1	TECHNICAL CODE AMENDMENTS
2	2024 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Karen Kwan
5	House Sponsor:
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill amends provisions to modify gender-specific language.
10	Highlighted Provisions:
11	This bill:
12	 amends provisions to modify gender-specific language;
13	 enacts changes to conform with legislative drafting standards; and
14	 makes other technical and conforming changes.
15	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
16	None
17	Other Special Clauses:
18	None
19	Utah Code Sections Affected:
20	AMENDS:
21	6-1-2, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
22	6-1-4, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
23	6-1-10, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
24	6-1-11 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
25	6-1-13 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
26	6-1-14, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
27	6-1-16, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953



28	6-1-17 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
29	6-1-18, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
30	10-8-42, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
31	10-8-78, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
32	10-8-85, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
33	11-1-1, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
34	11-6-1, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
35	11-7-4, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1957, Chapter 19
36	15-2-2, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
37	15-2-3, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
38	15-2-4, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
39	15-3-1, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
40	15-4-5, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
41	15-4-6, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
42	16-7-6, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
43	17-3-9, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
44	17-16-12, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
45	17-22-10, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
46	17-22-11, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
47	17-22-13, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
48	17-22-14, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
49	17-22-15, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
50	17-22-16, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
51	17-22-17, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
52	17-22-18, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
53	17-22-19, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
54	17-22-20, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
55	17-22-24, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
56	17-22-25, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
57	17-30-10, as enacted by Initiative Measure, 1960
58	17-30-16, as enacted by Initiative Measure, 1960

59	17-30-17, as enacted by Initiative Measure, 1960
60	17-30-20, as enacted by Initiative Measure, 1960
61	22-1-4, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
62	22-1-5, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
63	22-1-6, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
64	22-1-7, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
65	22-1-8, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
66	22-1-9, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
67	22-2-1, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
68	25-5-1, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
69	25-5-3, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
70	25-5-6, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
71	25-5-7, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
72	29-1-1, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
73	34-19-8, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
74	34-19-11 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
75	34-20-1, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
76	34-26-2, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
77	34-26-3, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
78	34-27-1, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
79	34-29-9, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
80	34-29-19 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
81	34-30-8, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
82	34-33-1, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
83	34-34-13 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 85
84	38-2-1, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
85	38-2-2, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1953, Chapter 61
86	38-2-3.1 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 1953, Chapter 62
87	38-2-5, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
88	38-3-3, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
89	38-7-3, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1965, Chapter 75

90	40-1-2, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
91	40-1-12, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
92	41-4-2, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
93	41-4-3, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
94	41-4-12, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
95	41-19-1, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1967, Chapter 53
96	42-1-1 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
97	43-1-2, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
98	47-1-2, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
99	47-1-3, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
100	47-1-7, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
101	52-1-8, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
102	52-1-11, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
103	54-4-20, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
104	54-7-7, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
105	54-8-12, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 157
106	56-1-19, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
107	56-1-20, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
108	57-1-4, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
109	57-1-11, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
110	57-2-12, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
111	57-2-15 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
112	57-2-16 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
113	57-2-17 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
114	57-6-2 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
115	57-6-3 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
116	57-6-7 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
117	57-6-8 , as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
118	57-8-19 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 1963, Chapter 111
119	57-8-25 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 1963, Chapter 111
120	57-8-26, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1963, Chapter 111

121	57-9-4, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1963, Chapter 109
122	57-9-8, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1963, Chapter 109
123	67-1-4, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
124	67-1-6, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
125	67-3-2, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
126	67-4-15, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
127	67-9-2, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
128	67-16-9, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 128
129	69-1-4, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
130	73-1-9, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
131	73-1-12, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
132	73-2-1.2, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1967, Chapter 176
133	73-2-1.3, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1967, Chapter 176
134	73-2-11, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
135	73-3-11, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
136	73-3-19, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
137	73-4-2, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1969, Chapter 198
138	73-4-23, as enacted in Utah Code Annotated 1953
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140 B	e it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section 6-1-2 is amended to read:

6-1-2. When assignment void.

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An assignment for the benefit of creditors is void against any creditor of the assignor not assenting thereto in the following cases:

- (1) if it gives a preference dependent upon any condition or contingency, or with any power of revocation reserved;
- (2) if it tends to coerce any creditor to release or compromise [his] the creditor's demand;
- (3) if it provides for the payment of any claim known by the assignor to be false or
 fraudulent, or for the payment of more upon any claim than is known to be justly due from the
 assignor;

(4) if it reserves any interest in the assigned property or in any part thereof to the assignor or for [his] the assignor's benefit before all [his] the assignor's existing debts are paid; and

(5) if it confers upon the assignee any power which, if exercised, might prevent or delay the immediate conversion of the assigned property to the purposes of the trust; provided, that the assignment may provide reasonable terms and manner of sale to be carried out only so far as practicable and not prejudicial to the interest of the estate in the discretion of the court.

Section 2. Section **6-1-4** is amended to read:

6-1-4. Inventory -- Bond.

The assignee shall forthwith file with the clerk of the district court of the county where the property assigned is located a true and full inventory and valuation of said estate, under oath, so far as the same has come to [his] the assignee's knowledge, and shall then enter into bonds to the state for the use of the creditors in double the amount of the inventory and valuation, with one or more sureties to be approved by said clerk, for the faithful performance of said trust; and the assignee may thereupon proceed to perform any duty necessary to carry into effect the purpose of said assignment.

Section 3. Section 6-1-10 is amended to read:

6-1-10. Dividends to creditors.

If no exception is made and filed to the claim of any creditor, or if the same has been adjudicated, the court shall order the assignee to make from time to time fair and equal dividends among the creditors of the assets in [his] the assignee's hands in proportion to [their] the creditors' claims and according to the preferences or classes, if any, named in the assignment, and as soon as may be to render a final account of [his] the assignee's trust to the court. If upon making the final dividend to creditors the assignee shall be unable after reasonable efforts to ascertain the place of residence of any creditor or the person who is authorized to receive the dividend due any creditor, [he] the assignee shall report the same to the court, with evidence showing diligent attempts to find such creditor or person authorized to receive the dividend; whereupon the court may in its discretion order the distribution of the unclaimed dividend among the other creditors.

Section 4. Section **6-1-11** is amended to read:

6-1-11. Court to supervise administration.

The assignee shall at all times be subject to the order and supervision of the court or judge and from time to time may be compelled, by citation or attachment, to file reports of [his] the assignee's proceedings and of the situation and condition of the trust, and to proceed in the execution of the duties required by this title.

Section 5. Section 6-1-13 is amended to read:

6-1-13. Failure to file inventory -- Examination of debtor.

No assignment shall be declared fraudulent or void for want of any list or inventory as provided in this title. The court or judge may, upon application of the assignee or any creditor, compel the appearance in person of the debtor before such court or judge, forthwith or at the next term, to answer under oath such matters as may be inquired of [him] the debtor, and such debtor may be fully examined under oath as to the amount and situation of [his] the debtor's estate, and the names of the creditors and amounts due to each with their places of residence, and may be compelled to deliver to the assignee any property or estate embraced in the assignment.

Section 6. Section 6-1-14 is amended to read:

6-1-14. Subsequent inventory -- Additional bond.

The assignee shall from time to time file with the clerk of the court an inventory and valuation of any additional property which may come into [his] the assignee's hands under the assignment after the filing of the first inventory, and the clerk or the judge of the court may thereupon require [him] the assignee to give additional security.

Section 7. Section **6-1-16** is amended to read:

6-1-16. Sales -- Confirmation.

The assignee may dispose of and sell all the estate assigned, real and personal, which the debtor had at the time of the assignment, may sue for and recover in [his] the assignee's own name everything belonging or appertaining to said estate, and generally do whatever the debtor might have done in the premises; but no sale of real estate belonging to said trust shall be made without notice published as in case of sales of real estate on execution, unless the court or judge shall otherwise order, and no such sales shall be valid until approved by the court or judge.

Section 8. Section **6-1-17** is amended to read:

6-1-17. Removal of assignee.

Upon a written application of a majority of the creditors in amount the court shall remove the assignee and appoint in [his] the assignee's stead a person approved by the creditors in the same number and amount, and the person so removed shall immediately turn over to the clerk of the court, or any person appointed by the court, all money and property of the estate in [his] the removed assignee's hands.

Section 9. Section 6-1-18 is amended to read:

6-1-18. Death or neglect of assignee.

If an assignee dies before the closing of [his] the assignee's trust, or shall fail or neglect for the period of 20 days after making of any assignment to file an inventory and valuation and give bond as required in this title, the district court or any judge thereof of the county where such assignment may be recorded, on the application of any person interested, shall appoint some person to execute the trust, who shall on giving bond have all the powers of the assignee first appointed and be subject to all the duties hereby imposed. If it is shown to the court at any time that an assignee is guilty of wasting or misapplying the trust fund, [he] that assignee may be removed, and a successor appointed in the same manner.

Section 10. Section 10-8-42 is amended to read:

10-8-42. Intoxicating liquors -- Prohibitions on manufacture, sale, possession, etc.

They may prohibit, except as provided by law, any person from knowingly having in [his] the person's possession any intoxicating liquor, and the manufacture, sale, keeping or storing for sale, offering or exposing for sale, importing, carrying, transporting, advertising, distributing, giving away, exchanging, dispensing or serving of intoxicating liquors.

Section 11. Section 10-8-78 is amended to read:

10-8-78. Official bonds and reports.

They may require all municipal officers and agents, elected or appointed, to give bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties, and require from every officer of the city at any time a report in detail of all transactions in [his] the officer of the city's office or any matters connected therewith.

