ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 442—COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

MARCH 10, 1999

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing civil actions involving constructional defects and deficiencies. (BDR 3-1065)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

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EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to civil actions; revising the provisions governing certain actions involving constructional defects; revising the statutes of limitation and statutes of repose for certain actions involving constructional deficiencies; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY. DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

- Section 1. Chapter 40 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- If, after complying with the procedural requirements of NRS 40.645 and 40.680, a claimant commences an action for damages arising from a constructional defect:
- 1. The claimant and each contractor who is named in the original complaint when the action is commenced are not required, while the action is pending, to comply with the requirements of NRS 40.645 or 40.680 for any constructional defect that the claimant includes in an
- 10 amended complaint, if the constructional defect:
- 11 (a) Is attributable, in whole or in part, to such a contractor;
- 12 (b) Is located on the same property described in the original complaint; and
- 14 (c) Could not have been discovered through reasonable inspection 15 before the action was commenced.

- 2. The claimant is not required to give written notice of a defect pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 40.645 to any person who is joined to or intervenes in the action as a party after it is commenced. If such a person becomes a party to the action:
- (a) For the purposes of subsection 1 of NRS 40.645, the person shall be deemed to have been given notice of the defect by the claimant on the date on which the person becomes a party to the action; and
- 8 (b) The provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, apply to the person after that date.
 - **Sec. 2.** NRS 40.600 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.600 As used in NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, *and section 1 of* this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 40.605 to 40.630, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
 - **Sec. 3.** NRS 40.645 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40.645 Except as otherwise provided in this section, *section 1 of this*

17 *act* and NRS 40.670:

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- At least 60 days before a claimant commences an action, *including*, but not limited to, a proposed class action, against a contractor for damages arising from a constructional defect, the claimant must give written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the contractor, at the contractor's last known address, specifying in reasonable detail the defects or any damages or injuries to each residence or each unit within a multiple-unit residence that is the subject of the claim. The notice must describe in reasonable detail the cause of the defects if the cause is known, and the nature and extent that is known of the damage or injury resulting from the defects. In a complex matter, an expert opinion concerning the cause of the defects and the nature and extent of the damage or injury resulting from the defects based on a representative sample of the residences or of the units of each multiple-unit residence involved in the action satisfies the requirements of this section. During the 35-day period after the contractor receives the notice, on his written request, the contractor is entitled to inspect the property that is the subject of the claim to determine the nature and cause of the defect, damage or injury and the nature and extent of repairs necessary to remedy the defect. The contractor
- shall, before making the inspection, provide reasonable notice of the inspection and must make the inspection at a reasonable time. The
- contractor may take reasonable steps to establish the existence of the
- 39 defect. If a contractor does not inspect a residence pursuant to this
- 40 subsection during the 35-day period, the contractor shall be deemed to

have waived any right to inspect the residence after the end of the 35-day period, unless the contractor makes or provides for repairs to the residence pursuant to any other provision of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive.

- 2. If the residence is covered by a homeowner's warranty, a claimant must diligently pursue a claim under the warranty or contract.
- 3. Within 45 days after the contractor receives the notice, the contractor [may make] shall provide the claimant with a written response that contains an offer of settlement [to the claimant. The offer:] or a denial of liability, as appropriate, for each constructional defect set forth in the claimant's notice. The written response:
- (a) Must be served to the claimant by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the claimant's last known address.
- (b) Must respond to each constructional defect set forth in the claimant's notice. [, and]
- (c) Must describe in reasonable detail the cause of [the] each defect, if known, the nature and extent of the damage or injury resulting from [the defect, and, unless the offer is limited to a proposal for monetary compensation,] each defect and the method, adequacy and estimated cost of [the proposed repair.
- (c) May include: repairing each defect.

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- 22 (d) Must include for each denial of liability, if any, a statement of all 23 grounds for the denial.
- 24 (e) Must include for each offer of settlement, if any, one or more of 25 the following:
 - (1) A proposal for monetary compensation.
 - (2) If the contractor is licensed to make the repairs, an agreement by the contractor to make the repairs.
- 29 (3) An agreement by the contractor to cause the repairs to be made, at 30 the contractor's expense, by another contractor who is licensed to make the 31 repairs, bonded and insured. 32 The repairs must be made within 45 days after the contractor receives
 - The repairs must be made within 45 days after the contractor receives written notice of acceptance of the offer, unless completion is delayed by the claimant or by other events beyond the control of the contractor. The claimant and the contractor may agree in writing to extend the periods prescribed by this section.
- 4. The periods provided in subsections 1 and 3 must be extended by 60 days if the claim is a complex matter. The parties may stipulate to a further extension.
- 5. Not later than [15 days before the mediation required pursuant to
 NRS 40.680 and upon providing 15 days' notice, each] 21 days after
 receiving written notice from the other party, a party shall provide the
 other party, or shall make a reasonable effort to assist the other party to

