ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 133-ASSEMBLYMAN DINI

FEBRUARY 14, 2001

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Makes various changes concerning construction, constructional defects and common-interest communities. (BDR 3-667)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

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Effect on the State: 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 real property; requiring a claimant to provide notice concerning constructional defects to a contractor and allow the contractor to make repairs before commencing an action against the contractor; requiring a contractor to provide notice concerning constructional defects to a subcontractor, supplier or design professional and allow the subcontractor, supplier or design professional to make repairs before commencing an action against the subcontractor, supplier or design professional; requiring an affidavit in support of an action for professional negligence against a design professional; imposing certain restrictions to prevent property managers from being encouraged to file a claim for a constructional defect; requiring a contractor to provide certain information to the initial purchaser of a residence; revising the provisions governing commencement of certain civil actions by the association of a common-interest community; requiring the governing body of each city and county to require a geotechnical report as a condition to obtaining a building permit and additional information concerning a completed project; 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 the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. "Design professional" means a person who holds a professional license or certificate issued pursuant to chapter 623, 623A or 625 of NRS.

Sec. 3. "Subcontractor" means a contractor who performs work on behalf of another contractor in the construction of a residence or appurtenance.

Sec. 4. "Supplier" means a person who provides materials, equipment or other supplies for the construction of a residence or appurtenance.



Sec. 5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 40.670 and subsection 1 of section 9 of this act:

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1. Before a claimant may commence an 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 address listed in the records of the state contractors' board, or at the contractor's last known address if his address is not listed in the records of the state contractors' board, specifying in reasonable detail the defects or any damages or injuries to each residence or appurtenance that is the subject of the claim. The notice must describe in reasonable detail the cause of the defects if the cause is known, the nature and extent that is known of the damage or injury resulting from the defects and the location of each defect within each residence or appurtenance to the extent known.

2. Within 15 days after receiving a notice pursuant to subsection 1, a contractor shall forward a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to each subcontractor, supplier and design professional who the contractor reasonably believes is responsible for a defect specified in the notice and include with the copy of the notice the specific defect for which the contractor believes the subcontractor, supplier or design professional is responsible.

3. The claimant shall, upon reasonable notice, allow the contractor and a subcontractor, supplier or design professional who received the notice pursuant to subsection 2 to access the residence or appurtenance that is the subject of the notice to determine the nature and extent of a defect and the nature and extent of repairs necessary to remedy the defect.

4. Within 15 days after a subcontractor, supplier or design professional receives a copy of a notice pursuant to subsection 2, he shall provide the contractor with a statement indicating:

(a) Whether the subcontractor, supplier or design professional will repair the defect for which the contractor believes the subcontractor, supplier or design professional is responsible; and

(b) If the subcontractor, supplier or design professional decides to repair the defect, an estimate of the length of time required for the repair, and at least two proposed dates on and times at which the subcontractor, supplier or design professional can begin making the repair.

5. An alleged constructional defect which is discovered after an action pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act, has been commenced may not be alleged in an amended pleading until the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional who performed the original construction which is alleged to be a constructional defect has been given:

(a) Written notice in the manner required by this section; and

(b) A reasonable opportunity to repair the alleged constructional defect in the manner provided in section 6 of this act.

6. A court shall dismiss an action commenced against a contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional by a claimant who has failed to comply with the requirements of this section.



Sec. 6. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 40.670:

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 40.672, a contractor who receives notice of a constructional defect pursuant to subsection 1 of section 5 of this act may make the repairs necessary to remedy the defects and repair any damage or injury to the residence or appurtenance described in the notice or arrange to have such repairs made by a subcontractor, supplier or design professional to whom the contractor forwarded notice of the defect pursuant to subsection 2 of section 5 of this act. The contractor shall ensure that any such repairs are completed within a reasonable time, but in any event:

(a) If the constructional defect is not part of a complex matter, not later than 45 days after receiving the notice; or

(b) If the constructional defect is part of a complex matter, not later than 90 days after receiving the notice, unless the claimant and the contractor negotiate in good faith and agree in writing to extend reasonably the time for completing the repairs in which case the repairs must be completed not later than the time set forth in the agreement.

2. In making repairs pursuant to subsection 1, the contractor or a subcontractor, supplier or design professional who is responsible for making the repairs shall:

(a) Make the repairs at reasonable times that are agreed to in advance by the claimant, or by the owner of the residence or appurtenance if the claimant is a representative of a homeowner's association;

(b) Ensure that all of the work to make the repairs is completed by contractors and subcontractors who are properly licensed, bonded and insured:

(c) Take any action necessary to prevent a mechanic's lien from being obtained on the property of the claimant on which the repairs are being made, to remove such a mechanic's lien if one is obtained, and to indemnify the claimant against any expenses incurred by the claimant concerning such a mechanic's lien; and

(d) Provide to the claimant a written report of each repair made, the method used to make the repair and the parts replaced in making such repairs within 10 days after the repairs are made.