Section 12. Section 10-8-85 is amended to read:

10-8-85. Prison labor and fines.

They may provide by ordinance that any person committed to the county or municipal jail or other place of incarceration as a punishment or in default of the payment of a fine, or

fine and costs, shall be required to work for the city at such labor as [his] the person's strength will permit not exceeding eight hours in each working day; and that a judgment that the defendant pay a fine or a fine and costs may also direct that [he] the defendant be imprisoned until the amount thereof is satisfied, specifying the extent of imprisonment which cannot exceed one day for each \$2 of such amount.

Section 13. Section 11-1-1 is amended to read:

11-1-1. Auditor's certificate to show obligation within debt limit.

The county auditor of each county, the auditor of each city, and the clerk of each board of education in this state shall endorse a certificate upon every bond, warrant or other evidence of debt, issued pursuant to law by any such officer, that the same is within the lawful debt limit of such county, city or school district, respectively, and is issued according to law. [He] The officer shall sign such certificate in [his] the officer's official character.

Section 14. Section 11-6-1 is amended to read:

11-6-1. Records to be kept -- Availability to peace officers.

Pawnbrokers and dealers in secondhand goods shall keep records containing a description of all articles received by them, the amounts paid therefor or advanced thereon, a general description of the person from whom received, together with [his] the person's name and address and the date of the transaction. Such records shall at all reasonable times be accessible to any peace officer who demands an inspection thereof, and any further information regarding such transaction that [he] the peace officer may require shall be given by pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers to the best of their ability. In cities of the first and the second class at the close of each day's business pawnbrokers shall mail a copy of such records to the sheriff of the county in which they are located.

Section 15. Section 11-7-4 is amended to read:

11-7-4. Death or injury of firefighter while fighting fire outside territorial limits.

The effect of the death or injury of any [fireman] firefighter who is killed or injured outside the territorial limits of the county or municipality where [he] the firefighter is a member of the fire-fighting force or fire department and while that force or department is functioning pursuant to any contract made under Section 11-7-1 shall be the same as if [he] the firefighter were killed or injured while that force or department was functioning within its own territorial limits, and [his] the firefighter's death shall be considered in the line of duty.

Section 16. Section **15-2-2** is amended to read:

15-2-2. Liability for necessaries and on contracts -- Disaffirmance.

A minor is bound not only for reasonable value of necessaries but also by [his] the minor's contracts, unless [he] the minor disaffirms them before or within a reasonable time after [he] the minor attains [his] majority and restores to the other party all money or property received by [him] the minor by virtue of said contracts and remaining within [his] the minor's control at any time after attaining [his] majority.

Section 17. Section 15-2-3 is amended to read:

15-2-3. Limitation on right to disaffirm.

No contract can be thus disaffirmed in cases where, on account of the minor's own misrepresentations as to [his] the minor's majority or from [his] the minor having engaged in business as adult, the other party had good reason to believe the minor capable of contracting.

Section 18. Section **15-2-4** is amended to read:

15-2-4. Payment for personal services.

When a contract for the personal services of a minor has been made with [him] the minor alone, and those services are afterward performed, payment made therefor to such minor in accordance with the terms of the contract is a full satisfaction for those services, and the parent or guardian cannot recover therefor a second time.

Section 19. Section **15-3-1** is amended to read:

15-3-1. Conveyances, releases, sales by persons acting jointly.

A conveyance, release or sale may be made to or by two or more persons acting jointly and one or more, but less than all, of these persons acting either [by himself or themselves] alone or with other persons; and a contract may be made between such parties.

Section 20. Section 15-4-5 is amended to read:

15-4-5. Release of co-obligor -- Effect of knowledge of obligee.

(1) If an obligee releasing or discharging an obligor without express reservation of rights against a co-obligor then knows or has reason to know that the obligor released or discharged did not pay as much of the claim as [he] that obligor was bound by [his] that obligor's contract or relation with that co-obligor to pay, the obligee's claim against that co-obligor shall be satisfied to the amount which the obligee knew or had reason to know that the released or discharged obligor was bound to such co-obligor to pay.

30/	(2) If an obligee so releasing or discharging an obligor has not then such knowledge or
308	reason to know, the obligee's claim against the co-obligor shall be satisfied to the extent of the
309	lesser of two amounts, namely:
310	(a) the amount of the fractional share of the obligor released or discharged; or
311	(b) the amount that such obligor was bound by [his] that obligor's contract or relation
312	with the co-obligor to pay.
313	Section 21. Section 15-4-6 is amended to read:
314	15-4-6. Death of joint obligor Survivorship.
315	On the death of a joint obligor in contract [his] the joint obligor's executor or
316	administrator shall be bound as such jointly and severally with the surviving obligor or
317	obligors.
318	Section 22. Section 16-7-6 is amended to read:
319	16-7-6. Powers of corporations sole.
320	Upon making and filing articles of incorporation as herein provided the person
321	subscribing the same and [his] the person's successor in office, by the name or title specified in
322	the articles, shall thereafter be deemed and is hereby created a body politic and a corporation
323	sole, with perpetual succession, and shall have power:
324	(1) To acquire and possess, by donation, gift, bequest, devise or purchase, and to hold
325	and maintain, property, real, personal and mixed; and to grant, sell, convey, rent or otherwise
326	dispose of the same as may be necessary to carry on or promote the objects of the corporation.
327	(2) To borrow money and to give written obligations therefor, and to secure the
328	payment thereof by mortgage or other lien upon real or personal property, when necessary to
329	promote such objects.
330	(3) To contract and be contracted with.
331	(4) To sue and be sued.
332	(5) To plead and be impleaded in all courts of justice.
333	(6) To have and use a common seal by which all deeds and acts of such corporation
334	may be authenticated.
335	Section 23. Section 17-3-9 is amended to read:
336	17-3-9. Division of taxes.
337	Whenever a new county shall be created under the provisions of this chapter and the

officers thereof shall have duly qualified the county treasurer of the county from which territory has been taken to create such new county shall furnish to the county treasurer of such new county a certified list of all taxes collected by [him] the county treasurer of the county from which territory has been taken for the preceding year upon the property located within such portion of [his] that county as has become a part of such new county, together with the entire amount of such county, district school or other special taxes [by him collected] collected by the county treasurer of the county from which territory has been taken for such preceding year, less the pro rata cost of assessing and collecting the same and the entire cost of making said certified lists.

Section 24. Section 17-16-12 is amended to read:

17-16-12. Business to be finished before expiration of term.

It shall be the duty of all officers in this title named to complete the business of their respective offices to the time of the expiration of their respective terms, and in case an officer at the close of [his] the officer's term shall leave to [his] the officer's successor official labor to be performed for which [he] the officer has received compensation or which it was [his] the officer's duty to perform, [he] the officer shall be liable to pay [his] the officer's successor the full value of such service.

Section 25. Section 17-22-10 is amended to read:

17-22-10. Prisoners under civil process.

Whenever a person is committed upon process in a civil action or proceeding, except when the state is a party thereto, the sheriff is not bound to receive such person unless security is given on the part of the party at whose instance the process is issued, by deposit of money, to meet the expenses of necessary food, clothing and bedding for [him] the committed person, or to detain such person any longer than the expenses are provided for. This section does not apply to cases where a party is committed as a punishment for disobedience to the mandates, process, writs or orders of court.

Section 26. Section 17-22-11 is amended to read:

17-22-11. Return of process.

When process or notice is returnable [he], the sheriff may enclose such process or notice in an envelope addressed to the officer or person from whom the same emanated, and deposit it in the post office, prepaying the postage.

369	Section 27. Section 17-22-13 is amended to read:
370	17-22-13. Failure or delay in making return on process Penalty.
371	If a sheriff does not return without delay a process or notice in [his] the sheriff's
372	possession with the necessary endorsement thereon, [he] the sheriff is liable to the party
373	aggrieved for all damages sustained by [him] the aggrieved party.
374	Section 28. Section 17-22-14 is amended to read:
375	17-22-14. Failure to levy execution Penalty.
376	If the sheriff to whom a writ of execution is delivered neglects or refuses, after being
377	required by the creditor or [his] the creditor's attorney, the fees having first been paid or
378	tendered, to levy upon or sell any property of the party charged in the writ which is liable to be
379	levied upon and sold, [he] the sheriff shall be liable to the creditor for the value of such
380	property.
381	Section 29. Section 17-22-15 is amended to read:
382	17-22-15. Neglect or refusal to pay over money Penalty.
383	If [he] the sheriff neglects or refuses to pay over on demand to the person entitled
384	thereto any money which may come into [his] the sheriff's hands by virtue of [his] the sheriff's
385	office, after deducting all legal fees, the amount thereof with 25% damages and interest at the
386	rate of 1% per month from the time of demand may be recovered by such person; provided,
387	that such sheriff may pay such money into the court or to the clerk thereof issuing the writ or
388	process upon which such money is collected or received and from the time of such payment the
389	sheriff shall be relieved of all liability therefor, unless the detention is shown to have been
390	wrongful.
391	Section 30. Section 17-22-16 is amended to read:
392	17-22-16. Declaring office vacant.
393	When the sheriff is committed for not paying over money received by [him] the sheriff
394	by virtue of [his] the sheriff's office and remains committed for 60 days [his] the sheriff's office
395	is vacant.
396	Section 31. Section 17-22-17 is amended to read:
397	17-22-17. Escapes Sheriff's liability.
398	A sheriff who suffers the escape of a person arrested in a civil action, without the

consent or connivance of the party in whose behalf the arrest or imprisonment is made, is liable

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as follows:

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(1) When the arrest is upon an order to hold to bail or upon a surrender in exoneration of bail before judgment [he] the sheriff is liable to the plaintiff as bail.