- obtain, all relevant reports, photos, correspondence, plans, specifications, warranties, contracts, subcontracts, work orders for repair, videotapes and 3 soil and other engineering reports that are not privileged. Whether or not the claimant has commenced an action, if either party fails to comply with the provisions of this subsection, the other party may petition the court that has or would have jurisdiction over such an action to compel compliance with the provisions of this subsection. The court shall award the prevailing party in such a proceeding any reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the party in bringing or defending against the petition. 10
- If the claimant is a representative of a homeowner's association, the association shall submit any offer of settlement made by the contractor to each member of the association.
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 40.650 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 40.650 1. If a claimant unreasonably rejects a reasonable written offer of settlement made pursuant to NRS 40.645 or does not permit the contractor or independent contractor a reasonable opportunity to repair the defect pursuant to an accepted offer of settlement and thereafter commences an action governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, the court in which the action is commenced may:
 - (a) Deny the claimant's attorney's fees and costs; and
 - (b) Award attorney's fees and costs to the contractor.
- Any sums paid under a homeowner's warranty, other than sums paid in satisfaction of claims that are collateral to any coverage issued to or by the contractor, must be deducted from any recovery.
 - If a contractor fails to:

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- (a) Make, *in good faith*, an offer of settlement [;
- (b) Make a good faith response to the claim asserting no liability;
- 29 (c) or a denial of liability in accordance with the provisions of NRS 30 40.645;
- (b) Complete, in a good and workmanlike manner, the repairs specified 31 in an accepted offer; 32
- (c) Agree to a mediator or accept the appointment of a mediator 33 34 pursuant to NRS 40.680; for
- (e) (d) Participate, in good faith, in mediation [,]; or 35
- (e) Provide or disclose to the claimant any documentation or 36 information required by the provisions of subsection 5 of NRS 40.645 or 37 subsection 2 of NRS 40.687 or otherwise fails to comply with those 39 provisions,
- the limitations on damages and defenses to liability provided in NRS
- 41 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, do not apply and the claimant may commence
- 42 an action without satisfying any other requirement of NRS 40.600 to
- 43 40.695, inclusive.

- If coverage under a homeowner's warranty is denied by an insurer in bad faith, the homeowner and the contractor have a right of action for the sums that would have been paid if coverage had been provided, plus reasonable attorney's fees and costs.
 - Sec. 5. NRS 40.655 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.655 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 40.650 ; and 40.670, in a claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, the claimant may recover only the following damages to the extent proximately caused by a constructional defect:
 - (a) Any reasonable attorney's fees;

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- (b) The reasonable cost of any repairs already made that were necessary and of any repairs yet to be made that are necessary to cure any constructional defect that the contractor failed to cure and the reasonable expenses of temporary housing reasonably necessary during the repair;
- (c) The reduction in market value of the residence or accessory structure, if any, to the extent the reduction is because of [structural failure; the constructional defect;
 - (d) The loss of the use of all or any part of the residence;
- (e) The reasonable value of any other property damaged by the constructional defect;
- (f) If the constructional defect renders the residence uninhabitable, reasonable compensation for emotional distress;
- (g) Any additional costs reasonably incurred by the claimant, including, but not limited to, any costs and fees incurred for the retention of experts to:
 - (1) Ascertain the nature and extent of the constructional defects;
- (2) Evaluate appropriate corrective measures [to] and estimate the [value of loss of use;] cost of repairs; and
- (3) Estimate the value of loss of use, the cost of temporary housing and the reduction of market value of the residence; and
 - (g) (h) Any interest provided by statute.
- The *court shall determine the* amount of any attorney's fees awarded pursuant to this section. [must be approved by the court.]
- If a contractor complies with the provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, the claimant may not recover from the contractor, as a result of the constructional defect, anything other than that which is 36 provided pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive.
- 38 [4. As used in this section, "structural failure" means physical damage to the load-bearing portion of a residence or appurtenance caused by a failure of the load-bearing portion of the residence or appurtenance.

