SENATE BILL NO. 310-SENATOR SCHNEIDER

MARCH 9, 2001

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Creates commission to review constructional defect claims and revises various provisions governing actions resulting from constructional defects.

(BDR 54-448)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

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Effect on the State: 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; creating a commission to review constructional defect claims; requiring certain actions involving constructional defects to be presented to the commission for review before such an action or claim may be commenced; requiring the presence of a contractor or his representative at any inspection performed by an expert of the claimant; requiring the attorney for a claimant in a constructional defect matter to maintain and report a current accounting of attorney's fees and costs; 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 624 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. As used in sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

Sec. 3. "Commission" means the constructional defect commission created pursuant to section 6 of this act.

Sec. 4. "Construction record" means a document received or produced by a contractor, or any person employed by him, that contains information relating to the construction of a residence or appurtenance, including, without limitation, any report, record, plan, permit, contract, subcontract, invoice, work order or other documents.

13 Sec. 5. "Constructional defect" has the meaning ascribed to it in 14 NRS 40.615.

15 **Sec. 6.** 1. The board shall create a constructional defect commission consisting of seven members appointed by the governor.

2. Each member who is appointed to the commission serves for a term of 4 years. A member may be reappointed to the commission.



- 3. The governor shall appoint to the commission:
- (a) Three members who are contractors recommended by the board, each of whom:
 - (1) Holds a license issued pursuant to this chapter;
- (2) Is actively engaged in the contracting business and has been so engaged for not less than 5 years preceding the date of his appointment; and
- (3) Has been a resident of this state for at least 5 years immediately preceding his appointment; and
 - (b) Four members who are representatives of the general public.
 - 4. The governor shall appoint a chairman of the commission.
- Sec. 7. 1. The members of the commission:
 - (a) Serve without compensation; and

- (b) May, upon written request to the board, receive the per diem allowance and travel expenses provided for state officers and employees generally while engaged in the business of the commission.
- 2. The governor may remove a member of the commission before the expiration of his term for misconduct in office, incompetence or neglect of duty.
- 3. If a vacancy occurs in the membership of the commission, the governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term. A vacancy on the commission must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.
- 4. Four members, at least one of whom must be a contractor, constitute a quorum.
- 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a member of the commission:
- (a) Is not disqualified from public employment or holding a public office because of his membership on the commission; and
- (b) Does not forfeit his public office or public employment because of his membership on the commission.
- Sec. 8. 1. The board shall arrange for courses of instruction in the rules of procedure and substantive law appropriate for members of the commission.
- 2. Each person appointed to serve on the commission shall attend the instruction provided pursuant to subsection 1 before serving on the commission.
- Sec. 9. 1. The provisions of sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act do not apply to a claim that is a complex matter.
- 2. The provisions of chapter 241 of NRS do not apply to any meeting or hearing of the commission held to carry out the provisions of sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act or to the deliberations of the commission on any information or evidence pursuant to sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act.
- 45 Sec. 10. The commission and its members acting pursuant to 46 sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act are immune from any civil liability 47 for any decision or action taken in good faith and without malicious 48 intent in response to a complaint filed with the commission.



Sec. 11. 1. The board:

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- (a) Shall develop and maintain a list of alternate members who satisfy the requirements of sections 6 and 8 of this act;
 - (b) Shall schedule the hearings for the commission;
- (c) Shall obtain, before or after the filing of a complaint with the commission, such construction records and other materials as may be required by the parties or the commission in connection with the claim of a constructional defect;
- (d) Shall charge and collect a reasonable fee for copying materials produced under subpoena;
- (e) For good cause shown, may authorize a continuance for the proceedings involving the commission;
- (f) To the extent necessary for the commission to carry out its duties, shall provide the commission with administrative support, equipment and office space; and
- (g) May adopt such rules of practice and procedure as are necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act.
- 2. The attorney general shall serve as legal counsel for the commission.
- Sec. 12. 1. A member of the commission may disqualify himself from acting in any matter upon the ground of actual or implied bias.
- 2. A party to a matter who seeks to disqualify a member of the commission from acting on a complaint of a constructional defect filed pursuant to section 14 of this act shall file a request for disqualification in writing with the board not later than 15 days after the expiration of the time in which to answer the complaint, specifying the facts upon which such disqualification is sought. A party may make a request for the disqualification of any member of the commission for cause on any of the grounds provided pursuant to NRS 16.050 for the challenge of jurors.
- 3. The board shall determine whether cause exists to disqualify a member of the commission pursuant to a request filed by a party and shall notify each party in writing of its decision not later than 15 days after the request is made.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, the commission, less any member who has been disqualified, may proceed to review a complaint without designating a person to sit in the place of a disqualified member.
- 5. If the number of members who are disqualified or whose temporary absence prohibits a quorum of the commission from forming, then, upon the disqualification or temporary absence of a member of the commission, the board shall designate an alternate member from the list developed pursuant to section 11 of this act who is the same class of member as the disqualified or absent member to sit in the place of the disqualified or absent member. If an alternate member is designated, that member must be identified in the notice provided to the parties pursuant to subsection 3.
- Sec. 13. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no claim involving a constructional defect may be presented to the commission until the claimant provides:



- (a) Two written notices by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the contractor, at the contractor's last known address, of the constructional defect alleged in the complaint against the contractor; and
- (b) A reasonable opportunity, following the written notices, for the contractor to repair the alleged constructional defect.
 - 2. The written notices required pursuant to subsection 1 must:
 - (a) Be mailed at least 30 days apart;

- (b) Specify, in reasonable detail, the defect or any damage or injury to each residence or appurtenance that is the subject of the claim;
- (c) Describe in reasonable detail the cause of the defect, if the cause is known, and the nature and extent that is known of the damage or injury resulting from the defect; and
- (d) Provide the location of each defect within each residence or appurtenance to the extent known.
- 3. Within 45 days after the contractor receives the first 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 carrying out the inspection, provide reasonable notice of the inspection, and shall carry out the inspection at a reasonable time. The contractor may take reasonable steps to establish the existence of the defect, damage or injury.
- 4. Within 15 days after a contractor receives the second notice, a claimant may present a claim to the commission as set forth in section 14 of this act if the contractor fails to:
- (a) Make an agreement that is acceptable to the claimant to make repairs, if the contractor is licensed to make the repairs, or cause the repairs to be made, at the contractor's expense, by another contractor who is licensed to make the repairs, bonded and insured; or
- (b) Make the repairs specified in an agreement between the claimant and contractor pursuant to paragraph (a):
 - (1) Within the time specified in the agreement; and
 - (2) In a good and workmanlike manner.
- 5. A written waiver or settlement agreement executed by a claimant after a contractor has corrected or otherwise repaired a constructional defect pursuant to this section does not bar a claim for the constructional defect if it is determined that the contractor failed to correct or repair the defect properly.
- Sec. 14. 1. A claim of a constructional defect is properly presented to the commission by filing a complaint with the board. A fee of \$50 must accompany the complaint.
- 2. The complaint must contain a clear and concise statement of the facts of the case, including, without limitation, the persons involved and the dates and circumstances, so far as they are known, of the alleged constructional defect. The commission may dismiss a complaint if the complaint is filed without an affidavit supporting the allegations of the complaint submitted by an expert concerning the alleged constructional defect.