3. The claimant shall allow the contractor and a subcontractor, supplier or design professional who is responsible for making repairs pursuant to subsection 1 a reasonable opportunity to make repairs pursuant to subsection 1. A court shall dismiss an action commenced against a contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional by a claimant who has failed to comply with the requirements of this subsection.

4. If the claimant is not satisfied with the repairs made pursuant to subsection 1 or NRS 40.672 or the contractor does not make the repairs or have the repairs made within the time set forth in subsection 1 or within the time agreed to in writing by the claimant and the contractor, the claimant may commence an action governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act against the contractor for a constructional defect or any damages or injuries that



were specified in the notice provided to the contractor pursuant to section 5 of this act. A claimant who is not satisfied with the repairs is required to give additional notice pursuant to NRS 40.645 or 40.682 before commencing such an action.

Sec. 7. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a contractor who does not provide a subcontractor, supplier or design professional with notice of a constructional defect pursuant to subsection 2 of section 5 of this act who the contractor reasonably believes is responsible for a defect specified in the notice provided to the contractor pursuant to subsection 1 of section 5 of this act, may not recover attorney's fees, costs, fees for expert witnesses or fees for consultants from the subcontractor, supplier or design professional that are incurred by the contractor in defending an action against the contractor for the constructional defect pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act.

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2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, after a claimant files a claim against a contractor that is governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act, a subcontractor, supplier or design professional who is responsible for a constructional defect involved in the claim and who did not receive notice of the defect pursuant to subsection 2 of section 5 of this act or who received notice pursuant to subsection 4 may present directly to the claimant an offer to repair the defect. If the claimant accepts the offer, the subcontractor, supplier or design professional repairs the defect to the satisfaction of the claimant and the claimant provides a statement in writing to the subcontractor, supplier or design professional indicating that the defect was repaired to his satisfaction, the contractor against whom the claim was filed may not pursue any claim related to the defect that was repaired against the subcontractor, supplier or design professional who repaired the defect.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, the provisions of this section do not apply to a contractor who did not give notice of the constructional defect to the subcontractor, supplier or design professional if the contractor could not, after a good faith effort, identify the subcontractor, supplier or design professional who may have been responsible for the defect within the time set forth for providing a notice

to the subcontractor, supplier or design professional.

4. If, after the expiration of the time set forth for a contractor to provide a notice to a subcontractor, supplier or design professional pursuant to section 5 of this act, a contractor identifies a subcontractor, supplier or design professional who the contractor was not, after a good faith effort, previously able to identify and who may be responsible for a constructional defect alleged by the claimant, the contractor shall, before commencing an action against such a subcontractor, supplier or design professional:

(a) Provide notice to the subcontractor, supplier or design professional in the manner provided in subsection 2 of section 5 of this

48 act; and



(b) Allow a reasonable opportunity for the subcontractor, supplier or design professional to make repairs to the alleged constructional defect.

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- 5. Subject to the provisions of subsection 2, the claimant shall allow a subcontractor, supplier or design professional notified pursuant to subsection 4 a reasonable opportunity to make repairs.
- 6. A court shall dismiss an action commenced against a subcontractor, supplier or design professional by a contractor who has failed to comply with the requirements of subsection 4.
- Sec. 8. 1. A contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional who receives notice of a constructional defect pursuant to section 5 or 7 of this act may present the notice to an insurer who issued a policy of insurance covering all or part of the conduct or business of the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional.
 - 2. A notice provided to an insurer pursuant to subsection 1:
- (a) Constitutes the making of a claim under the policy by the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional; and
- (b) Requires the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional and the insurer to perform any obligations or duties required by the policy upon the making of a claim.
- Sec. 9. 1. A claimant is not required to provide a contractor with notice pursuant to section 5 of this act before commencing an action against the contractor for damages arising from a constructional defect if:
- (a) The contractor has threatened or initiated legal proceedings against the claimant at any time;
- (b) The claimant has been sued by a third party or the contractor in connection with or resulting from a constructional defect and the claimant is filing a third-party complaint or cross-complaint against the contractor concerning that constructional defect; or
- (c) The contractor has threatened to commit or committed an act of violence or a criminal offense against the claimant or the property of the claimant, or the claimant has a reasonable belief that the contractor intends to commit an act of violence or a criminal offense against the claimant or the property of the claimant.
- 2. Nothing in sections 5 to 9, inclusive, of this act affects the ability of a claimant, contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional to pursue any remedy available through the state contractors' board pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS.
- Sec. 10. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, in an action pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act for the professional negligence of a design professional or a person primarily engaged in the practice of professional engineering, land surveying, architecture or landscape architecture, concurrently with the service of the first pleading in an action, the attorney for the complainant shall file an affidavit with the court stating that the attorney:
 - (a) Has reviewed the facts of the case;
 - (b) Has consulted with an expert;



