ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 498-ASSEMBLYMAN MANENDO (BY REQUEST)

MARCH 19, 2001

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY-Makes various changes to provisions governing construction of residential dwellings and actions for constructional deficiencies and defects. (BDR 22-926)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

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Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to real property; requiring certain inspections to be made by professional engineers before building permits and certificates of occupancy may be issued for certain residential dwellings; revising the provisions governing the periods of limitation and repose for certain actions involving constructional deficiencies; revising the provisions governing damages in certain actions involving constructional defects; 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 278 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2, 3 and 4 of this act.

Sec. 2. 1. No certificate of occupancy for a residential dwelling within a subdivision may be issued by a city or county building department unless there has been filed with the building department a certification that the finish grading of the lot on which the dwelling is situated, including the drainage swales and drainage inlets for the lot, is consistent with the approved plans for the construction of the dwelling.

2. The certification required by subsection 1 must be issued by a professional engineer who:

- (a) Is licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS; (b) Is qualified to practice as a civil engineer; and
- (c) Carries professional liability insurance of not less than \$1,000,000. Sec. 3. 1. No building permit for the construction of a residential dwelling within a subdivision may be issued by a city or county building department unless a professional engineer who is licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS and is qualified to practice as a geotechnical engineer has approved the recommendations for soil preparation and foundation design set forth in the soil report prepared for the subdivision



in which the real property on which the residential dwelling will be constructed is located.

- 2. The professional engineer must be selected by the city or county building department and his fee must be paid by the developer of the subdivision as part of the application for a grading permit.
- 3. The professional engineer may require additional analyses of soil samples and more stringent standards for foundation design than those specified by the engineer of the developer.
- Sec. 4. 1. No building permit for the construction of a residential dwelling within a subdivision may be issued by a city or county building department unless a professional engineer who is licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS and is qualified to practice as a structural engineer certifies the structural design of the residential dwelling.
- 2. No certificate of occupancy for a residential dwelling within a subdivision may be issued by a city or county building department unless all the major structural components of the residential dwelling have been reviewed and approved by a professional engineer who is licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS and is qualified to practice as a structural engineer.
- 3. The professional engineer must be selected by the city or county building department and his fee must be paid by the developer of the subdivision as part of the application for the building permit.
- 4. As used in this section, "major structural components" includes, without limitation:
- (a) The foundation, including the placement of reinforcing steel and post-tension reinforcing rods, the dimensions of footings and other components of the foundation, and the compressive strength of the concrete used to pour the foundation;
- concrete used to pour the foundation;
 (b) The installation of shear walls, including the use of anchor bolts and hold-downs, and the nailing of panels; and
- (c) The installation of roof trusses, including the attachment of the trusses to other parts of the frame of the building.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 278.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.010 As used in NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, *and sections* 2, 3 and 4 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. 6.** 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 *the* construction [,] of, or performing or furnishing the construction of , an improvement to real property at any time after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, for the recovery of damages for:
- (a) Any deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction *of*, or *in* the construction of [such an], *the* 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] the deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by **[any such]** the deficiency.
- 2. The provisions of this section do not apply in an action brought against:
- (a) The owner or keeper of any hotel, inn, motel, motor court, boardinghouse or lodginghouse in this state on account of his liability as an innkeeper.
 - (b) Any person on account of a defect in a product.

Sec. 7. NRS 11.203 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 11.203 1. Except as otherwise provided in *this section and* NRS [11.202 and] 11.206, no action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction [,] of, or *performing or furnishing* the construction of, an improvement to real property more than 10 years after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, for the recovery of damages for:
- (a) Any deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction *of*, or *in* the construction of [such an], *the* 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]** the deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by [any such] the deficiency.
- 2. [Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 11.190 and subsection 1 of this section, if] If an injury occurs in the 10th year after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, an action for damages for injury to property or person, damages for wrongful death resulting from [such] the injury or damages for breach of contract may be commenced within 2 years after the date of [such] the 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 [a]:
- (a) An action that is based upon any deficiency described in subsection 1 if the provisions of NRS 11.202 otherwise apply to the deficiency; or
 - **(b)** A claim for indemnity or contribution.
 - **Sec. 8.** NRS 11.204 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 11.204 1. Except as otherwise provided in *this section and* NRS [11.202, 11.203 and] 11.206, no action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction [] of, or



performing or furnishing the construction [] of, an improvement to real property more than 8 years after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, for the recovery of damages for:

- (a) Any latent deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction *of*, or *in* the construction of *[such an]*, *the* improvement;
- (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by **[any such]** the deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by [any such] the deficiency.
- 2. [Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 11.190 and subsection 1 of this section, if] If an injury occurs in the eighth year after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, an action for damages for injury to property or person, damages for wrongful death resulting from [such] the injury or damages for breach of contract may be commenced within 2 years after the date of [such] the 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:
- (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 [a]:
- (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.

- [4.] 5. For the purposes of this section, "latent deficiency" means a deficiency which is not apparent by reasonable inspection.
 - **Sec. 9.** NRS 11.205 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 11.205 1. Except as otherwise provided in *this section and* NRS [11.202, 11.203 and] 11.206, no action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction [], of, or *performing or furnishing* the construction of , an improvement to real property more than 6 years after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, for the recovery of damages for:
- (a) Any patent deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction *of*, or *in* the construction of *such an*, *the* improvement;
- (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by **[any such]** the deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by {any such} the deficiency.
- 2. [Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 11.190 and subsection 1 of this section, if] If an injury occurs in the sixth year after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, an action for damages for injury to property or person, damages for wrongful death resulting from [such]



the injury or damages for breach of contract may be commenced within 2 years after the date of [such] the 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.

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.
 - The provisions of this section do not apply to [a]:
- (a) An action that is based upon any patent deficiency described in subsection 1 if the provisions of NRS 11.202 or 11.203 otherwise apply to the patent deficiency; or

(b) A claim for indemnity or contribution.

5. For the purposes of this section, "patent deficiency" means a deficiency which is apparent by reasonable inspection.

Sec. 10. 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 brought against:
- 1. The owner or keeper of any hotel, inn, motel, motor court, boardinghouse or lodginghouse in this state on account of his liability as an innkeeper.
 - 2. Any person on account of a defect in a product.

Sec. 11. NRS 40.670 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 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 the health or safety of the inhabitants of the residence shall take reasonable steps to cure the defect as soon as practicable. The contractor shall not cure 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
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 or 4, if the contractor fails to cure the defect in a reasonable time, 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 recoverable under any other law.

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3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a contractor who 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 is not liable for the cost of repairs, attorney's fees and costs, or other damages relating to the defect pursuant to [this section, except that if a building inspector employed by a governmental body with jurisdiction certifies that there is an imminent threat to the health and safety of the inhabitants of the residence, the contractor is subject to the provisions of subsection 1.1

subsection 2.



4. If an architect or residential designer registered pursuant to chapter 623 of NRS, or a professional engineer licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS, certifies that the defect creates an imminent threat to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the residence, and if the trier of fact determines that the contractor refused to correct the defect in a timely manner and was not acting in good faith, the owner of the residence is entitled to recover from the contractor, in addition to reasonable attorney's fees and costs, treble the reasonable cost of the repairs and other damages.

Sec. 12. 1. The amendatory provisions of section 11 of this act do not apply to an action that was commenced before October 1, 2001.

2. The amendatory provisions of sections 7, 8 and 9 of this act do not apply to an action if any period of limitation set forth in chapter 11 of NRS that was applicable to the action, other than a period of repose set forth in NRS 11.203, 11.204 or 11.205, commenced to run before October 1, 2001.