- 3. The person against whom a complaint is made must, within 30 days after receipt of the complaint, file an answer with the board, accompanied by a fee of \$350. The board may authorize an extension of the time in which an answer must be filed only if all parties to the action stipulate to the extension.
- 4. Unless otherwise stipulated to by all the parties to the action, an answer or response that is not timely filed may not be:
 - (a) Accepted by the board; or

- (b) Considered by the commission.
- 5. The claimant may respond only to the allegations of the answer or any accompanying affidavit by filing a written response with the board within 15 days after he receives the answer. The commission shall disregard any portion of the response that does not address an allegation raised in the answer or an affidavit accompanying the answer. No fee may be charged or collected by the board for the filing of the response. The board may authorize an extension of the time in which a response may be filed only if all parties to the action stipulate to the extension.
- 6. A copy of any pleading required by this section to be filed with the board must be delivered by the party, by certified or registered mail or by personal service, to each opposing party or, if an opposing party is represented in the proceedings by counsel, to his attorney.
- 7. The fees provided by this section must not be charged or collected more than once:
 - (a) From any party; or
- (b) For the filing of any complaint, regardless of the number of parties joined in the complaint.
- 8. If a person fails to pay any fee required by this section, the board may refer the nonpayment to the office of the attorney general for collection of the fee and any costs incurred.
- Sec. 15. 1. The board may, by certified or registered mail, issue subpoenas as may be required by the commission, to compel the attendance of expert witnesses and, as may be required by the parties or the commission, to compel the production of construction records or other materials.
- 2. The board shall keep the material so produced and make it available to the parties, upon request, for inspection or copying. If the material is reasonably capable of being copied, the board shall provide a copy to the parties, upon request and the receipt of a fee for the copying.
- 3. If an expert witness refuses to attend or testify or if a person refuses to produce any construction records or other materials as required by the subpoena, the board may report to the district court by petition asking for an order of the court compelling the expert witness to attend and testify or the other person to produce the construction records or other materials and setting forth that:
- (a) Due notice has been given of the time and place of attendance of the expert witness or for the production of the construction records or other materials;



(b) The expert witness or the person required to produce the construction records or other materials has been subpoenaed by the board pursuant to this section; and

- (c) The expert witness has failed or refused to attend or testify, to produce the construction records or other materials required by the subpoena, or to answer questions propounded to him.
- 4. Upon receiving such a petition, the court shall enter an order directing the expert witness or other person to appear before the court at a time and place to be fixed by the court in its order, which is not more than 10 days after the date of the order, and show cause why he has not attended, testified, or produced the construction records or other materials. A certified copy of the order must be served upon the expert witness or other person.
- 5. If it appears to the court that the subpoena was regularly issued by the board, the court shall enter an order that the expert witness or other person appear at the time and place fixed in the order and testify or produce the required construction records or other materials, and upon his failure to obey the order, the expert witness or other person must be dealt with as for contempt of court.

Sec. 16. 1. A claim of a constructional defect must be heard by the commission within 45 days after the expiration of the time in which to answer the complaint filed pursuant to section 14 of this act.

- 2. The commission shall consider all the construction records or other materials, including, without limitation, the complaint, answer and response, construction records and the testimony of an expert witness the commission considers necessary, and shall determine only, from that evidence, whether there is a reasonable probability that a constructional defect exists and that the claimant was damaged thereby.
- 3. Copies of the original complaint and of the findings of the commission with regard to each matter considered by the commission must be forwarded to the city or county building department where the alleged constructional defect occurred, as appropriate.
- 4. The board shall promptly mail to each party to the claim a copy of the findings of the commission concerning the complaint.
- 5. The findings must be based upon a vote of the members of the commission made by written ballot, must be rendered within 5 days after the hearing on the claim and must be in substantially the following form:
- (a) Based upon a review of the materials submitted by the parties and the testimony of expert witnesses, if any, we find that there is a reasonable probability that a constructional defect exists and that the claimant was damaged thereby;
- (b) Based upon a review of the materials submitted by the parties and the testimony of expert witnesses, if any, we find that there is no reasonable probability that a constructional defect exists; or
- (c) Based upon a review of the materials submitted by the parties and the testimony of expert witnesses, if any, we are unable to reach a decision on the issue of whether there is a reasonable probability that a constructional defect exists or that the claimant was damaged thereby.



6. A finding made pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 5 must also include the findings of the commission concerning each claim of constructional defect alleged by the claimant.