- (c) Reasonably believes the expert who was consulted is knowledgeable in the relevant discipline involved in the action; and
- (d) Has concluded on the basis of his review and the consultation with the expert that the action has a reasonable basis in law and fact.
- 2. The attorney for the complainant may file the affidavit required pursuant to subsection 1 at a later time if he could not consult with an expert and prepare the affidavit before filing the action without causing the action to be impaired or barred by the statute of limitations or repose, or other limitations prescribed by law. If the attorney must submit the affidavit late, he shall file an affidavit concurrently with the service of the first pleading in the action stating his reason for failing to comply with subsection 1 and the attorney shall consult with an expert and file the affidavit required pursuant to subsection 1 not later than 45 days after filing the action.
- 3. In addition to the statement included in the affidavit pursuant to subsection 1, a report must be attached to the affidavit. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, the report must be prepared by the expert consulted by the attorney and include, without limitation:
 - (a) The resumé of the expert;

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- (b) A statement that the expert is experienced in each discipline which is the subject of the report;
- (c) A copy of each nonprivileged document reviewed by the expert in preparing his report, including, without limitation, each record, report and related document that the expert has determined is relevant to the allegations of negligent conduct that are the basis for the action;
- (d) The conclusions of the expert and the basis for the conclusions; and
- (e) A statement that the expert has concluded that there is a
 reasonable basis for filing the action.
 In an action brought by a claimant in which an affidavit is
 - 4. In an action brought by a claimant in which an affidavit is required to be filed pursuant to subsection 1:
 - (a) The report required pursuant to subsection 3 is not required to include the information set forth in paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection 3 if the claimant or his attorney files an affidavit, at the time that the affidavit is filed pursuant to subsection 1, stating that he made reasonable efforts to obtain the nonprivileged documents described in paragraph (c) of subsection 3, but was unable to obtain such documents before filing the action;
 - (b) The claimant or his attorney shall amend the report required pursuant to subsection 3 to include any documents and information required pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) of subsection 3 as soon as reasonably practicable after receiving the document or information; and
 - (c) The court may dismiss the action if the claimant and his attorney fail to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b).
 - 5. An expert consulted by an attorney to prepare an affidavit pursuant to this section must not be a party to the action.6. As used in this section, "expert" means a person who is licensed in
 - 6. As used in this section, "expert" means a person who is licensed in a state to engage in the practice of professional engineering, land surveying, architecture or landscape architecture.



Sec. 11. 1. The court shall dismiss an action filed pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act for the professional negligence of a design professional or a person primarily engaged in the practice of professional engineering, land surveying, architecture or landscape architecture if the attorney for a complainant fails to:

(a) File an affidavit required pursuant to section 10 of this act;

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- (b) File a report required pursuant to subsection 3 of section 10 of this act; or
- (c) Name the expert consulted in the affidavit required pursuant to subsection 1 of section 10 of this act.
- 2. The fact that an attorney for a complainant has complied or failed to comply with the provisions of section 10 of this act is admissible in the action.

Sec. 12. NRS 40.600 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40.600 As used in NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, *and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act,* unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 40.605 to 40.630, inclusive, *and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act* have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

Sec. 13. NRS 40.645 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40.645 Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 40.670:

1. For a claim that is not a complex matter, if a contractor does not take action to make repairs or attempt to make repairs pursuant to subsection 1 of section 6 of this act within the time set forth in subsection 1 of section 6 of this act or within the time agreed to in writing by the claimant and the contractor, at least 60 days before a claimant commences an 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 appurtenance that is the subject of the claim. The notice must describe in reasonable detail the cause of the defects if the cause is known, the nature and extent that is known of the damage or injury resulting from the defects and the location of each defect within each residence or appurtenance to the extent known. 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 components of the residences and appurtenances involved in the action satisfies the requirements of this section. During the 45-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 shall make the inspection at a reasonable time. The contractor may take reasonable steps to establish the existence of the defect.

2. If a residence or appurtenance that is the subject of the claim is covered by a homeowner's warranty that is purchased by or on behalf of a



claimant pursuant to NRS 690B.100 to 690B.180, inclusive, a claimant shall diligently pursue a claim under the contract.

- 3. Within 60 days after the contractor receives [the notice,] notice pursuant to subsection 1, the contractor shall make a written response to the claimant. The 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 describe in reasonable detail the cause of the defect, if known, the nature and extent of the damage or injury resulting from the defect, and, unless the response is limited to a proposal for monetary compensation, the method, adequacy and estimated cost of any proposed repair.
 - (c) May include \vdash

- (1) A a proposal for monetary compensation, which may include a contribution from a subcontractor.
- [(2) If the contractor or his subcontractor is licensed to make the repairs, an agreement by the contractor or subcontractor to make the repairs.
- (3) An agreement by the contractor to cause the repairs to be made, at the contractor's expense, by another contractor who is licensed to make the repairs, bonded and insured.
- The repairs must be made within 45 days after the contractor receives written notice of acceptance of the response, unless completion is delayed by the claimant or by other events beyond the control of the contractor, or timely completion of the repairs is not reasonably possible. The claimant and the contractor may agree in writing to extend the periods prescribed by this section.]
- 4. Not later than 15 days before the mediation required pursuant to NRS 40.680 and upon providing 15 days' notice, each 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, technical reports, soil and other engineering reports and other documents or materials relating to the claim that are not privileged.
- 5. If the claimant is a representative of a homeowner's association, the association shall submit any response made by the contractor to each member of the association.
- [6. As used in this section, "subcontractor" means a contractor who performs work on behalf of another contractor in the construction of a residence or appurtenance.]
 - **Sec. 14.** 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 as part of a response made pursuant to NRS 40.645 or 40.682 or does not permit the contractor or independent contractor a reasonable opportunity to repair the defect pursuant to [an accepted offer of settlement] section 6 of this act and thereafter commences an action governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and



sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act, 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.
 - 2. If a contractor fails to:

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- (a) Make an offer of settlement;
- (b) Make a good faith response to the claim asserting no liability;
- (c) Complete, in a good and workmanlike manner, the repairs specified in an accepted offer; he makes pursuant to section 6 of this act;
- (d) Agree to a mediator or accept the appointment of a mediator pursuant to NRS 40.680 or subsection 4 of NRS 40.682; or
- (e) Participate in mediation,
- the limitations on damages and defenses to liability provided in NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act do not apply and the claimant may commence an action without satisfying any other requirement of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive [-], and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act.
- 3. 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. 15. NRS 40.667 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 40.667 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a written waiver or settlement agreement executed by a claimant after a contractor has corrected or otherwise repaired a constructional defect does not bar a claim for the constructional defect if it is determined that the contractor failed to correct or repair the defect properly.
- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to any written waiver or settlement agreement described in subsection 1, unless:
- (a) The claimant has obtained the opinion of an expert concerning the constructional defect;
- (b) The claimant has provided the contractor with a written notice of the defect pursuant to NRS 40.645 [or 40.682], 40.682 or section 5 of this act and a copy of the expert's opinion; and
- (c) The claimant and the contractor have complied with the requirements for inspection and repair as provided in NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive [...], and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act.
- 3. If a claimant does not prevail in any action which is not barred pursuant to this section, the court may:
- 43 (a) Deny the claimant's attorney's fees, fees for an expert witness or 44 costs; and 45
 - (b) Award attorney's fees and costs to the contractor.
 - **Sec. 16.** NRS 40.682 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 40.682 Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 40.670:



1. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 40.680, a claimant may commence an action in district court in a complex matter. If the claimant commences an action in district court he shall:

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- (a) File and serve the summons and complaint as required by law; and
- (b) [At] If a contractor does not take action to make repairs or attempt to make repairs pursuant to subsection 1 of section 6 of this act within the time set forth in subsection 1 of section 6 of this act or within the time agreed to in writing by the claimant and the contractor, at the same time and in the same manner as the claimant serves the summons and complaint upon the contractor, serve upon the contractor a written notice specifying in reasonable detail, to the extent known, the defects and any damages or injuries to each residence or appurtenance that is the subject of the claim. The notice must describe in reasonable detail each defect, the specific location of each defect, and the nature and extent that is known of the damage or injury resulting from each defect. If an expert opinion has been rendered concerning the existence or extent of the defects, a written copy of the opinion must accompany the notice. An expert opinion that specifies each defect to the extent known, the specific location of each defect to the extent known, and the nature and extent that is known of the damage or injury resulting from each defect, based on a valid and reliable representative sample of the residences and appurtenances involved in the action, satisfies the requirements of this section.
- 2. The contractor shall file and serve an answer to the complaint as required by law.
- 3. Not later than 30 days after the date of service of the answer to the complaint, the contractor and claimant shall meet to establish a schedule for:
- (a) The exchange of or reasonable access for the other party to all relevant reports, photos, correspondence, plans, specifications, warranties, contracts, subcontracts, work orders for repair, videotapes, technical reports, soil and other engineering reports and other documents or materials relating to the claim that are not privileged;
- (b) The inspection of the residence or appurtenance that is the subject of the claim to evaluate the defects set forth in the notice served pursuant to subsection 1; and
- (c) The conduct of any tests that are reasonably necessary to determine the nature and cause of a defect or any damage or injury, and the nature and extent of repairs necessary to remedy a defect or any damage or injury. The party conducting the test shall provide reasonable notice of the test to all other parties and conduct the test at a reasonable time.
- 4. At the meeting held pursuant to subsection 3, the claimant and contractor shall:
- (a) Establish a schedule for the addition of any additional parties to the complaint or to file any third-party complaint against an additional party who may be responsible for all or a portion of the defects set forth in the notice served pursuant to subsection 1;
- (b) Unless the claimant and contractor agree otherwise in writing, select a mediator and proceed with mediation as provided in subsections 2 to 6, inclusive, of NRS 40.680; and