- (2) When the arrest is on an execution or commitment to enforce the payment of money [he] the sheriff is liable for the amount expressed in the execution or commitment.
- (3) When the arrest is on an execution or commitment other than to enforce the payment of money [he] the sheriff is liable for the actual damages sustained.
- (4) Upon being sued for damages for an escape or rescue [he] the sheriff may introduce evidence in mitigation and exculpation.
 - Section 32. Section 17-22-18 is amended to read:
- 410 **17-22-18.** Rescues -- Sheriff's liability.
- 411 [He] The sheriff is liable for the rescue of a person arrested in a civil action equally as 412 for an escape.
- Section 33. Section 17-22-19 is amended to read:
- 414 17-22-19. Action for escape or rescue -- Defenses.

An action cannot be maintained against the sheriff for a rescue or for an escape of a person arrested upon an execution or commitment, if after [his] that person's rescue or escape and before the commencement of the action the prisoner returns to the jail or is retaken by the sheriff or by any other person.

- Section 34. Section 17-22-20 is amended to read:
- 420 **17-22-20.** Only written directions to sheriff binding.

No direction or authority by a party or [his] the party's attorney to the sheriff in respect to the execution of process or the return thereof or to any act or omission relating thereto is available to discharge or excuse the sheriff from liability for neglect or misconduct, unless it is contained in a writing, signed by the attorney of the party or by the party, if [he] the party has no attorney.

- Section 35. Section 17-22-24 is amended to read:
- 427 17-22-24. Service of papers, other than process, on sheriff -- Powers of successor.

Service upon the sheriff of a paper other than process may be made by delivering it or a copy thereof to [him] the sheriff or to one of [his] the sheriff's deputies or to a person in charge of [his] the sheriff's office during office hours, or, if no such person is there, by leaving it in a

conspicuous place in the office. When any process remains with the sheriff unexecuted, in whole or in part, at the time of [his] the sheriff's death, resignation of office or at the expiration of [his] the sheriff's office such process shall be executed by [his] the sheriff's successor in office; and when the sheriff sells real estate under and by virtue of an execution or order of court [he] the sheriff or [his] the sheriff's successor in office shall execute and deliver to the purchaser all such deeds and conveyances as are required by law and necessary for that purpose, and such deeds and conveyances shall be as valid in law as if they had been executed by the sheriff who made the sale.

Section 36. Section 17-22-25 is amended to read:

17-22-25. Service of process on sheriff -- When constable to act.

In cases where it appears in any court of record that the sheriff is a party, or where an affidavit is filed with the clerk of the court stating partiality, prejudice, consanguinity or interest on the part of the sheriff, the clerk of the court shall direct process to any constable of the county, whose duty it shall be to execute it in the same manner as if [he] the constable were sheriff.

Section 37. Section 17-30-10 is amended to read:

17-30-10. Appointments from eligible register -- Failure to accept appointment.

- (1) When a peace officer is to be appointed, the appointing authority shall request the merit system commission to certify three eligible applicants for the position. The commission shall thereupon certify to the appointing authority the names of the three applicants standing highest on the eligible register. The appointing authority shall select and appoint one of the persons so certified.
- (2) In the event a certified person fails to accept a proffered appointment, [he] the certified person may, at [his] the certified person's request, retain [his] the certified person's place on the eligible register if [he] the certified person submits in writing reasons sufficient in the judgment of the commission to justify such failure.
 - Section 38. Section 17-30-16 is amended to read:

17-30-16. Temporary layoffs -- Re-employment register.

When necessary because of lack of funds or work an officer may, with the approval of the commission, be temporarily laid off. Such layoff shall be made according to the lowest rating of the officers of the class of position affected, calculated upon seniority under a method

prescribed by the commission. A person serving under temporary or emergency appointment shall be laid off before any merit system officer. A merit system officer who is laid off shall be placed upon a re-employment register to be re-employed in the inverse order in which [he] the merit system officer is laid off, which register shall take precedence over all eligible registers.

Section 39. Section 17-30-17 is amended to read:

17-30-17. Leave of absence -- Sick leaves and vacations.

- (1) The appointing authority, with the approval of the commission, may grant an officer a leave of absence without pay for a period not to exceed one year. In the event an officer on leave takes a higher position in police work which does not come under the merit system provisions of this act, the leave may, with the consent of the commission, be renewed. In the event an officer is elected sheriff, or is appointed chief deputy, [he] the officer shall automatically be placed on leave for the period of time [he] the officer remains sheriff or chief deputy. Upon the termination of a leave of absence, the officer shall be returned to [his] the officer's former position.
 - (2) Sick leaves and vacations with pay shall be as provided by law or ordinance.
- Section 40. Section **17-30-20** is amended to read:

17-30-20. Appeal to district court -- Scope of review.

A person aggrieved by an act or failure to act of any merit system commission under this act may appeal to the district court, if [he] the aggrieved person has exhausted [his] the remedies of appeal to the commission. The courts may review questions of law and fact and may affirm, set aside, or modify the ruling complained of.

Section 41. Section 22-1-4 is amended to read:

22-1-4. Transfer of negotiable instruments by fiduciaries.

If any negotiable instrument payable or indorsed to a fiduciary as such is endorsed by the fiduciary, or if any negotiable instrument payable or endorsed to [his] the fiduciary's principal is endorsed by a fiduciary empowered to endorse such instrument on behalf of [his] the principal, the indorsee is not bound to inquire whether the fiduciary is committing a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in endorsing or delivering the instrument, and is not chargeable with notice that the fiduciary is committing a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary, unless [he] the fiduciary takes the instrument with actual knowledge of such breach or with knowledge of such facts that [his] the fiduciary's action in taking the

instrument amounts to bad faith. If, however, such instrument is transferred by the fiduciary in payment of, or as security for, a personal debt of the fiduciary to the actual knowledge of the creditor, or is transferred in any transaction known by the transferee to be for the personal benefit of the fiduciary, the creditor or other transferee is liable to the principal, if the fiduciary in fact commits a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in transferring the instrument.

Section 42. Section 22-1-5 is amended to read:

22-1-5. Checks -- Drawn by fiduciaries, payable to third persons.

If a check or other bill of exchange is drawn by a fiduciary as such, or in the name of [his] the fiduciary's principal by a fiduciary empowered to draw such instrument in the name of [his] the fiduciary's principal, the payee is not bound to inquire whether the fiduciary is committing a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in drawing or delivering the instrument, and is not chargeable with notice that the fiduciary is committing a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary, unless [he] the fiduciary takes the instrument with actual knowledge of such breach or with knowledge of such facts that [his] the fiduciary's action in taking the instrument amounts to bad faith. If, however, such instrument is payable to a personal creditor of the fiduciary and delivered to the creditor in payment of, or as security for, a personal debt of the fiduciary to the actual knowledge of the creditor, or is drawn and delivered in any transaction known by the payee to be for the personal benefit of the fiduciary, the creditor or other payee is liable to the principal, if the fiduciary in fact commits a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in drawing or delivering the instrument.

Section 43. Section **22-1-6** is amended to read:

22-1-6. Checks drawn by or payable to fiduciary.

If a check or other bill of exchange is drawn by a fiduciary as such, or in the name of [his] the fiduciary's principal by a fiduciary empowered to draw such instrument in the name of [his] the principal, payable to the fiduciary personally, or payable to a third person and [by him transferred] transferred by the third person to the fiduciary, and is thereafter transferred by the fiduciary, whether in payment of a personal debt of the fiduciary or otherwise, the transferee is not bound to inquire whether the fiduciary is committing a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in transferring the instrument, and is not chargeable with notice that the fiduciary is committing a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary, unless [he] the

<u>transferee</u> takes the instrument with actual knowledge of such breach or with knowledge of such facts that [his] the transferee action in taking the instrument amounts to bad faith.

Section 44. Section 22-1-7 is amended to read:

22-1-7. Bank deposits in name of fiduciary.

If a deposit is made in a bank to the credit of a fiduciary as such, the bank is authorized to pay the amount of the deposit or any part thereof upon the check of the fiduciary, signed with the name in which such deposit is entered, without being liable to the principal, unless the bank pays the check with actual knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in drawing the check, or with knowledge of such facts that its action in paying the check amounts to bad faith. If, however, such a check is payable to the drawee bank and is delivered to it in payment of, or as security for, a personal debt of the fiduciary to it, the bank is liable to the principal, if the fiduciary in fact commits a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in drawing or delivering the check.

Section 45. Section 22-1-8 is amended to read:

22-1-8. Checks drawn in name of principal.

If a check is drawn upon the account of [his] a fiduciary's principal in a bank by a fiduciary who is empowered to draw checks upon [his] the fiduciary's principal's account, the bank is authorized to pay such check without being liable to the principal, unless the bank pays the check with actual knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in drawing such check, or with knowledge of such facts that its action in paying the check amounts to bad faith. If, however, such a check is payable to the drawee bank and is delivered to it in payment of, or as security for, a personal debt of the fiduciary to it, the bank is liable to the principal, if the fiduciary in fact commits a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in drawing or delivering the check.

Section 46. Section **22-1-9** is amended to read:

22-1-9. Deposits in fiduciary's personal account.

