

By: Chisum, Anderson, Flynn

H.B. No. 1146

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

AN ACT

relating to contingent payment clauses in certain construction contracts.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Subchapter D, Chapter 35, Business & Commerce Code, is amended by adding Section 35.521 to read as follows:

Sec. 35.521. AGREEMENT FOR PAYMENT OF CONSTRUCTION SUBCONTRACTOR. (a) In this section:

(1) "Contingent payee" means a party to a contract with a contingent payment clause, other than an architect or engineer, whose receipt of payment is conditioned on the contingent payor's receipt of payment from another person.

(2) "Contingent payment clause" means a provision in a contract for construction management, or for the construction of improvements to real property or the furnishing of materials for the construction, that provides that the contingent payor's receipt of payment from another is a condition precedent to the obligation of the contingent payor to make payment to the contingent payee for work performed or materials furnished.

(3) "Contingent payor" means a party to a contract with a contingent payment clause that conditions payment by the party on the receipt of payment from another person.

(4) "Improvement" includes new construction, remodeling, or repair.

1 (5) "Obligor" means the person obligated to make
2 payment to the contingent payor for an improvement.

3 (6) "Primary obligor" means the owner of the real
4 property to be improved or repaired under the contract, or the
5 contracting authority if the contract is for a public project. A
6 primary obligor may be an obligor.

7 (b) A contingent payor or its surety may not enforce a
8 contingent payment clause to the extent that the obligor's
9 nonpayment to the contingent payor is the result of the contractual
10 obligations of the contingent payor not being met, unless the
11 nonpayment is the result of the contingent payee's failure to meet
12 the contingent payee's contractual requirements.

13 (c) Except as provided by Subsection (f), a contingent payor
14 or its surety may not enforce a contingent payment clause as to work
15 performed or materials delivered after the contingent payor
16 receives written notice from the contingent payee objecting to the
17 further enforceability of the contingent payment clause as provided
18 by this section and the notice becomes effective as provided by
19 Subsection (d). The contingent payee may send written notice only
20 after the 45th day after the date the contingent payee submits a
21 written request for payment to the contingent payor that is in a
22 form substantially in accordance with the contingent payee's
23 contract requirements for the contents of a regular progress
24 payment request or an invoice.

25 (d) For purposes of Subsection (c), the written notice
26 becomes effective on the latest of:

27 (1) the 10th day after the date the contingent payor

1 receives the notice;

2 (2) the eighth day after the date interest begins to
3 accrue against the obligor under:

4 (A) Section 28.004, Property Code, under a
5 contract for a private project governed by Chapter 28, Property
6 Code; or

7 (B) 31 U.S.C. Section 3903(a)(6), under a
8 contract for a public project governed by 40 U.S.C. Section 3131; or

9 (3) the 11th day after the date interest begins to
10 accrue against the obligor under Section 2251.025, Government Code,
11 under a contract for a public project governed by Chapter 2251,
12 Government Code.

13 (e) A notice given by a contingent payee under Subsection
14 (c) does not prevent enforcement of a contingent payment clause if:

15 (1) the obligor has a dispute under Chapter 28,
16 Property Code, Chapter 2251, Government Code, or 31 U.S.C. Chapter
17 39 as a result of the contingent payee's failure to meet the
18 contingent payee's contractual requirements; and

19 (2) the contingent payor gives notice in writing to
20 the contingent payee that the written notice given under Subsection
21 (c) does not prevent enforcement of the contingent payment clause
22 under this subsection and the contingent payee receives the notice
23 under this subdivision not later than the later of:

24 (A) the fifth day before the date the written
25 notice from the contingent payee under Subsection (c) becomes
26 effective under Subsection (d); or

27 (B) the fifth day after the date the contingent

1 payor receives the written notice from the contingent payee under
2 Subsection (c).

3 (f) A written notice given by a contingent payee under
4 Subsection (c) does not prevent the enforcement of a contingent
5 payment clause to the extent that the funds are not collectible as a
6 result of a primary obligor's successful assertion of a defense of
7 sovereign immunity, if the contingent payor has exhausted all of
8 its rights and remedies under its contract with the primary obligor
9 and under Chapter 2251, Government Code. This subsection does not:

10 (1) create or validate a defense of sovereign
11 immunity; or

12 (2) extend to a primary obligor a defense or right that
13 did not exist before the effective date of this section.

14 (g) On receipt of payment by the contingent payee of the
15 unpaid indebtedness giving rise to the written notice provided by
16 the contingent payee under Subsection (c), the contingent payment
17 clause is reinstated as to work performed or materials furnished
18 after the receipt of the payment, subject to the provisions of this
19 section.

20 (h) A contingent payor or its surety may not enforce a
21 contingent payment clause if, under Section 53.026, Property Code,
22 the contingent payee is considered to be in direct contractual
23 relationship with the obligor.

24 (i) A contingent payment clause may not be used as a basis
25 for invalidation of the enforceability or perfection of a
26 mechanic's lien under Chapter 53, Property Code.