- 7. Whenever four members of the commission are unable to find that there is a reasonable probability that a constructional defect exists and that the claimant was damaged thereby or that there is no reasonable probability that a constructional defect exists, the commission shall be deemed unable to reach a decision on the issue and shall make a finding to that effect.
- Sec. 17. 1. If the commission issues a finding in favor of the claimant pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 5 of section 16 of this act, the commission may order the contractor to:
- (a) Make repairs at the contractor's expense, if the contractor is licensed to make the repairs; or
- (b) Cause the repairs to be made, at the contractor's expense and, if insured, his insurer's expense, by another contractor who is licensed to make the repairs, bonded and insured.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, the repairs ordered pursuant to this section must be completed within 90 days after the contractor is served with written notice of the order.
- 3. A copy of the order must be served on each party to the claim personally, or by registered or certified mail. The order is effective upon such service, unless the commission orders otherwise.
- 4. A contractor may petition the board, by written request supported by an affidavit of the contractor, for an extension of the time for completion of repairs if completion is delayed by the claimant or by other events beyond the control of the contractor, or if timely completion of the repairs is not reasonably possible.
- 5. The board may grant one extension of time not to exceed 45 days for a contractor to complete the repairs required by the order of the commission if the extension is timely requested and supported by an affidavit of the contractor. The board shall provide written notice of any grant or denial of an extension of time to each party to the claim within 10 days after receipt of the request.
- 6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, if the contractor fails to comply with an order issued pursuant to this section, upon the written request of the claimant made within 10 days after the expiration of the period for making the repairs or causing the repairs to be made as described in the order, or any authorized extension for the contractor to make the repairs or cause the repairs to be made, the commission shall make additional findings. A copy of the additional findings must be served on each party to the claim personally, or by registered or certified mail. The additional findings must be in substantially the following form:

Based upon a review of the materials submitted by the parties and the testimony of expert witnesses, if any, the constructional defect commission found that there was a reasonable probability that a constructional defect exists and that the claimant was damaged thereby.



On(date of order)....., the commission issued and properly served an order directing the contractor to make or cause to be made the repairs for each claim found, by a reasonable probability, to be a constructional defect and the cause of damage to the claimant.

We find that the date for the expiration of the period in the order for the contractor to make the repairs or cause the repairs to be made, or extensions thereof, has passed. We further find that the contractor has failed to make the repairs or cause the repairs to be made as directed in the order of the commission.

- 7. A contractor subject to the provisions of this section may petition the district court to stay an order of the commission pending final disposition of the claim pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 22 and 23 of this act, or pursuant to an action filed in court.
- Sec. 18. 1. The parties involved in a claim that is not a complex matter shall not proceed to carry out the requirements of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 22 and 23 of this act until the claim has been presented to the commission and a determination has been made by the commission.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in section 9 of this act, if the claimant files a civil action for a constructional defect that is not a complex matter in district court after satisfying the procedural requirements of NRS 40.645 and 40.680 and sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act, a person may not be named as a party in the action unless the person was named as a party in the complaint that was filed with the board and considered by the commission.
- 3. Any action involving a constructional defect that is not a complex matter which is filed without satisfying the requirements of this section must be dismissed without prejudice for failure to comply with this section.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, the findings, additional findings and any order of the commission are admissible in any action concerning that claim which is subsequently filed in district court. No other evidence concerning the commission or its deliberations is admissible and no member of the commission may be called to testify in any such action.
- 5. If the commission is unable to reach a decision on the issue of whether there is a reasonable probability that a constructional defect exists and the claimant was damaged thereby, the findings of the commission are not admissible in any action concerning that claim which is subsequently filed in district court.
- 6. If the claimant files an action in court and the claimant does not obtain a judgment in his favor against the contractor, the contractor must be awarded reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred after the date of filing the action in court.
- Sec. 19. Unless the findings of the commission are not admissible pursuant to subsection 5 of section 18 of this act, in any action governed



by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 22 and 23 of this act that is tried before a jury, the following instructions must be given:

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1. If testimony of an expert witness was given at the review by the commission pursuant to section 16 of this act:

During the course of this trial certain evidence was admitted concerning the findings of the constructional defect commission. The findings of the commission were based upon a review of construction records and other materials, and the testimony of an expert witness based upon his review of those records and materials. These findings are to be given the same weight as any other evidence, but are not conclusive on your determination of the case.