If a fiduciary makes a deposit in a bank to [his] the fiduciary's personal credit of checks drawn by [him] the fiduciary upon an account in [his] the fiduciary's own name as fiduciary, or of checks payable to [him] the fiduciary as fiduciary, or of checks drawn by [him] the fiduciary upon an account in the name of [his] the fiduciary's principal, if [he] the fiduciary is empowered to draw checks thereon, or of checks payable to [his] the fiduciary's principal and

indorsed by [him] the fiduciary, if [he] the fiduciary is empowered to indorse such checks, or if [he] the fiduciary otherwise makes a deposit of funds held by [him] the fiduciary as fiduciary, the bank receiving such deposit is not bound to inquire whether the fiduciary is committing thereby a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary; and the bank is authorized to pay the amount of the deposit or any part thereof upon the personal check of the fiduciary without being liable to the principal, unless the bank receives the deposit or pays the check with actual knowledge that the fiduciary is committing a breach of [his] the fiduciary's obligation as fiduciary in making such deposit or in drawing such check, or with knowledge of such facts that its action in receiving the deposit or paying the check amounts to bad faith.

Section 47. Section 22-2-1 is amended to read:

22-2-1. Death of trustee -- Trust estate vests in successor.

Upon the death of a sole or surviving trustee of an express trust the trust estate does not descend to [his] the trustee's heirs or pass to [his] the trustee's personal representatives, but shall by virtue hereof, upon the appointment and qualification of a successor to such trustee, become immediately vested in such successor in trust.

Section 48. Section **25-5-1** is amended to read:

25-5-1. Estate or interest in real property.

No estate or interest in real property, other than leases for a term not exceeding one year, nor any trust or power over or concerning real property or in any manner relating thereto, shall be created, granted, assigned, surrendered or declared otherwise than by act or operation of law, or by deed or conveyance in writing subscribed by the party creating, granting, assigning, surrendering or declaring the same, or by [his] that party's lawful agent thereunto authorized by writing.

Section 49. Section **25-5-3** is amended to read:

25-5-3. Leases and contracts for interest in lands.

Every contract for the leasing for a longer period than one year, or for the sale, of any lands, or any interest in lands, shall be void unless the contract, or some note or memorandum thereof, is in writing subscribed by the party by whom the lease or sale is to be made, or by [his] that party's lawful agent thereunto authorized in writing.

Section 50. Section **25-5-6** is amended to read:

25-5-6. Promise to answer for obligation of another -- When not required to be in

writing.

A promise to answer for the obligation of another in any of the following cases is deemed an original obligation of the promisor and need not be in writing:

- (1) Where the promise is made by one who has received property of another upon an undertaking to apply it pursuant to such promise, or by one who has received a discharge from an obligation in whole or in part in consideration of such promise.
- (2) Where the creditor parts with value or enters into an obligation in consideration of the obligation in respect to which the promise is made in terms or under circumstances such as to render the party making the promise the principal debtor and the person in whose behalf it is made [his] the principal debtor's surety.
- (3) Where the promise, being for an antecedent obligation of another, is made upon the consideration that the party receiving it cancel the antecedent obligation, accepting the new promise as a substitute therefor; or upon the consideration that the party receiving it releases the property of another from a levy or [his] the other's person from imprisonment under an execution on a judgment obtained upon the antecedent obligation; or upon a consideration beneficial to the promisor, whether moving from either party to the antecedent obligation or from another person.
- (4) Where a factor undertakes for a commission to sell merchandise and to guarantee the sale.
- (5) When the holder of an instrument for the payment of money upon which a third person is or may become liable to [him] the holder transfers it in payment of a precedent debt of [his] the holder's own, or for a new consideration, and in connection with such transfer enters into a promise respecting such instrument.
 - Section 51. Section 25-5-7 is amended to read:

25-5-7. Contracts by telegraph deemed written.

Contracts made by telegraph shall be deemed to be contracts in writing, and all communications sent by telegraph and signed by the person sending the same, or by [his] that person's authority, shall be deemed to be communications in writing.

- Section 52. Section **29-1-1** is amended to read:
- 29-1-1. Fireproof safe for use of guests -- Limitation of liability.
- If an innkeeper, hotel keeper, boarding house keeper, or lodging house keeper keeps on

[his] the premises a fireproof safe or vault, and gives notice to [his] guests, boarders or lodgers, by posting a copy of this section in a prominent or conspicuous place in the office of the inn, hotel, boarding house or lodging house and in the rooms occupied by the guests, boarders or lodgers, that [he] the keeper keeps for their use a fireproof safe or vault and will not be liable for money, jewelry, documents or other articles of unusual value and small compass, unless placed therein, [he] the keeper is not liable, except so far as [his] the keeper's acts or the acts of [his] the keeper's employees shall contribute thereto, for any loss of or injury to such articles, if not deposited with [him] the keeper to be placed in such safe or vault, or in any case for more than the sum of \$250 for any such property, unless [he] the keeper shall have given a receipt in writing therefor to the guest, boarder or lodger, and the value of the article so placed with [him] the keeper for safekeeping shall have been declared by such guest, boarder or lodger.

Section 53. Section 34-19-8 is amended to read:

34-19-8. Injunctive relief -- Appeals.

Whenever any court, or judge or judges of it, shall issue or deny any temporary injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, the court shall, upon the request of any party to the proceedings, and on [his] the party's filing the usual bond for costs, forthwith certify the entire record of the case, including a transcript of the evidence taken, to the appropriate appellate court for its review. Upon the filing of such record in the appropriate appellate court the appeal shall be heard with the greatest possible expedition, giving the proceeding precedence over all other matters except older matters of the same character.

Section 54. Section 34-19-11 is amended to read:

34-19-11. "Labor dispute" defined.

- (1) The words "labor dispute" as used in this chapter include any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, or concerning employment relations, or any other controversy arising out of the respective interests of employer and employee, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.
- (2) A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labor dispute if relief is sought against [him or it] the person or association and if [he or it] the person or association is engaged in the industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which such

dispute occurs, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association of employers or employees engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation.

- (3) A case shall be held to involve or grow out of a labor dispute when the case involves persons who are engaged in a single industry, trade, craft, or occupation; or who are employees of one employer; or who are members of the same or an affiliated organization of employers or employees whether such dispute is:
- (a) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employees or associations of employees;
- (b) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employers or associations of employers; or
- (c) between one or more employees or associations of employees and one or more employees or associations of employees; or when the case involves any conflicting or competing interests in a labor dispute of persons participating or interested in it.

Section 55. Section 34-20-1 is amended to read:

34-20-1. Declaration of policy.

The public policy of the state as to employment relations and collective bargaining in the furtherance of which this chapter is enacted, is declared to be as follows:

- (1) It recognizes that there are three major interests involved, namely: that of the public, the employee, and the employer. These three interests are to a considerable extent interrelated. It is the policy of the state to protect and promote each of these interests with due regard to the situation and to the rights of the others.
- (2) Industrial peace, regular and adequate income for the employee, and uninterrupted production of goods and services are promotive of all of these interests. They are largely dependent upon the maintenance of fair, friendly, and mutually satisfactory employment relations and the availability of suitable machinery for the peaceful adjustment of whatever controversies may arise. It is recognized that certain employers, including farmers and farmer cooperatives, in addition to their general employer problems, face special problems arising from perishable commodities and seasonal production which require adequate consideration. It is also recognized that whatever may be the rights of disputants with respect to each other in any controversy regarding employment relations, they should not be permitted in the conduct of their controversy to intrude directly into the primary rights of third parties to earn a livelihood,

transact business, and engage in the ordinary affairs of life by any lawful means and free from molestation, interference, restraint, or coercion.

- (3) Negotiation of terms and conditions of work should result from voluntary agreement between employer and employee. For the purpose of such negotiation an employee has the right, if [he] the employee desires, to associate with others in organizing and bargaining collectively through representatives of [his] the employee's own choosing, without intimidation or coercion from any source.
- (4) It is the policy of the state, in order to preserve and promote the interests of the public, the employee, and the employer alike, to establish standards of fair conduct in employment relations and to provide a convenient, expeditious and impartial tribunal by which these interests may have their respective rights and obligations adjudicated.

Section 56. Section **34-26-2** is amended to read:

34-26-2. Claim -- Notice.

Any such employee, laborer or servant desiring to enforce [his] a claim for wages under this chapter shall present a statement under oath to the officer, person or court charged with such property within 10 days after the seizure of it on any process, or within 30 days after the same may have been placed in the hands of any receiver, assignee or trustee, showing the amount due after allowing all just credits and setoffs, the kind of work for which such wages are due and when performed. Any person with whom any such claim shall have been filed shall give immediate notice thereof by mail to all persons interested, and, if the claim is not contested as provided in Section 34-26-3, it shall be the duty of the person or the court receiving such statement to pay the amount of such claim or claims to the person or persons entitled thereto, after first paying all costs occasioned by the seizure of such property, out of the proceeds of the sale of the property seized.

Section 57. Section 34-26-3 is amended to read:

34-26-3. Claim -- Exceptions -- Contest.

Any person interested may within 10 days after the notice of presentment of said statement contest such claims, or any part of them, by filing exceptions to them supported by affidavit with the officer or court having the custody of such property, and thereupon the claimant shall be required to reduce [his] the claimant's claim to judgment in some court having jurisdiction before any part thereof shall be paid. The person contesting shall be made a

party defendant in any such action and shall have the right to contest such claim, and the prevailing party shall recover proper costs.

Section 58. Section **34-27-1** is amended to read:

34-27-1. Reasonable amount -- Taxed as costs.

Whenever a mechanic, artisan, miner, laborer, servant, or other employee shall have cause to bring suit for wages earned and due according to the terms of [his] that individual's employment and shall establish by the decision of the court that the amount for which [he] the plaintiff has brought suit is justly due, and that a demand has been made in writing at least 15 days before suit was brought for a sum not to exceed the amount so found due, then it shall be the duty of the court before which the case shall be tried to allow to the plaintiff a reasonable attorneys' fee in addition to the amount found due for wages, to be taxed as costs of suit.

Section 59. Section 34-29-9 is amended to read:

34-29-9. Commission to be returned if employment not secured.