- (c) If the claimant and contractor agree, select a special master and jointly petition the court for his appointment pursuant to subsection 7.
- 5. Each party added to the complaint or against whom a third-party complaint is filed pursuant to subsection 4 shall file and serve an answer as required by law.
- 6. If the claimant or contractor adds a party to the complaint or files a third-party complaint, then not later than 60 days after the date determined pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 4, the contractor, claimant and each party added to the complaint or against whom a third-party complaint is filed shall meet to establish a schedule for the activities set forth in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection 3.
- 7. If a special master has not been appointed, the contractor, claimant or a party added to the complaint or against whom a third-party complaint is filed may petition the court for the appointment of a special master at any time after the meeting held pursuant to subsection 3. The special master may:
 - (a) Take any action set forth in subsection 4 of NRS 40.680;
- (b) Exercise any power set forth in Rule 53 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure; and
- (c) Subject to the provisions of NRS 40.680, if the parties fail to establish a schedule or determine a date as required in subsection 3, 4 or 6, establish the schedule or determine the date.
- 8. Unless the mediation required pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 4 is completed or the contractor and claimant have agreed in writing not to mediate the claim pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 4, a party shall not propound interrogatories or requests for admission, take a deposition or file a motion that is dispositive of the action except:
 - (a) Upon agreement of the parties; or

- (b) With the prior approval of the court or special master.
- 9. If a residence or appurtenance that is the subject of the claim is covered by a homeowner's warranty that is purchased by or on behalf of a claimant pursuant to NRS 690B.100 to 690B.180, inclusive, a claimant shall diligently pursue a claim under the contract.
- 10. Unless the parties agree otherwise, not less than 60 days before the date of the mediation pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 4 is convened, the contractor shall make a written response to the claimant that meets the requirements set forth in subsection 3 of NRS 40.645.
- 11. If the claimant is a representative of a homeowner's association, the association shall submit any response made by the contractor to each member of the association in writing not more than 30 days after the date the claimant receives the response.
- 12. The claimant shall respond to the written response of the contractor within 45 days after the response of the contractor is mailed to the claimant.
 - **Sec. 17.** NRS 40.688 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 40.688 1. If a claimant attempts to sell a residence that is or has been the subject of a claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act or the subject of a notice given pursuant to section 5 of this act, he shall disclose, in writing, to any



prospective purchaser of the residence, not less than 30 days before the close of escrow for the sale of the residence or, if escrow is to close less than 30 days after the execution of the sales agreement, then immediately upon the execution of the sales agreement or, if a claim is initiated *or a notice is given* less than 30 days before the close of escrow, within 24 hours after giving written notice to the contractor pursuant to *section 5 of this act*, subsection 1 of NRS 40.645 or subsection 1 of NRS 40.682:

- (a) All notices given by the claimant to the contractor pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, *and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act* that are related to the residence;
- (b) All opinions the claimant has obtained from experts regarding a constructional defect that is or has been the subject of the claim;
- (c) The terms of any settlement, order or judgment relating to the claim; and
- (d) A detailed report of all repairs made to the residence by or on behalf of the claimant as a result of a constructional defect that is or has been the subject of the claim.
- 2. Before taking any action on a claim pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act or giving notice pursuant to section 5 of this act, the attorney for a claimant shall notify the claimant in writing of the provisions of this section.

Sec. 18. NRS 40.692 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 40.692 [If.] Except as otherwise provided in sections 5 and 7 of this act, if after complying with the procedural requirements of sections 5 and 7 of this act and NRS 40.645 and 40.680, or NRS 40.682, a claimant proceeds with 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 *sections 5 and 7 of this act*, NRS 40.645 or 40.680, or NRS 40.682, for any constructional defect that the claimant includes in an amended complaint, if the constructional defect:
 - (a) Is attributable, in whole or in part, to such a contractor;
- (b) Is located on the same property described in the original complaint;
- (c) Was not discovered before the action was commenced provided that a good faith effort had been undertaken by the claimant.
- 2. The claimant is not required to give written notice of a defect pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 40.645 or subsection 1 of NRS 40.682 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 or subsection 1 of NRS 40.682, 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
- (b) The provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, apply to the person after that date.



- **Sec. 19.** NRS 40.695 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.695 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, statutes of limitation or repose applicable to a claim based on a constructional defect governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act are tolled from the time notice of the claim is given 11, or notice of a defect, damage or injury is given pursuant to section 5 of this act, until 30 days after mediation is concluded or waived in writing pursuant to NRS 40.680 or subsection 4 of NRS 40.682.
 - 2. Tolling under this section applies :

