ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 449-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

MARCH 21, 2003

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises various provisions governing contractors and claims and transactions relating to real property. (BDR 10-870)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to real property; requiring disclosures of certain information by the seller of a previously unsold residence; tolling the statutes of limitation and repose for certain actions relating to real property; increasing the amount of damages that a claimant may recover for a constructional defect; requiring an applicant for a contractor's license to pass a practical examination administered by the State Contractors' Board; requiring the Board to adopt regulations setting forth the requirements for continuing education for licensees; providing that certain claims or actions relating to constructional defects do not preclude the Board from taking disciplinary action against a licensee; 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 113 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. At the time the initial purchaser signs a contract for the purchase and sale of a previously unsold residence, the seller shall disclose to the purchaser in writing:

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(a) The terms of any settlement, order or judgment relating to a claim or action for a constructional defect pursuant to NRS



40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, or concerning a sale of real property pursuant to this chapter which has been asserted against a person who participated in any manner in the development, construction or sale of the residence;

- (b) A description of any complaint filed with the State Contractors' Board relating to a constructional defect pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, or concerning a sale of real property pursuant to this chapter which has been asserted against a person who participated in any manner in the development, construction or sale of the residence and the disposition of the complaint;
- (c) A summary of any policy of insurance carried by the seller that provides coverage for the repair of a constructional defect in the residence:
- (d) To the extent that the information is not otherwise provided to a purchaser pursuant to NRS 624.600, the name, license number, business address and telephone number of each person who participated in any manner in the development, construction or sale of the residence; and
- (e) A statement describing any deviation from any applicable building code in effect at the time of the development or construction of the residence. As used in this paragraph, "building code" means an ordinance, plan, regulation or ruling adopted by a governmental body to regulate and specify the soundness of construction of a structure.
- 2. A seller who fails substantially to comply with the requirements of subsection 1 is liable for a civil penalty of \$1,000 which is payable to the State Contractors' Board for deposit in the account established pursuant to NRS 624.470.
- 3. The civil penalty provided for in this section is in addition to any other remedy or penalty provided by law.
- 4. As used in this section, "constructional defect" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 40.615.
- **Sec. 2.** Chapter 11 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. The statutes of limitation or repose set forth in this chapter which are applicable to an action specified in NRS 11.203, 11.204 or 11.205 are tolled during any period after the substantial completion of an improvement to real property in which the person who performed or furnished the design, planning, supervision or observation of the construction, or the construction of an improvement, including, without limitation, a residence or an improvement within a common-interest community:
- (a) Owned or otherwise controlled the improvement or the common-interest community;



- (b) Performed or furnished repairs to the improvement; or
- (c) Agreed to perform or furnish repairs to the improvement, regardless of whether the person:
 - (1) Actually performed or furnished the repairs; or
- (2) Owned or otherwise controlled the improvement or the common-interest community at the time he agreed to perform or furnish the repairs.
- 2. The provisions of this section do not apply to a cause of action against an owner or occupier of real property who did not perform or furnish the design, planning, supervision or observation of the construction, or the construction of an improvement to real property.
 - 3. As used in this section:

- (a) "Common-interest community" means any real property that is subject to the provisions of chapter 116 or 117 of NRS.
- (b) "Residence" means any real property that is subject to the provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive.
 - **Sec. 3.** NRS 11.202 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 11.202 1. An action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction [,] *of*, or *performing or furnishing* the construction of , an improvement to real property at any time after the substantial completion of [such an] *the* improvement, for the recovery of damages for:
- (a) Any deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction *of*, or *in* the construction of [such an], *the* improvement which is the result of his willful misconduct or which he fraudulently concealed;
- (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by {any such} the deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by **[any such]** the deficiency.
- 2. The provisions of this section do not apply in an action brought against:
- (a) The owner or keeper of any hotel, inn, motel, motor court, boardinghouse or lodginghouse in this state on account of his liability as an innkeeper.
 - (b) Any person on account of a defect in a product.
 - Sec. 4. NRS 11.203 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 11.203 1. Except as otherwise provided in *this section and* NRS [11.202 and] 11.206, *and section 2 of this act*, no action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction [.] of, or *performing or furnishing* the construction of , an improvement to real property more than 10



years after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, for the recovery of damages for:

- (a) Any deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction *of*, or *in* the construction of *[such an]*, *the* improvement which is known or through the use of reasonable diligence should have been known to him;
- (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by [any such] the deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by [any such] the deficiency.
- 2. [Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 11.190 and subsection 1 of this section, if] If an injury occurs in the 10th year after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, an action for damages for injury to property or person, damages for wrongful death resulting from [such] the injury or damages for breach of contract may be commenced within 2 years after the date of [such] the injury, irrespective of the date of death, but in no event may an action be commenced more than 12 years after the substantial completion of the improvement.
 - 3. If the provisions of this section apply to an action:
- (a) The action is subject only to the period of repose set forth in this section; and
- (b) No other period of limitation or repose set forth in this chapter applies to the action.
 - 4. The provisions of this section do not apply to [a]:
- (a) An action that is based upon any deficiency specified in subsection 1 if the provisions of NRS 11.202 otherwise apply to the deficiency; or
 - **(b)** A claim for indemnity or contribution.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 11.204 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 11.204 1. Except as otherwise provided in *this section and* NRS [11.202, 11.203 and] 11.206, *and section 2 of this act*, no action may be commenced against the owner, occupier or any person performing or furnishing the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction [,] *of*, or *performing or furnishing* the construction [,] of , an improvement to real property more than 8 years after the substantial completion of [such an] *the* improvement, for the recovery of damages for:
- (a) Any latent deficiency in the design, planning, supervision or observation of *the* construction *of*, or *in* the construction of *such* and *the* improvement;
- (b) Injury to real or personal property caused by [any such] the latent deficiency; or
- (c) Injury to or the wrongful death of a person caused by **[any such]** the **latent** deficiency.



- 2. [Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 11.190 and subsection 1 of this section, if] If an injury occurs in the eighth year after the substantial completion of [such an] the improvement, an action for damages for injury to property or person, damages for wrongful death resulting from [such] the injury or damages for breach of contract may be commenced within 2 years after the date of [such] the injury, irrespective of the date of death, but in no event may an action be commenced more than 10 years after the substantial completion of the improvement.
 - 3. If the provisions of this section apply to an action:
- (a) The action is subject only to the period of repose set forth in this section; and
- (b) No other period of limitation or repose set forth in this chapter applies to the action.
 - 4. The provisions of this section do not apply to [a]:
- (a) An action that is based upon any latent deficiency specified in subsection 1 if the provisions of NRS 11.202 or 11.203 otherwise apply to the latent deficiency; or
 - (b) A claim for indemnity or contribution.

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



may an action be commenced more than 8 years after the substantial completion of the improvement.

- 3. If the provisions of this section apply to an action:
- (a) The action is subject only to the period of repose set forth in this section; and
- (b) No other period of limitation or repose set forth in this chapter applies to the action.
 - 4. The provisions of this section do not apply to a:
- (a) An action that is based upon any patent deficiency specified in subsection 1 if the provisions of NRS 11.202 or 11.203 otherwise apply to the patent deficiency; or
 - **(b)** A claim for indemnity or contribution.
- [4.] 5. For the purposes of this section, "patent deficiency" means a deficiency which is apparent by reasonable inspection.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 11.2055 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, for 11.2055 the purposes of NRS 11.202 to 11.206, inclusive, and section 2 of this act, the date of substantial completion of an improvement to real property shall be deemed to be the date on which:
- (a) The final building inspection of the improvement is conducted:
 - (b) A notice of completion is issued for the improvement; or
- (c) A certificate of occupancy is issued the improvement,
- 25 whichever occurs later.