If testimony of an expert witness was not given at the review by the commission pursuant to section 16 of this act:

During the course of this trial certain evidence was admitted concerning the findings of the constructional defect commission. The findings of the commission were based solely upon a review of construction records and other materials. These findings are to be given the same weight as any other evidence, but are not conclusive on your determination of the case.

3. If the commission made additional findings pursuant to section 17 of this act:

During the course of this trial certain evidence was admitted concerning the additional findings of the constructional defect commission. The additional findings of the commission were based upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the order of the commission to make repairs or cause the repairs to be made of a constructional defect within a certain time. These additional findings are to be given the same weight as any other evidence, but are not conclusive on your determination of the case.

- Sec. 20. The statutes of limitation or repose applicable to a claim that is not a complex matter which is based on a constructional defect governed by sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act are tolled from the time notice is given pursuant to section 13 of this act until:
- 1. Thirty days after a determination is rendered by the commission pursuant to section 16 of this act; or
- 2. If the commission issues an order requiring a contractor to make repairs or cause the repairs to be made pursuant to section 17 of this act, 45 days after the expiration of the period provided in the order or an extension of the period provided in the order which is authorized by the board for the contractor to make repairs or cause the repairs to be made. Sec. 21. Chapter 40 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the
- provisions set forth as sections 22 and 23 of this act.



- Sec. 22. A contractor or his representative must be present at any inspection at the residence or appurtenance, if any, that is the subject of a claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and this section and section 23 of this act, which is performed by the claimant or his representative, including, without limitation, an expert hired or retained by the claimant to perform such an inspection.
- Sec. 23. 1. The attorney for a claimant in an action for a constructional defect pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and this section and section 22 of this act shall maintain a current and written accounting of the:
 - (a) Cumulative and monthly number of hours billed;

- (b) Cumulative and monthly amount of fees, costs and related expenses accrued; and
- (c) Billing rate for each attorney, paralegal or other person who provides services for the particular matter.
- 2. The attorney shall, on or before the fifth day of each month, provide a report of the accounting required by subsection 1 to all claimants represented by the attorney in the action.
- 3. Upon application for an award of attorney's fees or any costs pursuant to NRS 40.655, 40.670 or 40.687, a claimant shall:
- (a) File with the court a copy of the written account required pursuant to subsection 1 as an exhibit to the application; and
- (b) Serve a copy of the application and exhibit on the contractor or his representative.
- 4. A claimant who directs his attorney to seek an award of attorney's fees or any costs pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and this section and section 22 of this act, shall be deemed to authorize the disclosure of the records set forth in subsection 1.
 - Sec. 24. NRS 40.600 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.600 As used in NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, *and sections 22 and 23 of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 40.605 to 40.630, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
 - **Sec. 25.** NRS 40.635 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.635 NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive [:], and sections 22 and 23 and 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act:
- 1. Apply to any claim that arises before, on or after July 1, 1995, as the result of a constructional defect, except a claim for personal injury or wrongful death, if the claim is the subject of an action commenced on or after July 1, 1995.
- 2. Prevail over any conflicting law otherwise applicable to the claim or cause of action.
- 3. Do not bar or limit any defense otherwise available except as otherwise provided in those sections.
 - 4. Do not create a new theory upon which liability may be based.
- **Sec. 26.** 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 22 and 23 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;
- (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 22 and 23 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 22 and 23 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. 27. NRS 40.655 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 40.655 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 40.650, in a claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, *and sections 22 and 23 of this act*, the claimant may recover only the following damages to the extent proximately caused by a constructional defect:
 - (a) Any reasonable attorney's fees;
- (b) The reasonable cost of any repairs already made that were necessary and of any repairs yet to be made that are necessary to cure any constructional defect that the contractor failed to cure and the reasonable expenses of temporary housing reasonably necessary during the repair;
- (c) The reduction in market value of the residence or accessory structure, if any, to the extent the reduction is because of structural failure;
 - (d) The loss of the use of all or any part of the residence;
- (e) The reasonable value of any other property damaged by the constructional defect;
- (f) Any additional costs reasonably incurred by the claimant, including, but not limited to, any costs and fees incurred for the retention of experts to:
 - (1) Ascertain the nature and extent of the constructional defects;
- (2) Evaluate appropriate corrective measures to estimate the value of loss of use; and
- (3) Estimate the value of loss of use, the cost of temporary housing and the reduction of market value of the residence; and



