SENATE BILL NO. 185-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

FEBRUARY 15, 2001

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Makes various changes concerning construction, constructional defects and common-interest communities. (BDR 3-94)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes.

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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; making various changes concerning construction, constructional defects and common-interest communities; providing a penalty; 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 has a professional license or certificate that was 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.

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

Sec. 5. A contractor who performs any work to repair a constructional defect pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act other than pursuant to NRS 40.670 may charge a subcontractor who the contractor believes caused the defect for such work only if before performing the work the contractor:

1. Gives written notice describing each defect in reasonable detail to the subcontractor by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the subcontractor's last address listed in the records of the state contractors' board, or at the subcontractor's last known address if his address is not listed in the records of the state contractors' board; and

2. Provides the subcontractor with a reasonable amount of time after mailing the written notice pursuant to subsection 1 to repair each defect



or to make arrangements satisfactory to the claimant to have such repairs made, or, if the constructional defect is not part of a complex matter, waits for the time required pursuant to NRS 40.672, if applicable.

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Sec. 6. 1. A contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional who performs any work to repair a constructional defect pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act shall warrant such work to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for at least 1 year from the date on which the work was completed.

- 2. A written or verbal agreement to perform work to repair a constructional defect pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act that is entered into on or after October 1, 2001, has the legal effect of including the warranty required by subsection 1, and any provision of such an agreement or statement made in relation to such an agreement that conflicts with the provisions of this section is void.
- Sec. 7. A claimant who enters into an agreement to settle a claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act or who obtains a judgment in an action involving such a claim shall file in the office of the county recorder of the county where the real property which is the subject of the claim is located a notice that provides a complete legal description of the real property involved in the claim and describes the general nature of the settlement or judgment.
- Sec. 8. Within 60 days after a claimant commences an action against a contractor for damages arising from a constructional defect other than a defect set forth in NRS 40.670 or 40.672, the contractor who was sent a written notice pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 40.645 or subsection 1 of NRS 40.682 shall provide a copy of such notice to each subcontractor, supplier and design professional who the contractor believes caused the defect.
- Sec. 9. A person rendering an expert opinion or professional opinion in a mediation required pursuant to NRS 40.680 must:
- 1. Have a license issued pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS in the appropriate classification established by the provisions of NRS 624.215, 624.218 and 624.220 for the opinion that he is rendering; or
- 2. Have an appropriate occupational or professional license issued by a board, commission or agency of the State of Nevada for the opinion that he is rendering.
- Sec. 10. 1. An attorney representing a person in a mediation required pursuant to NRS 40.680 shall not employ an expert witness with whom the attorney, a person employed by the same firm or company as the attorney, a relative of the attorney or a relative of a person employed by the same firm or company as the attorney has a fiduciary relationship.
- 2. An attorney representing a person in a mediation required pursuant to NRS 40.680 shall not employ a consulting firm in which the attorney, a person employed by the same firm or company as the attorney, a relative of the attorney or a relative of a person employed by the same firm or company as the attorney has a financial interest.



3. As used in this section, "relative" means a spouse or any other person who is related within the second degree by blood or marriage.

Sec. 11. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the provisions of a policy of insurance impose a duty upon an insurer to defend an action governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act and a conflict of interest exists which creates a duty on the insurer to provide independent counsel to the insured, the insurer shall inform the insured that a possible conflict of interest may arise or exists and that the insured is required to select independent counsel to represent the insured. A person who is selected as independent counsel pursuant to this section shall promptly inform the insurer of such selection. A contract of insurance may specify the manner of selecting independent counsel pursuant to this section.

2. An insured is not required to select independent counsel pursuant to subsection 1 if, at the time that the insured is informed that a possible conflict of interest may arise or exists, the insured expressly waives in writing the right to independent counsel. The right to independent counsel may not be waived in the terms of a policy of insurance. The insured may waive the right to independent counsel by signing a

statement in substantially the following form:

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I have been advised and informed of my right to select independent counsel to represent me in this lawsuit. I have considered this matter fully, and freely waive my right to select independent counsel at this time. I authorize my insurer to select a defense attorney to represent me in this lawsuit.