- **Sec. 6.** NRS 40.665 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.665 1. In addition to any other method provided for settling a 2
- claim pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, a contractor may,
- pursuant to a written agreement entered into with a claimant, settle a claim
- by repurchasing the claimant's residence and the real property upon which
- it is located. The agreement may include provisions which reimburse the claimant for:
 - [1.] (a) The market value of the residence as if no constructional defect existed, except that if a residence is less than 2 years of age and was purchased from the contractor against whom the claim is brought, the market value is the price at which the residence was sold to the claimant;
 - (b) The value of any improvements made to the property by a person other than the contractor;
 - [3.] (c) Reasonable attorney's fees and fees for experts; and
 - [4.] (d) Any costs, including costs and expenses for moving and costs, points and fees for loans.
- [Any] 17

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- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, any offer of settlement made that includes the items listed in [this section] subsection 1 shall be deemed reasonable for the purposes of subsection 1 of NRS 40.650.
- 3. Any offer of settlement made that includes the items listed in subsection 1 shall be deemed not reasonable for the purposes of subsection 1 of NRS 40.650 if the claimant reasonably demonstrates that he has been unable to finance or otherwise purchase another residence 26 that has a market value equal to the market value of the claimant's residence as if no constructional defect had existed.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 40.670 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 29 40.670 1. A contractor who receives written notice of a
 - constructional defect resulting from work performed by the contractor or
- his agent, employee or subcontractor which creates an imminent threat to 31
- the health or safety of the inhabitants of the residence shall take reasonable 32
- steps to cure the defect as soon as practicable. The contractor shall not cure 33
- 34 the defect by making any repairs for which he is not licensed or by causing
- any repairs to be made by a person who is not licensed to make those 35
- repairs. [If] 36
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if the contractor fails to cure the defect in a reasonable time [, the]: 38
- (a) The owner of the residence may have the defect cured and may recover from the contractor the reasonable cost of the repairs plus reasonable attorney's fees and costs in addition to any other damages
- 42 recoverable under any other law [.
 - whol contractor

- (b) The limitations on damages and defenses to liability provided in NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, do not apply to the defect and the claimant may commence an action for damages arising from the defect without satisfying any of the requirements of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive: and
- (c) Evidence of the written notice to the contractor and the failure of the contractor to cure the defect in a reasonable time is admissible in any such action.

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- If a contractor does not cure a defect pursuant to this section because he has determined, in good faith and after a reasonable inspection, that there is not an imminent threat to the health or safety of the inhabitants , the contractor is not liable for attorney's fees and costs [pursuant to this section, except that if in any action for damages arising from the defect unless a building inspector employed by a governmental body with jurisdiction certifies that there [is] was an imminent threat to the health and safety of the inhabitants of the residence. [, the contractor is subject to the provisions of subsection 1.]
- **Sec. 8.** Chapter 11 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 9 and 10 of this act.
- Sec. 9. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, for the purposes of this section and NRS 11.202 to 11.206, inclusive, the date of substantial completion of an improvement to real property shall be deemed to be the date on which:
 - (a) The final building inspection of the improvement is conducted;
 - (b) A notice of completion is issued for the improvement; or
- (c) A certificate of occupancy is issued for the improvement, 26 whichever occurs later. 27
- 2. If none of the events described in subsection 1 occurs, the date of 28 29 substantial completion of an improvement to real property must be determined by the rules of the common law. 30
- Sec. 10. 1. In any action which is described in NRS 11.203, 11.204 or 11.205 and which is commenced against a person who performed or furnished the design, planning, supervision or observation of 34 construction of, or the construction of, an improvement to real property that is part of a common interest community, the applicable period of repose set forth in NRS 11.203, 11.204 or 11.205 must be tolled during any period in which the person:
- (a) Owned or otherwise controlled the improvement or the common 38 interest community; or 39
- (b) Performed or furnished repairs to the improvement, or promised to 40 perform or furnish such repairs but failed to do so, whether or not the 41 person owned or otherwise controlled the improvement or the common interest community at the time.

- As used in this section, "common interest community" means any
 real property that is subject to any provision of chapter 116 or 117 of
 NRS.
 - **Sec. 11.** NRS 11.202 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 11.202 1. An action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction [,] of, or the construction of, an improvement to real property at any time after the substantial completion of such an improvement, for the recovery of damages for:
 - (a) Any deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction *of*, or the construction of , such an improvement which is the result of his willful misconduct or which he fraudulently concealed;
 - (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by any such deficiency; or
 - (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by any such deficiency.
 - 2. The provisions of this section do not apply in an action brought against:
- 18 (a) The owner or keeper of any hotel, inn, motel, motor court, 19 boardinghouse or lodginghouse in this state on account of his liability as an 20 innkeeper.
 - (b) Any person on account of a defect in a product.

