## DIGEST

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Guillory HB No. 362

**Abstract:** Extends various time limitations within which to file a statement of claim or privilege pursuant to the Private Works Act.

<u>Present law</u> establishes liens and privileges under the Private Works Act and provides procedures for the enforcement of such liens and privileges.

<u>Present law</u> provides that persons to whom a claim or privilege against the owner and contractor is granted by <u>present law</u> (R.S. 9:4802) shall file the statement of their claims or privilege, or deliver to the owner a copy of the statement of claim or privilege, within 30 days after the filing of a notice of termination of the work.

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but changes the time limitation <u>from</u> 30 days <u>to</u> 60 days.

<u>Present law</u> provides that a general contractor to whom a privilege against the owner is granted by <u>present law</u> (R.S. 9:4801) shall file a statement of his privilege within 60 days after the filing of the notice of termination or substantial completion of the work.

<u>Proposed law retains present law but changes the time limitation from 60 days to 120 days.</u>

<u>Present law</u> provides that those persons granted a claim and privilege by R.S. 9:4802 for work arising out of a general contract, notice of which is not filed, and other persons granted a privilege under R.S. 9:4801 or a claim and privilege under R.S. 9:4802 shall file a statement of their respective claims and privileges within 60 days after: (1) the filing of a notice of termination of the work; or (2) the substantial completion or abandonment of the work, if a notice of termination is not filed.

<u>Proposed law retains present law</u> but changes the time limitation from 60 days to 120 days.

<u>Present law</u> provides that, notwithstanding other provisions of the Private Works Act, the time for filing a statement of claim or privilege to preserve the privilege granted by R.S. 9:4801(5) expires 60 days after the latter of: (1) the filing of a notice for termination of the work that the services giving rise to the privilege were rendered; or, (2) the substantial completion or abandonment of the work if a notice of termination is not filed.

Proposed law retains present law but changes the time limitation from 60 days to 120 days.

<u>Present law</u> provides that before any person having a direct contractual relationship with a subcontractor, but no contractual relationship with the contractor, shall have a right of action against the contractor or surety on the bond furnished by the contractor, he must record his claim and give written notice to the contractor within 30 days from the recordation of notice of termination of the work, stating with substantial accuracy the amount claimed and the name of the party to whom the material was furnished or supplied or for whom the labor or service was done or performed.

Proposed law retains present law but changes the time limitation from 30 days to 60 days.

(Amends R.S. 9:4822(A)(intro. para.), (B), (C)(intro. para.), (D)(1)(intro. para.), and (J))