- (a) Only to a claim that is not a complex matter.
- (b) Tol to a third party regardless of whether the party is required to appear in the proceeding.
 - **Sec. 20.** Chapter 113 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. Each contractor who develops, constructs or landscapes a new residence shall, within 30 days after the close of escrow of the initial purchase of the residence, provide in writing to the initial purchaser of the residence:
- (a) The name, license number, business address and telephone number of each subcontractor who performed any work related to the development, construction or landscaping of the residence; and
- (b) A brief description so the work performed by each subcontractor identified pursuant to paragraph (a).
- 2. As used in this section, "subcontractor" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of this act.
- **Sec. 21.** Chapter 116 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 22 to 25, inclusive, of this act.
 - Sec. 22. 1. A person shall not provide or offer to provide anything of monetary value to a property manager of an association or to a member or officer of an executive board to induce the property manager, member or officer to encourage or discourage the association to file a claim for damages arising from a constructional defect.
 - 2. A property manager shall not accept anything of value given to him in exchange for encouraging or discouraging the association that he manages to file a claim for damages arising from a constructional defect.
 - 3. A member or officer of an executive board shall not accept anything of value given to him in exchange for encouraging or discouraging the association of which he is a member or officer of the executive board to file a claim for damages arising from a constructional defect.
 - 4. If a property manager violates the provisions of this section:
- (a) The real estate division of the department of business and industry shall suspend or revoke his permit to engage in property management issued pursuant to chapter 645 of NRS, if he has been issued such a permit; and
- (b) The real estate commission shall suspend or revoke his certificate issued pursuant to NRS 116.31139, if he has been issued such a certificate.



5. If a member or officer of an executive board violates the provisions of this section, the executive board shall remove the officer or member from the board.

- 6. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 7. As used in this section, "constructional defect" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 40.615.
- Sec. 23. 1. An association may bring an action to recover damages resulting from constructional defects in any of the units, common elements or limited common elements of the common-interest community, or submit such a claim to mediation pursuant to NRS 40.680, only:
- (a) If the association first obtains the written approval of each unit's owner whose unit or interest in the common elements or limited common elements will be the subject of the action or claim;
- (b) Upon a vote of the units' owners to which at least a majority of the votes of the members of the association are allocated; and
 - (c) Upon a vote of the executive board of the association.
- 2. If an action is brought by an association to recover damages resulting from constructional defects in any of the units, common elements or limited common elements of the common-interest community, or such a claim is submitted to mediation pursuant to NRS 40.680, the attorney representing the association shall provide to the executive board of the association and to each unit's owner a statement that includes, in reasonable detail:
- (a) The defects and damages or injuries to the units, common elements or limited common elements;
 - (b) The cause of the defects, if the cause is known;
- (c) The nature and the extent that is known of the damage or injury resulting from the defects;
- (d) The location of each defect within the units, common elements or limited common elements, if known;
- (e) A reasonable estimate of the cost of the action or mediation, including reasonable attorney's fees;
- (f) An explanation of the potential benefits of the action or mediation and the potential adverse consequences if the association does not commence the action or submit the claim to mediation or if the outcome is not favorable to the association; and
- (g) All disclosures that are required to be made upon the sale of the property.
- 3. An association or an attorney for an association shall not employ a person to perform destructive tests to determine any damage or injury to a unit, common element or limited common element caused by a constructional defect unless:
- (a) The person is licensed as a contractor pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS;
- 47 (b) The association has obtained the prior written approval of each 48 unit's owner whose unit or interest in the common element or limited 49 common element will be affected by such testing;



- (c) The person has provided a written schedule for repairs;
- (d) The person is required to repair all damage resulting from such tests in accordance with state laws and local ordinances relating thereto; and
- (e) The association or the person so employed obtains all permits required to conduct such tests and to repair any damage resulting from such tests.
- 4. As used in this section, "constructional defect" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 40.615.
- Sec. 24. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and section 23 of this act, an association may commence a civil action only upon a vote or written agreement of the owners of the units to which at least a majority of the votes of the members of the association are allocated. In such a case, the association shall provide written notice to the owner of each unit of the meeting at which the commencement of a civil action is to be considered or action is to be taken within 21 calendar days before the meeting.
- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to a civil action that is commenced:
- (a) By an association for a time-share project governed by the provisions of chapter 119A of NRS;
 - (b) To enforce the payment of an assessment;
 - (c) To enforce the declaration, bylaws or rules of the association;
- (d) To proceed with a counterclaim; or

- (e) To enforce or rescind a contract to which the association is a party.
- Sec. 25. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the executive board of an association may, without giving notice to the units' owners, employ a contractor licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 624 of NRS and such other persons as are necessary to make such repairs to a unit or common element within the common-interest community as are required to protect the health, safety and welfare of the units' owners.
- 2. If the governing documents of the association require such action to be taken at a meeting of the executive board of the association, the executive board shall, within 90 days after employing any person pursuant to subsection 1, provide written notice to the units' owners of its action and include the action on the agenda of its next regularly scheduled meeting.
 - Sec. 26. NRS 116.1203 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 116.1203 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, if a planned community contains no more than 12 units and is not subject to any developmental rights, it is subject only to NRS 116.1105, 116.1106 and 116.1107 unless the declaration provides that this entire chapter is applicable.
- 2. Except for NRS 116.3104, 116.31043, 116.31046 and 116.31138, NRS 116.3101 to 116.3119, inclusive, and section 14 of *Assembly Bill No.* 621 of this session and sections 22 to 25, inclusive, of this act and 116.110305 to 116.110393, inclusive, to the extent necessary in construing



any of those sections, apply to a residential planned community containing more than six units.