(g) Any interest provided by statute.

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The amount of any attorney's fees awarded pursuant to this section must be approved by the court.

- 3. If a contractor complies with the provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 22 and 23 of this act, the claimant may not recover from the contractor, as a result of the constructional defect, anything other than that which is provided pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive [-], and sections 22 and 23 of this act.

 4. As used in this section, "structural failure" means physical damage to the load-bearing portion of a residence or appurtenance caused by a
- failure of the load-bearing portion of the residence or appurtenance.

Sec. 28. NRS 40.665 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40.665 In addition to any other method provided for settling a claim pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 22 and 23 of this act, a contractor may, pursuant to a written agreement entered into with a claimant, settle a claim by repurchasing the claimant's residence and the real property upon which it is located. The agreement may include provisions which reimburse the claimant for:

- 1. The market value of the residence as if no constructional defect existed, except that if a residence is less than 2 years of age and was purchased from the contractor against whom the claim is brought, the market value is the price at which the residence was sold to the claimant;
- The value of any improvements made to the property by a person other than the contractor;
 - 3. Reasonable attorney's fees and fees for experts; and
- 4. Any costs, including costs and expenses for moving and costs, points and fees for loans.

Any offer of settlement made that includes the items listed in this section shall be deemed reasonable for the purposes of subsection 1 of NRS 40.650.

Sec. 29. 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 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 22 and 23 of this act.
- 3. If a claimant does not prevail in any action which is not barred pursuant to this section, the court may:



- (a) Deny the claimant's attorney's fees, fees for an expert witness or costs; and
 - (b) Award attorney's fees and costs to the contractor.

- Sec. 30. NRS 40.668 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.668 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, *and sections 22 and 23 of this act*, a claimant may not commence an action against a subdivider or master developer for a constructional defect in an appurtenance constructed on behalf of the subdivider or master developer in a planned unit development, to the extent that the appurtenance was constructed by or through a licensed general contractor, unless:
- (a) The subdivider or master developer fails to provide to the claimant the name, address and telephone number of each contractor hired by the subdivider or master developer to construct the appurtenance within 30 days of the receipt by the subdivider or master developer of a request from the claimant for such information; or
- (b) After the claimant has made a good faith effort to obtain full recovery from the contractors hired by the subdivider or master developer to construct the appurtenance, the claimant has not obtained a full recovery.
- 2. All statutes of limitation or repose applicable to a claim governed by this section are tolled from the time the claimant notifies a contractor hired by the subdivider or master developer of the claim until the earlier of the date:
- (a) A court determines that the claimant cannot obtain a full recovery against those contractors; or
- (b) The claimant receives notice that those contractors are bankrupt, insolvent or dissolved.
- Tolling pursuant to this subsection applies only to the subdivider or master developer. Notwithstanding any applicable statute of limitation or repose, the claimant may commence an action against the subdivider or master developer for the claim within 1 year after the end of the tolling described in this subsection.
- 3. Nothing in this section prohibits the commencement of an action against a subdivider or master developer for a constructional defect in a residence sold, designed or constructed by or on behalf of the subdivider or master developer.
- 4. Nothing in this section prohibits a person other than the claimant from commencing an action against a subdivider or master developer to enforce his own rights.
 - 5. The provisions of this section do not apply to a subdivider or master developer who acts as a general contractor or uses his license as a general contractor in the course of constructing the appurtenance that is the subject of the action.
 - 6. As used in this section:
- (a) "Master developer" means a person who buys, sells or develops a planned unit development, including, without limitation, a person who enters into a development agreement pursuant to NRS 278.0201.