27 (j) A contingent payor or its surety may not enforce a

1 contingent payment clause if the enforcement would be
2 unconscionable. The party asserting that a contingent payment
3 clause is unconscionable has the burden of proving that the clause
4 is unconscionable.

5 (k) The enforcement of a contingent payment clause is not
6 unconscionable if the contingent payor:

7 (1) proves that the contingent payor has exercised
8 diligence in ascertaining and communicating in writing to the
9 contingent payee, before the contract in which the contingent
10 payment clause has been asserted becomes enforceable against the
11 contingent payee, the financial viability of the primary obligor
12 and the existence of adequate financial arrangements to pay for the
13 improvements; and

14 (2) has done the following:

15 (A) made reasonable efforts to collect the amount
16 owed to the contingent payor; or

17 (B) made or offered to make, at a reasonable
18 time, an assignment by the contingent payor to the contingent payee
19 of a cause of action against the obligor for the amounts owed to the
20 contingent payee by the contingent payor and offered reasonable
21 cooperation to the contingent payee's collection efforts, if the
22 assigned cause of action is not subject to defenses caused by the
23 contingent payor's action or failure to act.

24 (l) A cause of action brought on an assignment made under
25 Subsection (k)(2)(B) is enforceable by a contingent payee against
26 an obligor or a primary obligor.

27 (m) A contingent payor is considered to have exercised

1 diligence for purposes of Subsection (k)(1) under a contract for a
2 private project governed by Chapter 53, Property Code, if the
3 contingent payee receives in writing from the contingent payor:

4 (1) the name, address, and business telephone number
5 of the primary obligor;

6 (2) a description, legally sufficient for
7 identification, of the property on which the improvements are being
8 constructed;

9 (3) the name and address of the surety on any payment
10 bond provided under Subchapter I, Chapter 53, Property Code, to
11 which any notice of claim should be sent;

12 (4) a statement furnished by the primary obligor of
13 the amount of the loan, a summary of the terms of the loan, a
14 statement of whether there is foreseeable default of the primary
15 obligor, and the name, address, and business telephone number of
16 the borrowers and lenders, if a loan has been obtained for the
17 construction of improvements; and

18 (5) a statement furnished by the primary obligor of
19 the amount, source, and location of funds available to pay the
20 balance of the contract amount if there is no loan or the loan is not
21 sufficient to pay for all of the construction of the improvements.

22 (n) A contingent payor is considered to have exercised
23 diligence for purposes of Subsection (k)(1) under a contract for a
24 public project governed by Chapter 2253, Government Code, if the
25 contingent payee receives in writing from the contingent payor:

26 (1) the name, address, and primary business telephone
27 number of the primary obligor;

1 (2) the name and address of the surety on the payment
2 bond provided to the primary obligor to which any notice of claim
3 should be sent; and

4 (3) a statement from the primary obligor that funds
5 are available and have been authorized for the full contract amount
6 for the construction of the improvements.

7 (o) A contingent payor is considered to have exercised
8 diligence for purposes of Subsection (k)(1) under a contract for a
9 public project governed by 40 U.S.C. Section 3131 if the contingent
10 payee receives in writing from the contingent payor:

11 (1) the name, address, and primary business telephone
12 number of the primary obligor;

13 (2) the name and address of the surety on the payment
14 bond provided to the primary obligor; and

15 (3) the name of the contracting officer, if known at
16 the time of the execution of the contract.

17 (p) A primary obligor shall furnish the information
18 described by Subsection (m) or (n), as applicable, to the
19 contingent payor not later than the 30th day after the date the
20 primary obligor receives a written request for the information. If
21 the primary obligor fails to provide the information under the
22 written request, the contingent payor, the contingent payee, and
23 their sureties are relieved of the obligation to initiate or
24 continue performance of the construction contracts of the
25 contingent payor and contingent payee.

26 (q) The assertion of a contingent payment clause is an
27 affirmative defense to a civil action for payment under a contract.

1 (r) This section does not affect a provision that affects
2 the timing of a payment in a contract for construction management or
3 for the construction of improvements to real property if the
4 payment is to be made within a reasonable period.

5 (s) A person may not waive this section by contract or other
6 means. A purported waiver of this section is void.

7 (t) An obligor or a primary obligor may not prohibit a
8 contingent payor from allocating risk by means of a contingent
9 payment clause.

10 (u) This section does not apply to a contract that is solely
11 for:

12 (1) design services;

13 (2) the construction or maintenance of a road or
14 highway; or

15 (3) improvements to or the construction of a structure
16 that is less than 10,000 square feet and is a:

17 (A) detached single-family residence;

18 (B) duplex;

19 (C) triplex; or

20 (D) quadruplex.

21 SECTION 2. Section 35.521, Business & Commerce Code, as
22 added by this Act, applies only to a contingent payment clause under
23 which payment is contingent on the receipt of payment under a
24 contract or other agreement entered into on or after September 1,
25 2005.

26 SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2005.