3. The insurer may require the independent counsel selected by the insured pursuant to this section to possess certain minimum qualifications, including, without limitation, having:

(a) At least 5 years of practice in civil litigation, including, without limitation, substantial experience in defending the issue involved in the

(b) Coverage for errors and omissions.

4. If an insured selects an independent counsel pursuant to this section, any other legal counsel provided by the insurer and any other independent counsel selected by the insured must be allowed to participate in all aspects of the action. Each counsel participating in the action shall cooperate fully in the exchange of information in a manner that is consistent with his ethical and legal obligation to the insured.

5. The insurer shall pay all fees charged by an independent counsel selected by the insured pursuant to this section if such fees are charged at the rate that is customarily paid by an insurer to an attorney retained by the insurer in the ordinary course of business in the defense of a similar action in the community where the action arose or is being defended, including, without limitation, all fees and costs reasonably necessary for the defense of the insured. A dispute concerning attorney's fees that are owed pursuant to this section must be resolved by final and



binding arbitration by a neutral arbitrator selected by the parties to the dispute.

- 6. After an insured has selected an independent counsel pursuant to this section, the insured and the independent counsel shall:
- (a) Disclose to the insurer all information concerning the action, except information concerning disputes in coverage that is privileged; and
- (b) Inform and consult with the insurer on all matters concerning the action, except matters concerning disputes in coverage that are privileged.
- 7. A claim of privilege asserted pursuant to subsection 6 is subject to an in camera review by a court with jurisdiction over the claim.
- 8. The disclosure of information to an insurer pursuant to subsection 6 does not constitute a waiver of a privilege concerning the information as to any other party.
- 9. The provisions of this section do not relieve an insured of his duty to cooperate with his insurer under the terms of the contract of insurance.
 - 10. For the purposes of this section:
- (a) A conflict of interest does not exist:

- (1) As to allegations or facts in an action for which the insurer denies coverage; and
- (2) Solely because an action is brought against an insured for an amount in excess of the limits in the policy of insurance; and
- (b) A conflict of interest exists if an insurer provides a defense to an action pursuant to a reservation of rights to deny coverage.
 - **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, 3 and 4 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, 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 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. 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.] subsection 1.

- 3. During the 45-day period after the contractor receives the notice [,] pursuant to subsection 1, 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.] 4. 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.] 5. Within 60 days after the contractor receives the notice [...] pursuant to subsection 1, the contractor shall [make] provide 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 : and
 - (c) May include:

- (1) 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
- (2) If the contractor or his subcontractor is licensed to make the repairs, an agreement by the contractor or subcontractor to make the repairs $\mapsto or$
- (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 Any repairs made pursuant to this subsection 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.] 6. 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.] 7. 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.

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 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.] 3. 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;
- (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] set forth in NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive [...], and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act.
- [3.] 4. 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 40.672 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40.672 Except as otherwise provided in NRS 40.670 [, if]:
- 1. If a contractor receives written notice of a constructional defect that is not part of a complex matter not more than 1 year after the close of escrow of the initial purchase of the residence, the contractor shall make
- (a) Immediately give written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to any subcontractor who the contractor believes was responsible for the constructional defect, at the subcontractor's last address listed in the records of the state contractors' board, or at the subcontractor's last known address if his address is not listed in the records of the state contractors' board, specifying in reasonable detail the defect; and



(b) Within 45 days after the contractor receives the written notice and after giving a subcontractor notice and an opportunity to make the repairs or make arrangements to have the repairs made, either make the repairs or make arrangements satisfactory to the claimant to have the repairs made if a subcontractor has not made the repairs or made arrangements to have the repairs made pursuant to subsection 2 unless completion or making such arrangements is delayed by the claimant or by other events beyond the control of the contractor, or timely completion of repairs is not reasonably possible. The contractor and claimant may agree in writing to extend the period prescribed by this [section.] paragraph.

2. Within 21 days after a subcontractor receives notice pursuant to subsection 1, the subcontractor shall either make the repairs or make arrangements satisfactory to the claimant to have the repairs made unless completion or making such arrangements is delayed by the claimant or by other events beyond the control of the subcontractor, or

timely completion of repairs is not reasonably possible.

