliance an owner or agent of the owner shall establish with the division that the owner meets the requirements of Subsections (4)(a) and (4)(b).
(4) To recover from the fund, regardless of whether the residence is occupied by the owner, a subsequent owner, or the owner or subsequent owner's tenant or lessee, a qualified beneficiary shall establish that:
(a) (i) the owner of the owner-occupied residence or the owner's agent entered into a written contract with an original contractor licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act:
(A) for the performance of qualified services;
(B) to obtain the performance of qualified services by others; or
(C) for the supervision of the performance by others of qualified services in construction on that residence;
(ii) the owner of the owner-occupied residence or the owner's agent entered into a written contract with a real estate developer for the purchase of an owner-occupied residence; or
(iii) the owner of the owner-occupied residence or the owner's agent entered into a written contract with a factory built housing retailer for the purchase of an owner-occupied residence;
(b) the owner has paid in full the original contractor, licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, real estate developer, or factory built housing retailer under Subsection (4)(a) with whom the owner has a written contract in accordance with the written contract and any amendments to the contract;
(c) (i) the original contractor, licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, the real estate developer, or the factory built housing retailer subsequently failed to pay a qualified beneficiary who is entitled to payment under an agreement with that original contractor or real estate developer licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, for services performed or materials supplied by the qualified beneficiary;
(ii) a subcontractor who contracts with the original contractor, licensed or exempt from
licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, the real estate developer, or the factory built housing retailer failed to pay a qualified beneficiary who is entitled to payment under an agreement with that subcontractor or supplier; or
(iii) a subcontractor who contracts with a subcontractor or supplier failed to pay a qualified beneficiary who is entitled to payment under an agreement with that subcontractor or supplier;
(d) (i) unless precluded from doing so by the nonpaying party's bankruptcy filing within the applicable time, the qualified beneficiary filed an action against the nonpaying party to recover monies owed to the qualified beneficiary within the earlier of:
(A) 180 days from the date the qualified beneficiary filed a notice of claim under Section 38-1-7; or
(B) 270 days from the completion of the original contract pursuant to Subsection 38-1-7(1);
(ii) the qualified beneficiary has obtained a judgment against the nonpaying party who failed to pay the qualified beneficiary under an agreement to provide qualified services for construction of that owner-occupied residence;
(iii) (A) the qualified beneficiary has:
(I) obtained from a court of competent jurisdiction the issuance of an order requiring the judgment debtor, or if a corporation any officer of the corporation, to appear before the court at a specified time and place to answer concerning the debtor's or corporation's property;
(II) received return of service of the order from a person qualified to serve documents under the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 4(b); and
(III) made reasonable efforts to obtain asset information from the supplemental proceedings; and
(B) if assets subject to execution are discovered as a result of the order required under Subsection (4)(d)(iii)(A) or for any other reason, to obtain the issuance of a writ of execution from a court of competent jurisdiction; or
(iv) the qualified beneficiary timely filed a proof of claim where permitted in the bankruptcy action, if the nonpaying party has filed bankruptcy;
(e) the qualified beneficiary is not entitled to reimbursement from any other person; and
(f) the qualified beneficiary provided qualified services to a contractor, licensed or exempt from licensure under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act.
(5) The requirements of Subsections (4)(d)[(i),] (ii)[;] and (iii) need not be met if the qualified beneficiary [has been preeluded from obtaining a judgment against the nompaying party or from satisfying the requirements of Subsections (4)(d)(i), (ii), and (iii)] is prevented from compliance because the nonpaying party [fited] files bankruptcy.
(6) To recover from the fund a laborer shall:
(a) establish that the laborer has not been paid wages due for the work performed at the site of a construction on an owner-occupied residence; and
(b) provide any supporting documents or information required by rule by the division.
(7) A fee determined by the division under Section 63-38-3.2 shall be deducted from any recovery from the fund received by a laborer.
(8) The requirements of Subsections (4)(a) and (4)(b) may be satisfied if an owner or agent of the owner establishes to the satisfaction of the director that the owner of the owner-occupied residence or the owner's agent entered into a written contract with an original contractor who:
(a) was a business entity that was not licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, but was solely or partly owned by an individual who was licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act; or
(b) was a natural person who was not licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act, but who was the sole or partial owner and qualifier of a business entity that was licensed under Title 58, Chapter 55, Utah Construction Trades Licensing Act.
(9) The director shall have equitable power to determine if the requirements of Subsections (4)(a) and (4)(b) have been met, but any decision by the director under this chapter shall not alter or have any effect on any other decision by the division under Title 58, Occupations and Professions.

## Fiscal Note

## 2007 General Session <br> State of Utah

## State Impact

Enactment of this bill will not require additional appropriations.

## Individual, Business and/or Local Impact

Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.