It shall be unlawful for an employment agent to retain, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable consideration received for any information or assistance described in Section 34-29-1, if the person for whom such information or assistance is furnished fails through no neglect or fault of [his] the person's own to secure the employment regarding which such information or assistance is furnished; and the money or consideration shall be by the agent forthwith returned to the payer of the same upon demand.

Section 60. Section **34-29-19** is amended to read:

34-29-19. Deceptive or duplicate orders for employees -- Liability to applicants.

Any person who places with an employment agent an order for more employees than [he] the person placing the order actually desires, or who places with employment agents duplicate orders for employees, or who permits a standing order for employees to remain uncanceled at a time when [he] the person placing the order does not need such employees, shall be liable to persons who, in good faith, accept and act upon information furnished in good faith by employment agents under such excess, duplicate or standing order for the amount actually expended in traveling from the location of such employment agency to the place of such proposed employment and return.

Section 61. Section **34-30-8** is amended to read:

34-30-8. Forty-hour work week -- Overtime at one and one-half regular rate.

Forty hours shall constitute a working week on all works and undertakings carried on by the state, county, or municipal governments, or by any officer of the state or of any county or municipal government. Any persons, corporation, firm, contractor, agent, manager, or foreman, who shall require or contract with any person to work upon such works or undertakings longer than 40 hours in one week shall pay such employees at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which [he] the employee is employed.

Section 62. Section 34-33-1 is amended to read:

34-33-1. Unlawful for employer to charge employee medical examination fee.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or partnership to charge any person a medical fee for the physical examination of any applicant for employment with such person, firm, corporation or partnership, or to deduct the cost of such physical examination from the money earned by such employee or to make any charge for or to deduct from the earnings of such employee any medical fee for any physical examination upon the re-employment of any employee who may have discontinued such employment, or who may have been discharged or [his] whose employment has otherwise been terminated; nor shall any employer, as a condition of pre-employment, employment, or continued employment, require any employee or person applying for employment to submit to or obtain a physical examination, unless such employer shall pay all costs of such physical examination.

Section 63. Section 34-34-13 is amended to read:

34-34-13. Damages for denial or deprivation of continuation of employment.

Any person who may be denied employment or be deprived of continuation of [his] employment in violation of this chapter shall be entitled to recover from such employer and from any other person, firm, corporation or association acting in concert with [him] the employer by appropriate action in the courts of this state such damages as [he] the person may have sustained by reason of such denial or deprivation of employment.

Section 64. Section 38-2-1 is amended to read:

38-2-1. Lien on livestock -- For feed and care.

Every [ranchman] rancher, farmer, agistor, herder of cattle, tavern keeper or livery stable keeper to whom any domestic animals shall be entrusted for the purpose of feeding, herding or pasturing shall have a lien upon such animals for the amount that may be due [him] for such feeding, herding or pasturing, and is authorized to retain possession of such animals

until such amount is paid.

Section 65. Section **38-2-2** is amended to read:

38-2-2. Liens of hotels and boardinghouse keepers.

Every innkeeper, hotel keeper, boardinghouse <u>keeper</u>, or lodginghouse keeper shall have a lien on the baggage and other property in and about such inn belonging to or under control of [his] guests or boarders for the proper charges due [him] for their accommodation, board and lodging, for money paid for or advanced to them, and for such other extras as are furnished at their request. The innkeeper, hotel keeper, boardinghouse <u>keeper</u>, or lodginghouse keeper may detain such baggage and other property until the amount of such charge is paid, and the baggage and other property shall not be exempt from attachment or execution until the hotel or boardinghouse keeper's lien and the costs of enforcing it are satisfied.

Section 66. Section **38-2-3.1** is amended to read:

38-2-3.1. Special lien on personal property for services rendered -- General lien of dry cleaning establishments, laundries, and shoe repair shops.

Every person who, while lawfully in possession of an article of personal property, renders any service to the owner or owners thereof, by labor or skill performed upon said personal property at the request or order of said owner, has a special lien thereon, dependent on possession, for the compensation, if any, which is due to [him] the person from the owner or owners for such service; and every laundry proprietor, person conducting a laundry business, dry cleaning establishment, proprietor and person conducting a dry cleaning establishment, shoe repair establishment proprietor and person conducting a shoe repair establishment has a general lien, dependent on possession, upon all personal property in [his] their hands belonging to a customer, for the balance due [him] from such customer for laundry work, and for the balance due [him] for dry cleaning work, and for the balance due [him] for shoe repair work; but nothing in this section shall be construed to confer a lien in favor of a wholesale dry cleaner on materials received from a dry cleaning establishment proprietor or a person conducting a dry cleaning establishment. The terms "person" and "proprietor" as used in this section shall include an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation and company.

Section 67. Section **38-2-5** is amended to read:

38-2-5. Action for deficiency.

Nothing in this chapter shall take away the right of action of the party to whom such

lien is given for [his] that party's charges, or for any residue thereof, after such sale of the property.

Section 68. Section **38-3-3** is amended to read:

38-3-3. Attachment in aid of lien.

Whenever any rent shall be due and unpaid under a lease, or the lessee shall be about to remove [his] the lessee's property from the leased premises, the lessor may have the personal property of the lessee which is upon the leased premises and subject to such lien attached without other ground for such attachment.

Section 69. Section 38-7-3 is amended to read:

38-7-3. Parties or insurance carrier making payment liable for satisfaction of lien -- Enforcement of lien.

- (1) Any person, firm or corporation, including an insurance carrier, making any payment to a patient or to [his] the patient's attorney, heirs or legal representative as compensation for the injuries and/or damages sustained, after the filing and, if applicable, receipt of written notice of the lien, as aforesaid, and without paying the hospital asserting the lien the amount of its lien or that portion of the lien which can be satisfied out of the money due under any final judgment or contract of compromise or settlement, less payment of the amount of any prior liens, shall be liable to the hospital for the amount that the hospital was entitled to receive.
- (2) Liability of the person, firm or corporation for the satisfaction of the hospital lien shall continue for a period of one year from and after the date of any payment of any money to the patient, [his] the patient's heirs or legal representatives as damages or under a contract of compromise or settlement. Any hospital may enforce its lien by a suit at law against the person, firm or corporation making the payment. In the event of a suit to enforce a lien the hospital may recover a reasonable attorney's fee and the costs of filing and recording the lien.
 - Section 70. Section **40-1-2** is amended to read:

40-1-2. Discovery monument -- Notice of location -- Contents.

The locator at the time of making the discovery of such vein or lode must erect a monument at the place of discovery, and post thereon [his] the locator's notice of location which shall contain:

(1) The name of the claim.

- (2) The name of the locator or locators.
 - (3) The date of the location.

- (4) If a lode claim, the number of linear feet claimed in length along the course of the vein each way from the point of discovery, with the width claimed on each side of the center of the vein, and the general course of the vein or lode as near as may be, and such a description of the claim, located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument, as will identify the claim.
- (5) If a placer or mill site claim, the number of acres or superficial feet claimed, and such a description of the claim or mill site, located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument, as will identify the claim or mill site.
 - Section 71. Section **40-1-12** is amended to read:

40-1-12. Damages for wrongful removal of ores.

When damages are claimed for the extraction or selling of ore from any mine or mining claim and the defendant, or those under whom [he] the defendant claims, holds, under color of title adverse to the claims of the plaintiff, in good faith, then the reasonable value of all labor bestowed or expenses incurred in necessary developing, mining, transporting, concentrating, selling or preparing said ore, or its mineral content, for market, must be allowed as an offset against such damages; provided, however, that any person who, wrongfully entering upon any mine or mining claim and carrying away ores therefrom, or wrongfully extracting and selling ores from any mine, having knowledge of the existence of adverse claimants in any mine or mining claim, and without notice to them, knowingly and willfully trespasses in or upon such mine or mining claim and extracts or sells ore therefrom shall be liable to the owners of such ore for three times the value thereof without any deductions either for labor bestowed or expenses incurred in removing, transporting, selling or preparing said ore, or its mineral content for market.

Section 72. Section **41-4-2** is amended to read:

41-4-2. Threat to discontinue sales to retail seller prima facie evidence of violation.

Any threat, expressed or implied, made directly or indirectly to any person engaged in the business of selling motor vehicles at retail in this state by any person engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or distribution of motor vehicles, that such person will

discontinue or cease to sell, or refuse to enter into a contract to sell, or will terminate a contract to sell motor vehicles, whether patented or unpatented, to such person who is so engaged in the business of selling motor vehicles at retail, unless such person finances the purchase or sale of any one or number of motor vehicles only with or through a designated person or class of persons or sells and assigns the conditional sales contracts, chattel mortgages or leases arising from [his] the retail sales of motor vehicles or any one or number thereof only to a designated person or class of persons shall be prima facie evidence of the fact that such person so engaged in the manufacture or distribution of motor vehicles has sold or intends to sell the same on the condition or with the agreement or understanding prohibited in Section 41-4-1.

Section 73. Section 41-4-3 is amended to read:

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41-4-3. Threat to discontinue sales to person engaged in business of financing who is affiliated with manufacturer or distributor.