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3. If the contractor or a subcontractor fails to comply with this section, he is immediately subject to discipline pursuant to NRS 624.300.

Sec. 16. NRS 40.680 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40.680 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, before an action based on a claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 2 to 11, inclusive, of this act may be commenced in court, the matter must be submitted to mediation, unless mediation is waived in writing by the contractor and the claimant.

The claimant and contractor must select a mediator by agreement. If the claimant and contractor fail to agree upon a mediator within 45 days after a mediator is first selected by the claimant, either party may petition the American Arbitration Association, the Nevada Arbitration Association, Nevada Dispute Resolution Services or any other mediation service acceptable to the parties for the appointment of a mediator. A mediator so appointed may discover only those documents or records which are necessary to conduct the mediation. The mediator shall convene the mediation within 60 days after the matter is submitted to him, unless the parties agree to extend the time. Except in a complex matter, the The claimant shall, before the mediation begins, deposit \$50 with the mediation service, and the contractor shall deposit with the mediation service the remaining amount estimated by the mediation service as necessary to pay the fees and expenses of the mediator for the first session of mediation, and the contractor shall deposit additional amounts demanded by the mediation service as incurred for that purpose. Hin a complex matter, each party shall share equally in the deposits estimated by the mediation service.] If, as a result of the mediation, the claimant is awarded more money than was set forth in the offer of settlement made by the contractor, the contractor shall, in addition to that amount, reimburse the claimant all the money that the claimant deposited with the mediation service. Unless otherwise agreed, the total fees for each day of mediation and the mediator must not exceed \$750 per day.



- 3. If the parties do not reach an agreement concerning the matter during mediation or if the contractor fails to pay the required fees and appear, the claimant may commence his action in court and:
- (a) The reasonable costs and fees of the mediation are recoverable by the prevailing party as costs of the action.
- (b) Either party may petition the court in which the action is commenced for the appointment of a special master.
 - 4. A special master appointed pursuant to subsection 3 may:

- (a) Review all pleadings, papers or documents filed with the court concerning the action.
- (b) Coordinate the discovery of any books, records, papers or other documents by the parties, including the disclosure of witnesses and the taking of the deposition of any party.
- (c) Order any inspections on the site of the property by a party and any consultants or experts of a party.
- (d) Order settlement conferences and attendance at those conferences by any representative of the insurer of a party.
- (e) Require any attorney representing a party to provide statements of legal and factual issues concerning the action.
- (f) Refer to the judge who appointed him or to the presiding judge of the court in which the action is commenced any matter requiring assistance from the court.
- (g) In a complex matter, exercise any power set forth in Rule 53 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (h) In a complex matter, subject to the provisions of this section, if the parties fail to establish a schedule or determine a date as required pursuant to subsection 3, 4 or 6 of NRS 40.682, establish the schedule or determine the date.
- 5. The special master shall not, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, personally conduct any settlement conferences or engage in any ex parte meetings regarding the action.
- [5.] 6. Upon application by a party to the court in which the action is commenced, any decision or other action taken by a special master appointed pursuant to this section may be appealed to the court for a decision
- [6.] 7. A report issued by a mediator or special master that indicates that either party has failed to appear before him or to mediate in good faith is admissible in the action, but a statement or admission made by either party in the course of mediation is not admissible.
 - **Sec. 17.** 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] If a claimant commences an action in district court in a complex matter, he shall:
 - (a) File and serve the summons and complaint as required by law; and
- (b) 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.

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- 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 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 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.], including, without limitation, any subcontractor, supplier or design professional. Not later than 60 days after the date of service of the answer to the complaint, the claimant and contractor shall add any additional parties to the complaint or file any third-party complaints against any additional parties who may be responsible for all or a portion of the constructional defects set forth in the notice served pursuant to subsection 1.



