

Recommendation #4: Consumer Information

December 8, 2006

I. Background

During the May 24, 2006 meeting, Task Force members directed staff to look into several topics on information. First, the Task Force recommended that staff examine whether to revise the Construction Contractors Board “Information Notice to Owners” to inform consumers where to obtain CCB consumer information.¹ Second, the Task Force recommended that staff investigate whether to require contractors to provide information on consumer protection at the time of the bid in order to maintain their lien rights.² Finally, the Task Force asked staff to consider a time period for a consumer to fully review consumer information and a contract prior to signing an agreement.³

A. *Information Currently Provided by Contractors*

In researching this line of inquiry, Oregon law currently requires that contractors provide their clients with at least three items of information as part of a licensee’s ongoing requirements. First, contractors must supply consumers with a notification prepared by the Construction Contractors Board that gives advice on how to protect themselves during new construction or remodeling projects.⁴ The consumer information form is prepared by the CCB and distributed free of charge to contractors, who then must hand the forms out “when the contractor submits a bid or proposal for work on a residential structure.”⁵ The form “shall include an explanation of the meaning of licensure, including a statement that licensure is not an endorsement of a contractor’s work, and an explanation of the bond and insurance levels required of contractors for the benefit of property owners.”⁶ The responsibility to give this information to a homeowner is a condition of a contractor’s license, and the CCB can revoke, suspend or refuse to reissue a license accordingly.⁷

Oregon law also prescribes the distribution of certain information connected to construction liens. For a residential construction contract with an aggregate price of more than \$1,000, a contractor must give a homeowner a form entitled “Information Notice to Owner”.⁸ This lien notice form must explain “in nontechnical language and in a clear and coherent manner using words in their common and everyday meaning” the legal requirements of construction liens.⁹ The lien notice explains how an owner can avoid multiple payments for the same materials and labor, how to file a claim against a licensed contractor and, if warranted, collect damages from the contractor’s bond.¹⁰ The lien notice also advises consumers on their right to receive information on the reasonable value of materials, equipment, services or labor.¹¹ The contractor is obligated to furnish the lien notice form to a purchaser of a newly-completed home within 75 days of completion, when the parties sign a contract for construction or

¹ Minutes, Construction Claims Task Force 9 (May 24, 2006).

² Id.

³ Id.

⁴ ORS 701.055(13).

⁵ Id.

⁶ Id.

⁷ ORS 701.135(1)(a) (Action on license can be taken if licensee or applicant has violated ORS 701.055).

⁸ ORS 87.093(1) and (3).

⁹ ORS 87.093(1).

¹⁰ Id.

¹¹ ORS 87.093(1)(a)-(c).

remodeling, or within five days of making an unwritten agreement to begin construction.¹² If the contractor fails to give information on lien rights to the owner, the contractor may not place a lien on the property.¹³ The CCB also retains the ability to suspend the license or impose a civil penalty of up to \$2,000 on the contractor that did not furnish the form.¹⁴

Finally, contractors must inform consumers that the contractor has the right to inspect construction defects and offer repairs or payment before the consumer files a lawsuit or requests arbitration.¹⁵ The dispute resolution information is submitted to the consumer at the same time as the consumer protection notification.¹⁶ The dispute resolution notice must be clearly visible and may also be included as part of the contract terms.¹⁷ The statute also recites specific language that the notice must contain.¹⁸ Even though this dispute resolution notice must be handed out concurrently with the consumer protection information form, it is not clear that a license action can take place against a contractor for failing to follow the requirement.

Internet hyperlinks and CCB contact information were added to the “Information Notice to Consumers” form on February 3, 2006.¹⁹

B. Time Period to Consider Contract Prior to Signing a Contract

Oregon’s real estate transaction law does not allot a time period for a buyer to consider a transaction and mandatory information. However, in certain transactions Oregon law allows a buyer to rescind an agreement. In “solicitation sales,” where the buyer and seller’s bargaining occurs outside the normal course of commercial transactions (i.e., door-to-door repair home contracts), the buyer can cancel the contract.²⁰ A buyer that wishes to cancel a solicitation contract has three days after signing an agreement or paying for the goods to inform the seller of the cancellation.²¹ The buyer is required to deliver written notice of the cancellation to the seller.²²

II. Task Force Recommendations

Even though Internet hyperlinks and CCB contact information appear on the new “Information Notice to Owner” form, CCB regulations do allow contractors to use previous versions of the form.²³ In the interest of consistency and clarity, the Task Force recommends that CCB regulation disallow distribution of the previous versions of the form to customers.

One issue that appears on analysis of the Oregon information notices is that there is no specific mechanism for verifying whether a homeowner received the required notices. The consumer information form is required to be given at the time of bid or proposal, but verifying an exchange of information in a non-binding forum appears difficult. A compliance mechanism exists in the form of license action, but

¹² ORS 87.093(2)(a)-(b).

¹³ ORS 87.093(5).

¹⁴ ORS 87.093(6).

¹⁵ ORS 701.590(1).

¹⁶ *Id.* See also ORS 701.055(13).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ ORS 701.590(2).

¹⁹ See Construction Contractors Board, Information Notice to Owner About Construction Liens (February 3, 2006), available at <https://cbed.ccb.state.or.us/WebPDF/CCB/Publications/INFO-NTC2.pdf>.

²⁰ See ORS 83.710(1)(a)(definition of home solicitation sale); ORS 83.720 (cancellation of home solicitation sale contract).

²¹ ORS 83.720.

²² *Id.*

²³ OAR 812-001-0200(1).

proof of delivery appears to be the crux of the matter. Similarly, the dispute resolution form has no concrete verification procedure. The contractor must give the form to the consumer at the time that they convey the general consumer information, but no specific verification needs to take place. Further, it is unclear whether the contractor can even be held responsible for omitting the dispute resolution form. The lien notice form is self-verifying; a contractor sends the notice form via certified mail, which provides the proof of delivery to the person. The consequence of not sending a notice – in other words, losing the ability to claim a lien and possible license action – compels action.

One option to ensure better distribution of information to consumers is to link the contractor's right to receive payment to the verification of delivery of the consumer information and the dispute resolution forms. The Task Force recommends that signature lines for both the contractor and the consumer be added to both forms to acknowledge receipt. The Task Force also recommends that in order to preserve lien rights, a contractor should reduce the agreement to writing, which should accompany the consumer information. Without the presence of a written contract, any lien rights in a structure would be invalid. Additionally, if a contractor fails to deliver a written contract or sign the requisite notices, a homeowner should be able to file a construction claim against the contractor up to two years after the project was completed.

In terms of setting aside a time period for reviewing consumer information and a contract, the Task Force recommends that a consumer agreeing to the construction or purchase of a new residential structure has one business day to review the consumer information notices and the written agreement. Information given with the contract will need to be conspicuous, for ease of review. Also, a verification mechanism (i.e., an initialed line of the agreement) may need to be added to verify that the information was included with the contract.

Recommendation #4. The Task Force recommends the following changes to Oregon consumer information forms:

- 1. Amend administrative rules to disallow distribution of previous versions of the Information Notice to Owners.*
- 2. Require by statute signature lines on consumer information, lien notice and dispute resolution forms for consumer and contractor to sign to verify distribution.*
- 3. Lack of written contract invalidates a claim of a valid construction lien.*
- 4. Provide one business day after signing a construction contract for a consumer to fully review consumer protection information and the contract.*
- 5. In cases where a contractor does not provide required forms for the consumer, extend length of time to file a claim with the CCB from one year to two years.*