Sec. 27. NRS 116.31139 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 116.31139 1. An association may employ a person engaged in property management for the common-interest community.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person engaged in property management for a common-interest community must:
- (a) Hold a permit to engage in property management that is issued pursuant to the provisions of chapter 645 of NRS; or
- (b) Hold a certificate issued by the real estate commission pursuant to subsection 3.
- 3. The real estate commission shall provide by regulation for the issuance of certificates for the management of common-interest communities to persons who are not otherwise authorized to engage in property management pursuant to the provisions of chapter 645 of NRS. The regulations:
- (a) Must establish the qualifications for the issuance of such a certificate, including the education and experience required to obtain such a certificate;
 - (b) May require applicants to pass an examination in order to obtain a certificate;
 - (c) Must establish standards of practice for persons engaged in property management for a common-interest community;
 - (d) Must establish the grounds for initiating disciplinary action against a person to whom a certificate has been issued, including, without limitation, the grounds for placing conditions, limitations or restrictions on a certificate and for the suspension or revocation of a certificate; and
 - (e) Must establish rules of practice and procedure for conducting disciplinary hearings.
 - The real estate division of the department of business and industry may investigate the property managers to whom certificates have been issued to ensure their compliance with *section 22 of this act and* the standards of practice adopted pursuant to this subsection and collect a fee for the issuance of a certificate by the commission in an amount not to exceed the administrative costs of issuing the certificate.
 - 4. The provisions of subsection 2 do not apply to:
 - (a) A person who is engaged in property management for a commoninterest community on October 1, 1999, and is granted an exemption from the requirements of subsection 2 by the administrator upon demonstration that he is qualified and competent to engage in property management for a common-interest community.
 - (b) A financial institution.
 - (c) An attorney licensed to practice in this state.
- (d) A trustee.

- (e) An employee of a corporation who manages only the property of the corporation.
 - (f) A declarant.
- 48 (g) A receiver.



5. As used in this section, "property management" means the physical, administrative or financial maintenance and management of real property, or the supervision of those activities for a fee, commission or other compensation or valuable consideration.

Sec. 28. NRS 116.3115 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 116.3115 1. Until the association makes an assessment for common expenses, the declarant shall pay all common expenses. After an assessment has been made by the association, assessments must be made at least annually, based on a budget adopted at least annually by the association in accordance with the requirements set forth in NRS 116.31151. Except for an association for a time-share project governed by the provisions of chapter 119A of NRS, and unless the declaration imposes more stringent standards, the budget must include a budget for the daily operation of the association and the money for the reserve required by paragraph (b) of subsection 2.
 - 2. Except for assessments under subsections 4 to 7, inclusive:
- (a) All common expenses, including a reserve, must be assessed against all the units in accordance with the allocations set forth in the declaration pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 of NRS 116.2107.
- (b) The association shall establish an adequate reserve, funded on a reasonable basis, for the repair, replacement and restoration of the major components of the common elements. The reserve may be used only for those purposes, including, without limitation, repairing, replacing and restoring roofs, roads and sidewalks, and must not be used for daily maintenance.
- 3. Any past due assessment for common expenses or installment thereof bears interest at the rate established by the association not exceeding 18 percent per year.
 - 4. To the extent required by the declaration:
- (a) Any common expense associated with the maintenance, repair, restoration or replacement of a limited common element must be assessed against the units to which that limited common element is assigned, equally, or in any other proportion the declaration provides;
- (b) Any common expense or portion thereof benefiting fewer than all of the units must be assessed exclusively against the units benefited; and
- (c) The costs of insurance must be assessed in proportion to risk and the costs of utilities must be assessed in proportion to usage.
- 5. Assessments to pay a judgment against the association may be made only against the units in the common-interest community at the time the judgment was entered, in proportion to their liabilities for common expenses.
- 6. If any common expense is caused by the misconduct of any unit's owner, the association may assess that expense exclusively against his unit.
- 7. The association of a common-interest community created before January 1, 1992, is not required to make an assessment against a vacant lot located within the community that is owned by the declarant.
- 47 8. If liabilities for common expenses are reallocated, assessments for 48 common expenses and any installment thereof not yet due must be 49 recalculated in accordance with the reallocated liabilities.



- 9. The association shall provide written notice to the owner of each 2 unit of a meeting at which an assessment for a capital improvement for the commencement of a civil action] is to be considered or action is to be taken on such an assessment at least 21 calendar days before the meeting. 5 Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the association may commence a civil action only upon a vote or written agreement of the 6 owners of units to which at least a majority of the votes of the members of 7 8 the association are allocated. The provisions of this subsection do not apply 9 to a civil action that is commenced:
- 10 (a) By an association for a time share project governed by the provisions of chapter 119A of NRS; 11 12
 - (b) To enforce the payment of an assessment;
 - (c) To enforce the declaration, bylaws or rules of the association;
- (d) To proceed with a counterclaim; or 14