- 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. Îff 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] NRS 40.680 is completed, or the contractor and claimant have [agreed] waived such mediation 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

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- (b) With the prior approval of the court or special master.
- 19.1 8. 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.] 9. Unless the parties agree otherwise, not less than 60 days before the date of the mediation pursuant to [paragraph (b) of subsection 4] NRS 40.680 is convened, the contractor shall [make] provide a written response to the claimant that meets the requirements set forth in subsection [3] 5 of NRS 40.645.
- 11. 10. 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.] 11. 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. 18.** NRS 40.692 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 46 40.692 If, after complying with the procedural requirements of NRS 40.645 and 40.680, or NRS 40.680 and 40.682, a claimant proceeds with an action for damages arising from a constructional defect:



- 1. The claimant and each contractor and subcontractor 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, or NRS 40.680 or 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 [;] or subcontractor;
- (b) Is located on the same property described in the original complaint; and
- (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, *and sections 2* to 11, inclusive, of this act 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, until 30 days after mediation is concluded or waived in writing pursuant to NRS 40.680. For subsection 4 of NRS 40.682.
 - 2. Tolling under this section applies:

- (a) Only to a claim that is not a complex matter.
- (b) To a third party regardless of whether the party is required to appear in the proceeding.
- **Sec. 20.** Chapter 116 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. A person shall not provide or offer to provide anything of 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 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 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 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. 21.** 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 20 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. 22.** NRS 116.311 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 116.311 1. If only one of several owners of a unit is present at a meeting of the association, that owner is entitled to cast all the votes allocated to that unit. If more than one of the owners are present, the votes allocated to that unit may be cast only in accordance with the agreement of a majority in interest of the owners, unless the declaration expressly provides otherwise. There is majority agreement if any one of the owners cast the votes allocated to that unit without protest made promptly to the person presiding over the meeting by any of the other owners of the unit.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, votes allocated to a unit may be cast pursuant to a proxy executed by a unit's owner. A unit's owner may give a proxy only to a member of his immediate family, a tenant of the unit's owner who resides in the common-interest community or another unit's owner who resides in the common-interest community. If a unit is owned by more than one person, each owner of the unit may vote or register protest to the casting of votes by the other owners of the unit through an executed proxy. A unit's owner may revoke a proxy given pursuant to this section only by actual notice of revocation to the person presiding over a meeting of the association. A proxy is void if:
 - (a) It is not dated or purports to be revocable without notice;
- (b) It does not designate the votes that must be cast on behalf of the unit's owner who executed the proxy; or
- (c) The holder of the proxy does not disclose at the beginning of the meeting for which the proxy is executed the number of proxies pursuant to



which he will be casting votes and the voting instructions received for each proxy.

A proxy terminates immediately after the conclusion of the meeting for which it was executed. A vote may not be cast pursuant to a proxy for the election of a member of the executive board of an association [-] or for the ratification of an action pursuant to paragraph (e) of subsection 9 of NRS 116.3115.

- 3. Only a vote cast in person, by secret ballot or by proxy, may be counted.
- 4. If the declaration requires that votes on specified matters affecting the common-interest community be cast by lessees rather than units' owners of leased units:
- (a) The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 apply to lessees as if they were units' owners;
- (b) Units' owners who have leased their units to other persons may not cast votes on those specified matters; and
- (c) Lessees are entitled to notice of meetings, access to records, and other rights respecting those matters as if they were units' owners. Units' owners must also be given notice, in the manner provided in NRS 116.3108, of all meetings at which lessees are entitled to vote.
 - 5. No votes allocated to a unit owned by the association may be cast.
- 6. Votes cast for the election of a member of the executive board of an association must be counted in public.

Sec. 23. 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



- 1 (e) Must establish rules of practice and procedure for conducting 2 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 20 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.
 - (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. 24.** 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.
- 8. If liabilities for common expenses are reallocated, assessments for common expenses and any installment thereof not yet due must be recalculated in accordance with the reallocated liabilities.
- 9. The association shall provide written notice *by certified mail, return receipt requested*, to the owner of each unit of a meeting at which an assessment for a capital improvement or 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. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the association may commence a civil action only upon a vote [or written agreement] of the owners of units to which at least a majority of the votes of the members of the association are allocated [...], *taken at a scheduled meeting.* The provisions of this subsection 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 protect the health, safety and welfare of the members of the association [-] from an imminent risk of loss of life or serious and permanent damage to property. If a civil action is commenced pursuant to this paragraph without the required vote or agreement, the action must be ratified within [90] 30 days after the commencement of the action [by] 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. If the [association, after making a good faith effort, cannot obtain the required vote or agreement to commence or ratify such a civil action,] action is not so ratified, the association [may thereafter seek] shall file a special motion to dismiss the action and the court shall 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.] failure to comply with this paragraph.