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- Sec. 12. NRS 11.203 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 11.203 1. Except as otherwise provided in *this section*, NRS [11.202,] 11.206 and section 10 of this act, no action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction [,] of, or the construction of, an improvement to real property more than 10 years after the substantial completion of such an improvement, for the recovery of damages for:
 - (a) Any deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction *of*, or the construction of, such an improvement which is known or through the use of reasonable diligence should have been known to him:
 - (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by any such deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by any such deficiency.
- 2. [Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 11.190 and subsection 1 of this section, where] *If an* injury occurs in the [tenth] *10th* year after the substantial completion of such an improvement, an action for damages for injury to property or person, damages for wrongful death resulting from

such injury or damages for breach of contract may be commenced within 2 years after the date of such injury, irrespective of the date of death, but in no event may an action be commenced more than 12 years after the substantial completion of the improvement.

- 3. If the provisions of this section apply to an action:
- (a) The action is subject only to the period of repose set forth in this section; and
- (b) No other period of limitation or repose set forth in this chapter applies to the action.
 - 4. The provisions of this section do not apply to:
- 11 (a) An action that is based upon any deficiency described in 12 subsection 1 if the provisions of NRS 11.202 otherwise apply to the 13 deficiency; or
 - (b) A claim for indemnity or contribution.

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- **Sec. 13.** NRS 11.204 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 11.204 1. Except as otherwise provided in *this section*, NRS [11.202 and 11.203,] 11.206 and section 10 of this act, no action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction [,] of, or the construction [,] of , an improvement to real property more than 8 years after the substantial completion of such an improvement, for the recovery of damages for:
- (a) Any latent deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction of, or the construction of, such an improvement;
 - (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by any such deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by any such deficiency.
- 2. [Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 11.190 and subsection 1 of this section, where] *If an* injury occurs in the eighth year after the substantial completion of such an improvement, an action for damages for injury to property or person, damages for wrongful death resulting from such injury or damages for breach of contract may be commenced within 2 years after the date of such injury, irrespective of the date of death, but in no event may an action be commenced more than 10 years after the substantial completion of the improvement.
 - 3. If the provisions of this section apply to an action:
- 38 (a) The action is subject only to the period of repose set forth in this section; and
- 40 (b) No other period of limitation or repose set forth in this chapter applies to the action.

- The provisions of this section do not apply to:
- (a) An action that is based upon any latent deficiency described in subsection 1 if the provisions of NRS 11.202 or 11.203 otherwise apply to the latent deficiency; or
 - (b) A claim for indemnity or contribution.

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- For the purposes of this section, "latent deficiency" means a deficiency which is not apparent by reasonable inspection.
 - **Sec. 14.** NRS 11.205 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 11.205 1. Except as otherwise provided in *this section*, NRS [11.202] and 11.203, 11.206 and section 10 of this act, no action may be 10 commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction **f** of, or the construction of, an improvement to real property more than 6 13 years after the substantial completion of such an improvement, for the
 - (a) Any patent deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of construction or the construction of such an improvement;
 - (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by any such deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by any such deficiency. 20
 - 2. [Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 11.190 and subsection 1 of this section, where If an injury occurs in the sixth year after the substantial completion of such an improvement, an action for damages for injury to property or person, damages for wrongful death resulting from such injury or damages for breach of contract may be commenced within 2 years after the date of such injury, irrespective of the date of death, but in no event may an action be commenced more than 8 years after the substantial completion of the improvement.
 - If the provisions of this section apply to an action:
- (a) The action is subject only to the period of repose set forth in this 30 section; and 31
- (b) No other period of limitation or repose set forth in this chapter 32 applies to the action. 33
 - The provisions of this section do not apply to:
- (a) An action that is based upon any patent deficiency described in 35 subsection 1 if the provisions of NRS 11,202 or 11,203 otherwise apply to the patent deficiency; or 37
- (b) A claim for indemnity or contribution. 38
- For the purposes of this section, "patent deficiency" means a 39 deficiency which is apparent by reasonable inspection.

- **Sec. 15.** NRS 11.206 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 11.206 The [limitations respectively prescribed by] periods of repose set forth in NRS 11.203, 11.204 and 11.205 are not a defense in an action
- 4 brought against:

1, 1999.

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- 1. The owner or keeper of any hotel, inn, motel, motor court,
- boardinghouse or lodginghouse in this state on account of his liability as aninnkeeper.
 - 2. Any person on account of a defect in a product.
- 9 **Sec. 16.** 1. The amendatory provisions of sections 1 to 11, inclusive, and 15 of this act do not apply to an action that was commenced before October 1, 1999.
- 12 2. The amendatory provisions of sections 12, 13 and 14 of this act do 13 not apply to an action if any period of limitation set forth in chapter 11 of 14 NRS that was applicable to the action, other than a period of repose set 15 forth in NRS 11.203, 11.204 or 11.205, commenced to run before October

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