Any threat, expressed or implied, made directly or indirectly, to any person engaged in the business of selling motor vehicles at retail in this state by any person, or any agent of any such person, who is engaged in the business of financing the purchase or sale of motor vehicles or of buying conditional sales contracts, chattel mortgages or leases on motor vehicles in this state and is affiliated with or controlled by any person engaged, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or distribution of motor vehicles, that such person so engaged in such manufacture or distribution shall terminate [his] a contract with or cease to sell motor vehicles to such person engaged in the sale of motor vehicles at retail in this state unless such person finances the purchase or sale of any one or number of motor vehicles only or through a designated person or class of persons or sells and assigns the conditional sales contracts, chattel mortgages, or leases arising from [his] the retail sale of motor vehicles or any one or any number thereof only to such person so engaged in financing the purchase or sale of motor vehicles or in buying conditional sales contracts, chattel mortgages or leases on motor vehicles, shall be presumed to be made at the direction of and with the authority of such person so engaged in such manufacture or distribution of motor vehicles, and shall be prima facie evidence of the fact that such person so engaged in the manufacture or distribution of motor vehicles has sold or intends to sell the same on the condition or with the agreement or understanding prohibited in Section 41-4-1.

Section 74. Section 41-4-12 is amended to read:

41-4-12. Actions for damages.

In addition to the criminal and civil penalties herein provided, any person who is injured in [his] the person's business or property by any other person or corporation or association or partnership, by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act, may sue therefor in any court having jurisdiction thereof in the county where the defendant resides or is found, or any agent resides or is found, or where service may be obtained, without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recover twofold the damages [by him] sustained, and the costs of suit. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under this act is pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties shall be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be made parties defendant and summoned, whether they reside in the county where such action is pending, or not.

Section 75. Section **41-19-1** is amended to read:

41-19-1. Powers and duties of governor.

The governor, in addition to other duties and responsibilities conferred upon [him] the governor by the Constitution and laws of the state of Utah is hereby empowered to contract and to do all other things necessary in behalf of the state to secure the full benefits available to this state under the federal Highway Safety Act of 1966, and any amendments thereto, and in so doing, to cooperate with the federal and state agencies, agencies private and public, interested organizations, and with individuals, to effectuate the purposes of that enactment, and any and all subsequent amendments thereto. The governor shall be the official having the ultimate responsibility for dealing with the United States Government with respect to programs and activities pursuant to the federal Highway Safety Act of 1966, and any amendments thereto. To that end [he] the governor shall be responsible for activities of any and all departments and agencies of this state and its subdivisions, relating thereto. [He] The governor may designate an appropriate person, commission or board to assist [him] the governor in coordinating the activities and programs contemplated under this section.

Section 76. Section **42-1-1** is amended to read:

42-1-1. By petition to district court -- Contents.

Any natural person, desiring to change [his] the natural person's name, may file a petition therefor in the district court of the county where [he] the natural person resides, setting forth:

- (1) The cause for which the change of name is sought.
- (2) The name proposed.

(3) That [he] the natural person has been a bona fide resident of the county for the year immediately prior to the filing of the petition.

Section 77. Section 43-1-2 is amended to read:

43-1-2. Transfer -- By delivery -- By endorsement -- Rights of transferee.

Title to any security receipt, or equipment trust certificate, which by its terms entitles the bearer to the benefits thereof, may be transferred by delivery by any person in possession of the same, howsoever such possession may have been acquired.

Title to any security receipt, or equipment trust certificate, which by its terms entitles the person named therein to the benefits thereof, and which provides in substance that title thereto is transferable with the same effect as in the case of a negotiable instrument, may be transferred by delivery by any person in possession of the same, howsoever such possession may have been acquired, if endorsed in blank or, if it is endorsed to a specified person, by delivery by such other person.

A person to whom title is so transferred, who takes any such instrument for present or antecedent value, without notice of prior defenses, equities or claims of ownership enforceable against the transferor, shall have absolute title thereto free of any defenses enforceable against, or claims of ownership of, the signer or any prior holder. The holder of any such security receipt, or equipment trust certificate, unless the same has been endorsed in blank by such specified person, shall be deemed prima facie to have title thereto as aforesaid; but when it is shown that the title of any person who has negotiated such instrument is defective, the burden is on the holder to prove that [he] the holder, or some person under whom [he] the holder claims, acquired title as a holder for value and without notice as aforesaid.

The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to the transfer of any security receipt, or equipment trust certificate, when it is shown that such transfer was made after the date fixed therein for performance by the signer of [his] the signer's obligations thereunder, or, if no date is so fixed, after the expiration of a reasonable time after the happening of the contingency upon which the signer became obligated to perform.

Section 78. Section 47-1-2 is amended to read:

47-1-2. Injunction -- Notice to owner of premises.

Whenever a nuisance as defined in this chapter is kept or maintained, or exists, the county attorney or any citizen of the county may maintain an action in equity in the name of the state of Utah, upon the relation of such county attorney or citizen, to perpetually enjoin such nuisance, the person or persons conducting or maintaining the same and the owner or agent of the building or ground upon which it exists; provided, that when the owner or agent is not in the actual possession of the premises [he] the owner or agent shall have, before an action is brought under this chapter against [him] the owner or agent or affecting [his] the owner's or agent's real estate, notice in writing of the existence and nature of the nuisance, and [he] the owner or agent shall have a reasonable time after service of such notice in which to abate the nuisance. In such action the court, or a judge thereof, shall upon the presentation of a complaint therefor alleging that the nuisance complained of exists, allow a temporary writ of injunction without bond, if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge that such nuisance exists, by evidence in the form of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony or otherwise. as the complainant may elect, unless the court or judge, by previous order, shall have directed the form and manner in which it shall be presented. Three days' notice in writing shall be given the defendant of the hearing of the application, and if then continued at [his] the defendant's instance, the writ as prayed for shall be granted as a matter of course. When an injunction has been granted it shall be binding on the defendant throughout the judicial district in which it was issued, and any violation of the provisions of the injunction herein provided for shall be a contempt as hereinafter provided.

Section 79. Section 47-1-3 is amended to read:

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47-1-3. Evidence -- Dismissal of action -- Costs.

In such action evidence of the general reputation of the place shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the existence of the nuisance. If the complaint is filed by a citizen, it shall not be dismissed except upon a sworn statement made by the relator and [his] the relator's attorney setting forth the reasons why the action should be dismissed, and the dismissal approved by the county attorney in writing or in open court. If the court is of the opinion that the action ought not to be dismissed, it may direct the county attorney to prosecute the action to judgment, and, if the action is continued for more than one term of court, any citizen of the county or the county attorney may be substituted for the relator and prosecute the action to judgment. If the action is brought by a citizen and the court finds there was no reasonable

ground or cause therefor, the costs may be taxed to such citizen.

Section 80. Section 47-1-7 is amended to read:

47-1-7. Bond to secure abatement -- Procedure.

If the owner appears and pays all costs of the proceeding and files a bond, with sureties to be approved by the clerk, in the full value of the property, to be ascertained by the court, or in vacation by the clerk, auditor and treasurer of the county, conditioned that [he] the owner will immediately abate the nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept therein within a period of one year thereafter, the court or the judge may, if satisfied of [his] the owner's good faith, order the premises that have been closed under the order of abatement to be delivered to the owner, and the order of abatement may be canceled so far as the same may relate to said property; and, if the proceeding is an action in equity and such bond is given and costs therein paid before judgment and order of abatement, the action shall be thereby abated as to the building only. The release of the property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from any judgment, lien, penalty or liability to which it may be subject by law.

Section 81. Section **52-1-8** is amended to read:

52-1-8. Official bonds -- Actions on -- Parties.

When a public officer by official misconduct or neglect of duty shall forfeit [his] the officer's official bond or render [his] the officer's sureties liable thereon, any person injured by such misconduct or neglect, or who is by law entitled to the benefit of the security, may maintain an action thereon in [his] the injured party's own name against the officer and [his] the officer's sureties to recover the amount to which [he] the injured party may by reason thereof be entitled.

Section 82. Section **52-1-11** is amended to read:

52-1-11. Bonds to cover special penalties and liabilities.

Whenever, except in criminal prosecutions, any special penalty, forfeiture or liability is imposed upon any officer for nonperformance or malperformance of [his] the officer's official duties, the liability therefor attaches to the official bond of such officer.

Section 83. Section **54-4-20** is amended to read:

54-4-20. Consumer may have meter tested upon paying fee.

Any consumer or user of any product, commodity or service of a public utility may have any appliance used in the measurement thereof tested, upon paying the fees fixed by the

commission. The commission shall establish and fix reasonable fees to be paid for testing such appliances on the request of the consumer or user; the fee to be paid by the consumer or user at the time of [his] the consumer's or user's request, but to be paid by the public utility and repaid to the consumer or user under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the commission, if the appliance is found defective or incorrect to the disadvantage of the consumer or user.

Section 84. Section 54-7-7 is amended to read:

54-7-7. Books and records of utilities subject to inspection.

The commission, each commissioner and each officer and person employed by the commission shall have the right at any and all times to inspect the accounts, books, papers and documents of any public utility, and the commission, each commissioner and any officer of the commission or any employee authorized to administer oaths shall have power to examine under oath any officer, agent or employee of any public utility in relation to the business and affairs of said public utility; provided, that any person other than a commissioner or an officer of the commission demanding such inspection shall produce under the hand and seal of the commission [his] that person's authority to make such inspection; and provided further, that written record of the testimony or statement so given under oath shall be made and filed with the commission.

Section 85. Section **54-8-12** is amended to read:

54-8-12. Property owners failing to appear at hearings -- Waiver of rights.

Every person who has real property within the boundaries of the district and who fails to appear before the governing body at the hearing and make any objection [he] the property owner may have to the creation of the district, the making of the improvements and the inclusion of [his] the owner's real property in the district, shall be deemed to have waived every such objection. Such waiver shall not, however, preclude [his] the property owner's right to object to the amount of the assessment at the hearing for which provision is made in Section 54-8-17.

Section 86. Section **56-1-19** is amended to read:

56-1-19. Right to eject passenger.