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- (e) To protect the health, safety and welfare of the members of the association. If a civil action is commenced pursuant to this paragraph without the required vote or agreement, the action must be ratified within 90 days after the commencement of the action by a vote or written agreement of the owners of the units to which at least a majority of votes of the members of the association are allocated. If the association, after making a good faith effort, cannot obtain the required vote or agreement to commence or ratify such a civil action, the association may thereafter seek to dismiss the action without prejudice for that reason only if a vote or written agreement of the owners of the units to which at least a majority of votes of the members of the association are allocated was obtained at the time the approval to commence or ratify the action was sought.
- 10. At least 10 days before an association commences or seeks to ratify the commencement of a civil action, the association shall provide a written statement to all units' owners that includes:
- 30 (a) A reasonable estimate of the costs of the civil action, including 31 reasonable attorney's fees;
 - (b) An explanation of the potential benefits of the civil action and the potential adverse consequences if the association does not commence the action or if the outcome of the action is not favorable to the association; and
- (c) All disclosures that are required to be made upon the sale of the 36 37
- 11. No person other than a unit's owner may request the dismissal of a 38 civil action commenced by the association on the ground that the 39 association failed to comply with any provision of this section.] 40
 - Sec. 29. NRS 119A.165 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 119A.165 1. If a matter governed by this chapter is also governed by chapter 116 of NRS, compliance with the provisions of chapter 116 of NRS governing the matter which are in addition to or different from the provisions in this chapter governing the same matter is not required. In the event of a conflict between provisions of this chapter and chapter 116 of NRS, the provisions of this chapter prevail.
 - 2. Without limiting the generality of subsection 1, the provisions of NRS 116.11145, 116.12065, 116.3103, 116.31031, 116.31034, 116.3106,



116.31065, 116.3108 to 116.311, inclusive, 116.31139, 116.31145 to 116.31158, inclusive, 116.31162, 116.31175, 116.31177, 116.41095 and 116.4117 *and section 22 of this act* do not apply to a time share or a time-share project.

 Sec. 30. Chapter 278 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 31 and 32 of this act.

- Sec. 31. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the governing body of each city and county shall not accept an application for a building permit for a project that includes the construction of new footings or a new foundation for a structure or that requires excavation or embankment of more than 5,000 cubic yards of earth, unless the application is submitted with a geotechnical report. The governing body may waive the requirement of the geotechnical report for any project other than a project involving a residential dwelling unit.
- 2. The geotechnical report required pursuant to subsection 1 must include:
- (a) Information concerning the soil and geology of the site where the project will be carried out;
- (b) Information concerning the ground water on the site where the project will be carried out and the potential that the ground water may adversely affect the foundation of the project;
- (c) A written statement from the architect, civil engineer or structural engineer who was responsible for the design of the project verifying that the design of the project is compatible with the geotechnical conditions described in paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (d) A written statement from a geotechnical engineer who has reviewed the plans for the grading and foundation of the project verifying that the project is geotechnically in compliance with the geotechnical conditions of the site as described in paragraphs (a) and (b); and
 - (e) Any other information required by the governing body.
- 3. The governing body of each city and county shall require by ordinance the submission of a final report concerning grading of the property, the elevation of the finished floor and the drainage on the property for each construction project for which a geotechnical report is required pursuant to subsection 1.
 - 4. The ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 3 must require:
- (a) The final report concerning grading of the property to include certification that the grading and the excavating or embanking work complies with the requirements set forth in the geotechnical report completed pursuant to subsection 1 and any supplements or addenda to the report;
- (b) The final report concerning the elevation of the finished floor to include certification that the lowest elevation of the finished floor of the project that is habitable complies with the plans for the project that were approved by the governing body: and
- approved by the governing body; and
 (c) The final report concerning the drainage on the property to include:



(1) A statement that the conditions of the drainage system on the site of the project at the completion of the project complies with the plan for drainage or the plan for the plot and grading that was approved by the governing body; and

- (2) If the plans for the project that were approved by the governing body required a drainage system or facilities, structures or devices for drainage that were designed by an engineer, verification from a civil engineer that the drainage system and any facilities, structures or devices for drainage were installed and constructed in compliance with those plans. Devices for drainage include, without limitation, detention of drainage on the site, drainage from one lot to another lot and devices for conveying drainage.
- 5. The governing body of each city and county shall adopt an ordinance that requires a developer to provide a person who purchases a completed construction project described in subsection 1 with a written report concerning the applicable building codes and regulations and any recommendations of a geotechnical engineer and a civil engineer concerning the use of the project. The ordinance must provide that this report is part of the sales documents that must be acknowledged by the buyer.
- 6. As used in this section, "residential dwelling unit" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 278.4977.
- Sec. 32. The governing body of each city and county shall adopt ordinances to ensure the prevention and mitigation of harm to a building or structure caused by water that is standing under the building or structure.
- **Sec. 33.** NRS 278.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 278.010 As used in NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, *and sections* 31 and 32 of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 278.0105 to 278.0195, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
 - **Sec. 34.** The amendatory provisions of this act do not apply to a claim initiated or an action commenced pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act, unless the claim was initiated or the action was commenced on or after the effective date of this act.
 - **Sec. 35.** This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.