- (b) "Planned unit development" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 278A.065.
 - (c) "Subdivider" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 278.0185.

Sec. 31. NRS 40.675 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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40.675 1. A contractor who makes or provides for repairs under NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 22 and 23 and 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act may take reasonable steps to prove that the repairs were made and to have them inspected.

2. The provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, *and sections 22 and 23 and 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act* regarding inspection and repair are in addition to any rights of inspection and settlement provided by common law or by another statute.

Sec. 32. NRS 40.680 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40.680 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter [,] and sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act, before an action based on a claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 22 and 23 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.

- 2. 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 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. In a complex matter, each party shall share equally in the deposits estimated by 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.

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. 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. 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. 33. 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 22 and 23 and 2 to 20, inclusive, 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 less than 30 days before the close of escrow, within 24 hours after giving written notice to the contractor pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 40.645 [or], subsection 1 of NRS 40.682 [-] or section 13 of this act:
- (a) All notices given by the claimant to the contractor pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 22 and 23 and 2 to 20, 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 22 and 23 and 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act,* the attorney for a claimant shall notify the claimant in writing of the provisions of this section.



Sec. 34. NRS 40.689 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40.689 1. Upon petition by a party:

- (a) The court shall give preference in setting a date for the trial of an action commenced pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive [;], and sections 22 and 23 of this act; and
- (b) The court may assign an action commenced pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, *and sections 22 and 23 of this act* to a senior judge.
 - 2. If the action is assigned to a senior judge upon petition by a party:
- (a) Any additional expenses caused by the assignment must be borne equally by each party involved; or
- (b) The judge may distribute any additional expenses among the parties as he deems appropriate.

Sec. 35. NRS 40.690 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 40.690 1. A claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, and sections 22 and 23 of this act may not be brought by a claimant or contractor against a government, governmental agency or political subdivision of a government, during the period in which a claim for a constructional defect is being settled, mediated or otherwise resolved pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive [-], and sections 22 and 23 of this act. The settlement of such a claim does not affect the rights or obligations of the claimant or contractor in any action brought by the claimant or contractor against a third party.
- 2. A contractor or claimant may require a party against whom the contractor or claimant asserts a claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, *and sections 22 and 23 of this act* to appear and participate in proceedings held pursuant to those sections as if the party were a contractor and the party requiring him to appear were a claimant. The party must receive notice of the proceedings from the contractor or claimant.

Sec. 36. 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 22 and 23 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 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) To a third party regardless of whether the party is required to appear in the proceeding.

Sec. 37. NRS 113.135 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 113.135 1. Upon signing a sales agreement with the initial purchaser of residential property that was not occupied by the purchaser for more than 120 days after substantial completion of the construction of the residential property, the seller shall:
- (a) Provide to the initial purchaser a copy of NRS 11.202 to 11.206, inclusive, and 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive [;], and sections 22 and 23 and 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act;



(b) Notify the initial purchaser of any soil report prepared for the residential property or for the subdivision in which the residential property is located; and

- (c) If requested in writing by the initial purchaser not later than 5 days after signing the sales agreement, provide to the purchaser without cost each report described in paragraph (b) not later than 5 days after the seller receives the written request.
- receives the written request.

 2. Not later than 20 days after receipt of all reports pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1, the initial purchaser may rescind the sales agreement.
- 3. The initial purchaser may waive his right to rescind the sales agreement pursuant to subsection 2. Such a waiver is effective only if it is made in a written document that is signed by the purchaser.
- **Sec. 38.** 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 22 and 23 of this act, or pursuant to sections 2 to 20, inclusive, of this act, unless the claim was initiated or the action was commenced on or after October 1, 2001.