If any passenger refuses to pay [his] the fare or exhibit or surrender [his] a ticket when requested so to do, or if [he] the passenger behaves in a disorderly manner, the conductor and

employees of a railroad company may, on stopping the train, put [him] the passenger and [his] the passenger's baggage out of the cars, using no unnecessary force, at any usual stopping place or in sight of a dwelling.

Section 87. Section **56-1-20** is amended to read:

56-1-20. Operating employees to wear insignia.

Every conductor, baggage master, engineer, brakeman or other employee of a railroad company, employed in a passenger train or at the stations for passengers, shall wear upon [his] the employee's hat or cap or in some conspicuous place on the breast of [his] the employee's coat a badge indicating [his] the employee's office or station, and, by its initial letters, the name of the company by which [he] the employee is employed; and no collector or conductor without such badge shall demand or be entitled to receive from any passenger any fare or ticket or exercise any of the powers of [his] the collector's or conductor's office or station or interfere with any passenger or [his] the passenger's property.

Section 88. Section 57-1-4 is amended to read:

57-1-4. Attempted conveyance of more than grantor owns -- Effect.

A conveyance made by an owner of an estate for life or years, purporting to convey a greater estate than [he] the owner could lawfully transfer, does not work a forfeiture of [his] the estate, but passes to the grantee all the estate which the grantor could lawfully transfer.

Section 89. Section 57-1-11 is amended to read:

57-1-11. Claimant out of possession may convey.

Any person claiming title to any real estate may, notwithstanding there may be an adverse possession thereof, sell and convey [his] the claimant's interest therein in the same manner and with the same effect as if [he] the claimant were in the actual possession thereof.

Section 90. Section 57-2-12 is amended to read:

57-2-12. Certificate of proof by subscribing witness.

No certificate of such proof shall be made unless such subscribing witness shall prove that the person whose name is subscribed thereto as a party is the person described in, and who executed, the same; that such person executed the conveyance, and that such person [subscribed his name] signed thereto as a witness thereof at the request of the maker of such instrument.

Section 91. Section **57-2-15** is amended to read:

57-2-15. Evidence required for certificate of proof.

No certificate of any such proof shall be made unless a competent and credible witness shall state on oath or affirmation that [he] the competent and credible witness personally knew the person whose name is subscribed thereto as a party, well knows [his] the subscribing party's signature, stating [his] the competent and credible witness's means of knowledge, and believes the name of the party subscribed thereto as a party was subscribed by such person; nor unless a competent and credible witness shall in like manner state that [he] the competent and credible witness personally knew the person whose name is subscribed to such conveyance as a witness, well knows [his] the subscribing witness's signature, stating [his] the competent and credible witness's means of knowledge, and believes the name subscribed thereto as a witness was thereto subscribed by such person.

Section 92. Section **57-2-16** is amended to read:

57-2-16. Subpoena to subscribing witness.

Upon the application of any grantee in any conveyance required by law to be recorded, or of any person claiming under such grantee, verified under the oath of the applicant, that any witness to such conveyance residing in the county where such application is made refuses to appear and testify touching the execution thereof, and that such conveyance cannot be proved without [his] the subscribing witness's evidence, any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment or proof of such conveyance may issue a subpoena requiring such witness to appear before such officer and testify touching the execution thereof.

Section 93. Section 57-2-17 is amended to read:

57-2-17. Disobedience of subpoenaed witness -- Contempt -- Proof aliunde.

Every person who, being served with a subpoena, shall without reasonable cause refuse or neglect to appear, or, appearing, shall refuse to answer upon oath touching the matters aforesaid, shall be liable to the party injured for such damages as may be sustained by [him] the injured party on account of such neglect or refusal, and may also be dealt with for contempt as provided by law; but no person shall be required to attend who resides out of the county in which the proof is to be taken, nor unless [his] the subscribing witness's reasonable expenses shall have first been tendered to [him] the subscribing witness; provided, that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the officer so authorized to take such acknowledgment that such subscribing witness purposely [conceals himself] hides, or keeps out of the way, so that [he]

the subscribing witness cannot be served with a subpoena or taken on attachment after the use of due diligence to that end, or in case of [his] the subscribing witness's continued failure or refusal to testify for the space of one hour after [his] the subscribing witness's appearance shall have been compelled by process, then said conveyance or other instrument may be proved and admitted to record in the same manner as if such subscribing witness thereto were dead.

Section 94. Section **57-6-2** is amended to read:

57-6-2. Claimant to commence action -- Complaint -- Trial of issues.

Such complaint must set forth the grounds on which the defendant seeks relief, stating as accurately as practicable the value of the real estate, exclusive of the improvements thereon made by the claimant or [his] the claimant's grantors, and the value of such improvements. The issues joined thereon must be tried as in law actions, and the value of the real estate and of such improvements must be separately ascertained on the trial.

Section 95. Section **57-6-3** is amended to read:

57-6-3. Rights of parties -- Acquiring other's interest or holding as tenants in common.

The plaintiff in the main action may thereupon pay the appraised value of the improvements and take the property, but should [he] the plaintiff fail to do so after a reasonable time, to be fixed by the court, the defendant may take the property upon paying its value, exclusive of the improvements. If this is not done within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the court, the parties will be held to be tenants in common of all the real estate, including the improvements, each holding an interest proportionate to the values ascertained on the trial.

Section 96. Section **57-6-7** is amended to read:

57-6-7. When execution on judgment of possession may issue.

The plaintiff in the main action is entitled to an execution to put [him] the plaintiff in possession of [his] the plaintiff's property in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, but not otherwise.

Section 97. Section **57-6-8** is amended to read:

57-6-8. Improvements made by occupants of land granted to state.

Any person having improvements on any real estate granted to the state in aid of any work of internal improvement, whose title thereto is questioned by another, may remove such improvements without injury otherwise to such real estate, at any time before [he] the person is

evicted therefrom, or [he] the person may claim and have the benefit of this chapter by proceeding as herein directed.

Section 98. Section 57-8-19 is amended to read:

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57-8-19. Liens against units -- Removal from lien -- Effect of part payment.

- (1) Subsequent to recording the declaration as provided in this act, and while the property remains subject to this act, no lien shall thereafter arise or be effective against the property. During such period liens or encumbrances shall arise or be created only against each unit and the percentage of undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant to such unit in the same manner and under the same conditions in every respect as liens or encumbrances may arise or be created upon or against any other separate parcel of real property subject to individual ownership; provided that no labor performed or materials furnished with the consent or at the request of a unit owner or [his] the unit owner's agent or [his] the unit owner's contractor or subcontractor shall be the basis for the filing of a lien pursuant to the lien law against the unit of any other unit owner not expressly consenting to or requesting the same, except that such express consent shall be deemed to be given by the owner of any unit in the case of emergency repairs. Labor performed or materials furnished for the common areas and facilities, if authorized by the unit owners, the manager or management committee in accordance with this act, the declaration or bylaws or the house rules, shall be deemed to be performed or furnished with the express consent of each unit owner and shall be the basis for the filing of a lien pursuant to the lien law against each of the units.
- (2) In the event a lien against two or more units becomes effective, the unit owners of the separate units may remove their units and the percentage of undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant to such units from the lien by payment of the fractional or proportional amount attributable to each of the units affected. Such individual payment shall be computed by reference to the percentages appearing in the declaration. Subsequent to any payment, discharge or other satisfaction, the unit and the percentage of undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant thereto shall be free and clear of the lien so paid, satisfied or discharged. Partial payment, satisfaction or discharge shall not prevent the lienor from proceeding to enforce [his] the lienor's rights against any unit and the percentage of undivided interest in the common areas and facilities appurtenant thereto not so paid, satisfied or discharged.

Section 99. Section **57-8-25** is amended to read:

57-8-25. Joint and several liability of grantor and grantee for unpaid common expenses.

In a voluntary conveyance, the grantee of a unit shall be jointly and severally liable with the grantor for all unpaid assessments against the latter for [his] the grantor's share of the common expenses up to the time of the grant or conveyance, without prejudice to the grantee's rights to recover from the grantor the amounts paid by the grantee. However, any such grantee shall be entitled to a statement from the manager or management committee setting forth the amounts of the unpaid assessments against the grantor, and such grantee shall not be liable for, nor shall the unit conveyed be subject to a lien for, any unpaid assessments against the grantor in excess of the amount set forth.

Section 100. Section 57-8-26 is amended to read:

57-8-26. Waiver of use of common areas and facilities -- Abandonment of unit.

No unit owner may <u>be</u> exempt [<u>himself</u>] from liability for [<u>his</u>] <u>the unit owner's</u> contribution towards the common expenses by waiver of the use or enjoyment of any of the common areas and facilities or by abandonment of [<u>his</u>] <u>the owner's</u> unit.

Section 101. Section **57-9-4** is amended to read:

57-9-4. Filing of notice of claim of interest authorized -- Effect of possession of land by record owner of possessory interest.

- (1) Any person claiming an interest in land may preserve and keep effective such interest by filing for record during the forty-year period immediately following the effective date of the root of title of the person whose record title would otherwise be marketable, a notice in writing, duly verified by oath, setting forth the nature of the claim. No disability or lack of knowledge of any kind on the part of anyone shall suspend the running of the forty-year period. The notice may be filed for record by the claimant or by any other person acting in behalf of any claimant who is:
 - (a) under a disability[-];
 - (b) unable to assert a claim on [his own] the claimant's own behalf[-]; or
- 1203 (c) one of a class, but whose identity cannot be established or is uncertain at the time of 1204 filing the notice of claim for record.
- 1205 (2) If the same record owner of any possessory interest in land has been in possession

of such land continuously for a period of 40 years or more, during which period no title transaction with respect to such interest appears of record in [his] the record owner's chain of title, and no notice has been filed by [him] the record owner or on [his] the record owner's behalf as provided in Subsection (1), and such possession continues to the time when marketability is being determined, such period of possession shall be deemed equivalent to the filing of the notice immediately preceding the termination of the forty-year period described in Subsection (1).