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- 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 by certified mail, return receipt requested, to all units' owners that includes:
- (a) A reasonable estimate of the costs of the civil action, including without limitation, reasonable attorney's fees [;] and fees for experts and
- (b) An explanation that the costs and fees required to be paid in connection with the civil action will be paid before the units' owners receive money as a result of the civil action, and an explanation that the amount of money paid for such costs and fees may be greater than the amount of money available to compensate the units' owners;
- (c) 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
- (d) All disclosures that are required to be made upon the sale of the property.
- 11. No person other than a unit's owner may request the dismissal of a civil action commenced by the association on the ground that the association failed to comply with any provision of this section.

- Sec. 25. 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.
- 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 20 of this act do not apply to a time share or a timeshare project.
 - Sec. 26. NRS 247.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 247.180 Except as otherwise provided in NRS 111.312, whenever an instrument conveying, encumbering or mortgaging both real and personal property or a notice filed pursuant to section 7 of this act is presented to any county recorder for recording, the county recorder shall record the instrument in a book kept by him for that purpose, which record must be indexed in the real estate index as deeds and other conveyances are required by law to be indexed, and for which he may receive the same fees as are allowed by law for recording and indexing deeds and other instruments, but only one fee for the recording of any instrument may be collected.



Sec. 27. Chapter 624 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

A contractor who develops, constructs or landscapes a new residence shall, not later than 30 days after the close of escrow of the initial purchase of the residence, provide in writing to the initial purchaser of the residence the name, license number, business address and telephone number of each subcontractor who performed any work related to such development, construction or landscaping of the residence.

Sec. 28. NRS 624.3016 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 624.3016 The following acts or omissions, among others, constitute cause for disciplinary action under NRS 624.300:
- 1. Any fraudulent or deceitful act committed in the capacity of a contractor.
- 2. A conviction of a violation of NRS 624.730 or a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude.
- 3. Knowingly making a false statement in or relating to the recording of a notice of lien pursuant to the provisions of NRS 108.226.
- 4. Failure to give a notice required by NRS 108.245 or 108.246.
 5. Failure to comply with NRS 597.713, 597.716 or 597.719 or any regulations of the board governing contracts for the construction of residential pools and spas.
 - Failure to comply with NRS 624.600 H or section 27 of this act.
- Misrepresentation or the omission of a material fact, or the commission of any other fraudulent or deceitful act, to obtain a license.
 - 8. Failure to pay an assessment required pursuant to NRS 624.470.

Sec. 29. NRS 645.6052 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 645.6052 1. A person who is licensed pursuant to this chapter as a real estate broker, real estate broker-salesman or real estate salesman may apply to the real estate division for a permit to engage in property management.
 - 2. An applicant for a permit must:

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- (a) Furnish proof satisfactory to the division that he has successfully completed at least 24 classroom hours of instruction in property management; and
- (b) Comply with all other requirements established by the commission for the issuance of a permit.
- 3. A permit expires, and may be renewed, at the same time as the license of the holder of the permit.
 - 4. An applicant for the renewal of a permit must:
- (a) Furnish proof satisfactory to the division that he has successfully completed at least 3 of the hours of the continuing education required for the renewal of his license pursuant to NRS 645.575 in an approved educational course, seminar or conference concerning property management; and
- (b) Comply with all other requirements established by the commission for the renewal of a permit.
- 5. The commission may adopt such regulations as it determines are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section H and section 20 of *this act.* The regulations may, without limitation:



- (a) Establish additional requirements for the issuance or renewal of a 1 2 3 4 5 permit.

- (b) Establish a fee for the issuance and renewal of a permit.

 (c) Set forth standards of education for the approval of a course of instruction to qualify a person for a permit pursuant to this section.

 Sec. 30. 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 October 1, 2001.
 - Sec. 31. The amendatory provisions of section 20 of this act do not apply to offenses committed before October 1, 2001.