Section 102. Section **57-9-8** is amended to read:

57-9-8. Definitions.

As used in this act:

- (1) The words "marketable record title" mean a title of record as indicated in Section 57-9-1, which operates to extinguish such interests and claims, existing prior to the effective date of the root of title, as are stated in Section 57-9-3.
- (2) The word "records" includes probate and other official public records, as well as records in the registry of deeds.
- (3) The word "recording," when applied to the official public records of a probate or other court, includes filing.
- (4) The words "person dealing with land" include a purchaser of any estate or interest therein, a mortgagee, a levying or attaching creditor, a land contract vendee, or any other person seeking to acquire an estate or interest therein, or impose a lien thereon.
- (5) The words "root of title" mean that conveyance or other title transaction in the chain of title of a person, purporting to create the interest claimed by such person, upon which [he] such person relies as a basis for the marketability of [his] that person's title, and which was the most recent to be recorded as of a date 40 years prior to the time when marketability is being determined. The effective date of the "root of title" is the date on which it is recorded.
- (6) The words "title transaction" mean any transaction affecting title to any interest in land, including title by will or descent, title by tax deed, or by trustee's, referee's, guardian's, executor's, administrator's, master in chancery's, or sheriff's deed, or decree of any court, as well as warranty deed, quitclaim deed, or mortgage.
- Section 103. Section **67-1-4** is amended to read:

67-1-4. Records to be kept.

The governor must cause to be kept the following records:

(1) An account of all [his] the governor's official expenses and disbursements, including the incidental expenses of [his] the governor's department, and an account of all rewards offered by [him] the governor for the apprehension of criminals and persons charged with crime.

(2) A register of all appointments made by [him] the governor, with dates of commissions and names of appointees and predecessors.

Section 104. Section **67-1-6** is amended to read:

67-1-6. Acting governor -- Powers and duties.

Every provision of law relating to the powers and duties of the governor, and relating to acts and duties to be performed by others toward [him] the governor, extends to the person performing, for the time being, the duties of governor.

Section 105. Section **67-3-2** is amended to read:

67-3-2. Right to compel accounting by, and state accounts with, all collectors of state money -- Escheats.

Whenever any person has received money, or has money or other personal property which belongs to the state by escheat or otherwise, or has been entrusted with the collection, management or disbursement of any money, bonds, or interest accruing thereon, belonging to or held in trust by the state, and fails to render an account thereof to and make settlement with the state auditor within the time prescribed by law, or, when no particular time is specified, fails to render such account and make settlement, or who fails to pay into the state treasury any money belonging to the state, upon being required so to do by the state auditor, within 20 days after such requisition, the state auditor must state an account with such person, charging 25% damages, and interest at the rate of 10% per annum from the time of failure; a copy of such account in any suit thereon shall be prima facie evidence of the things therein stated. In case the state auditor cannot, for want of information, state such an account, [he] the state auditor may in any action brought by [him] the state auditor aver the fact, and allege generally the amount of money or other property which is due to or which belongs to the state.

Section 106. Section **67-4-15** is amended to read:

67-4-15. Insurance protection for funds, warrants and securities.

The state treasurer shall procure such insurance protecting the funds, warrants and

securities in [his] the state treasurer's custody against loss from such causes and in such amounts as the Commission of Finance may from time to time determine. The cost of such insurance shall be paid out of the fund for the protection of which it is carried.

Section 107. Section **67-9-2** is amended to read:

67-9-2. Official bonds.

Where a deputy of any state officer is required to give a bond to the state [he], the deputy shall give a surety-company bond, and the premium therefor shall be paid by the state.

Section 108. Section **67-16-9** is amended to read:

67-16-9. Conflict of interests prohibited.

No public officer or public employee shall have personal investments in any business entity which will create a substantial conflict between [his] the public officer's or public employee's private interests and [his] the public officer's or public employee's public duties.

Section 109. Section **69-1-4** is amended to read:

69-1-4. Transmitting certified instruments -- Burden of proof.

Except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, any instrument in writing[5] that is duly certified under [his hand and official seal by a notary public,] the hand of the commissioner of deeds or clerk of a court of record to be genuine to the personal knowledge of such officer and that is certified under official seal by a notary public, may, together with such certificate, be sent by telegraph or telephone. The telegraphic or telephonic copy thereof shall, prima facie only, have the same force, effect and validity in all respects as the original, and the burden of proof shall be on the party denying the genuineness or due execution of the original.

Section 110. Section 73-1-9 is amended to read:

73-1-9. Contribution between joint owners of ditch or reservoir.

When two or more persons are associated in the use of any dam, canal, reservoir, ditch, lateral, flume or other means for conserving or conveying water for the irrigation of land or for other purposes, each of them shall be liable to the other for the reasonable expenses of maintaining, operating and controlling the same, in proportion to the share in the use or ownership of the water to which [he] the user or owner is entitled.

Section 111. Section 73-1-12 is amended to read:

73-1-12. Failure to record -- Effect.

Every deed of a water right which shall not be recorded as provided in this title shall be

void as against any subsequent purchaser, in good faith and for a valuable consideration, of the same water right, or any portion thereof, where [his own] the water right owner's deed shall be first duly recorded.

Section 112. Section 73-2-1.2 is amended to read:

73-2-1.2. Director of Division of Water Rights -- Appointment of state engineer.

The Division of Water Rights shall be administered by the state engineer who shall act as the director of the Division of Water Rights and who shall be appointed as provided by Section 73-2-1. Nothing contained in this act shall modify, repeal or impair the powers or duties of the state engineer relating to the administration, appropriation, adjudication and distribution of the waters of the state of Utah as are conferred upon [him] the state engineer pursuant to Title 73, Water and Irrigation, or the provisions of any other laws.

Section 113. Section 73-2-1.3 is amended to read:

73-2-1.3. Report to executive director of natural resources.

The state engineer shall report to the executive director of natural resources at such times and on such administrative matters concerning [his] the state engineer's office as the executive director may require.

Section 114. Section 73-2-11 is amended to read:

73-2-11. Records -- Certified copies -- Evidence.

[He] The state engineer shall keep on file in [his] the state engineer's office full and proper records of [his] the state engineer's work, including all field notes, computations and facts made or collected by [him] the state engineer, all of which shall be part of the records of [his] the state engineer's office and the property of the state. All records, maps and papers recorded or filed in the office of the state engineer shall be open to the public during business hours. The office of the state engineer is hereby declared to be an office of public record, and none of the files, records or documents shall be removed therefrom, except in the custody of the state engineer or one of [his] the state engineer's deputies. Certified copies of any record or document shall be furnished by the state engineer on demand, upon payment of the reasonable cost of making the same, together with the legal fee for certification. Such copies shall be competent evidence, and shall have the same force and effect as the originals.

Section 115. Section 73-3-11 is amended to read:

73-3-11. Statement of financial ability of applicants.

Before either approving or rejecting an application the state engineer may require such additional information as will enable [him] the state engineer properly to guard the public interests, and may require a statement of the following facts: In case of an incorporated company, [he] the state engineer may require the submission of the articles of incorporation, the names and places of residence of its directors and officers, and the amount of its authorized and its paid-up capital. If the applicant is not a corporation, [he] the state engineer may require a showing as to the names of the persons proposing to make the appropriation and a showing of facts necessary to enable [him] the state engineer to determine whether or not they are qualified appropriators and have the financial ability to carry out the proposed work, and whether or not the application has been made in good faith.

Section 116. Section 73-3-19 is amended to read:

73-3-19. Right of entry on private property -- By applicant -- Bond -- Priority.

Whenever any applicant for the use of water from any stream or water source must necessarily enter upon private property in order to make a survey to secure the required information for making a water filing and is refused by the owner or possessor of such property such right of entry, [he] the applicant may petition the district court for an order granting such right, and after notice and hearing, such court may grant such permission, on security being given to pay all damage caused thereby to the owner of such property. In such case the priority of such application shall date from the filing of such petition with the district court as aforesaid.

Section 117. Section 73-4-2 is amended to read:

73-4-2. Interstate streams.

For the purpose of co-operating with the state engineers of adjoining states in the determination and administration of rights to interstate waters and for such other purposes as [he] the state engineer may deem expedient, the state engineer, with the approval of the executive director and the governor, is authorized to initiate and to join in suits for the adjudication of such rights in the federal courts and in the courts of other states without requiring a petition of water users as provided by Section 73-4-1. The state engineer, with the approval of the executive director and the governor, may also commence, prosecute and defend suits to adjudicate interstate waters on behalf of this state or its citizens in the courts of other states, in federal courts, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Section 118. Section **73-4-23** is amended to read:

73-4-23. Effective date of amendatory act -- Application to pending suits -- State engineer's certificate.

This act shall be effective 60 days from its enactment and shall apply to all suits now pending under Title 73, Chapter 4, Determination of Water Rights, Utah Code Annotated 1953, except those proceedings under which the state engineer has by the effective date hereof completed [his] the state engineer's survey, and it is expressly provided that those actions where the state engineer has by the effective date of this act completed [his] the state engineer's survey may proceed to completion under the procedure prescribed by the statutes heretofore existing. The state engineer shall within 10 days after the effective date of this act file with the clerk of the court in each action then pending under Title 73, Chapter 4, Determination of Water Rights, Utah Code Annotated 1953, a certificate under the seal of [his] the state engineer's office stating whether or not [he] the state engineer has completed the survey so that all persons will have notice and can know whether or not this act is applicable to such existing suit.

Section 119. Effective date.

This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.