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- 2. If none of the events described in subsection 1 occurs, the date of substantial completion of an improvement to real property must be determined by the rules of the common law.
 - **Sec. 8.** NRS 11.206 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 11.206 The [limitations respectively prescribed by] periods of repose set forth in NRS 11.203, 11.204 and 11.205 are not a defense in an action brought against:
- 1. The owner or keeper of any hotel, inn, motel, motor court, boardinghouse or lodginghouse in this state on account of his liability as an innkeeper.
 - 2. Any person on account of a defect in a product.
 - **Sec. 9.** NRS 40.635 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40.635 NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive:
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 - 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.
- 43 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.
- 5. Do not limit, preclude or abate a disciplinary proceeding against a contractor pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS.
- **Sec. 10.** NRS 40.655 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40.655 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 40.650 [,] and 40.670, in a claim governed by NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, the claimant may recover only the following damages to the extent proximately caused by a constructional defect:
 - (a) Any reasonable attorney's fees;

- (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 reduction in market value of the residence or accessory structure, if any, to the extent the reduction is the result of a disclosure required pursuant to NRS 40.688;
 - (e) The loss of the use of all or any part of the residence;
- [(e)] (f) The reasonable value of any other property damaged by the constructional defect;
- [(f)] (g) Any additional costs reasonably incurred by the claimant, including, but not limited to, any costs and fees incurred for the retention of experts to:
- (1) Ascertain the nature and extent of the constructional defects;
- (2) Evaluate appropriate corrective measures to 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
 - $\frac{(g)}{(h)}$ Any interest provided by statute.
- 2. The amount of any attorney's fees awarded pursuant to this section must be approved by the court.
- 3. [Iff] Except as otherwise provided in NRS 11.202 and chapter 116 of NRS, if a contractor complies with the provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, the claimant may not recover from the contractor, as a result of the constructional defect, anything other than that which is provided pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive.



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

- 40.670 1. A contractor who receives written notice of a constructional defect resulting from work performed by the contractor or his agent, employee or subcontractor which creates an imminent threat to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the residence shall take reasonable steps to cure the defect as soon as practicable. The contractor shall not cure the defect by making any repairs for which he is not licensed or by causing any repairs to be made by a person who is not licensed to make those repairs.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if the contractor fails to cure the defect in a reasonable time, the owner of the residence may have the defect cured and may recover from the contractor the reasonable cost of the repairs plus reasonable attorney's fees and costs in addition to any other damages recoverable under any other law.
- [2.] 3. A contractor who does not cure a defect pursuant to this section because he has determined, in good faith and after a reasonable inspection, that there is not an imminent threat to the health or safety of the inhabitants is not liable for the cost of repairs, attorney's fees and costs, or other damages relating to the defect pursuant to [this section, except that if a building inspector, building official or other similar authority employed by a governmental body with jurisdiction certifies that there is an imminent threat to the health and safety of the inhabitants of the residence, the contractor is subject to the provisions of subsection 1.] subsection 2.
- 4. If an architect or residential designer registered pursuant to chapter 623 of NRS, or a professional engineer licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS, certifies that the defect creates an imminent threat to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the residence, and if the trier of fact determines that the contractor refused to correct the defect in a timely manner and was not acting in good faith:
- (a) The limitation on damages provided in NRS 40.655 does not apply and the owner of the residence may recover the damages specified in NRS 40.655 in addition to any other damages to which he may be entitled;
- (b) The trier of fact shall revoke the license of the contractor and notify the State Contractors' Board of the revocation; and
- (c) The contractor is liable to the owner of the residence for damages in an amount equal to three times the reasonable cost of



repairs necessary to cure the constructional defect that the contractor failed to correct or repair properly.

- **Sec. 12.** Chapter 278 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 13, 14 and 15 of this act.
- Sec. 13. 1. No certificate of occupancy for a residential dwelling within a subdivision may be issued by a city or county building department unless there has been filed with the building department a certification that the finish grading of the lot on which the dwelling is situated, including, without limitation, the drainage swales and drainage inlets for the lot, is consistent with the approved plans for the construction of the dwelling.
- 2. The certification required pursuant to subsection 1 must be issued by a professional engineer who:
 - (a) Is licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS;

- (b) Is qualified to practice as a civil engineer; and
- (c) Carries professional liability insurance of not less than \$1,000,000.
- Sec. 14. 1. No building permit for the construction of a residential dwelling within a subdivision may be issued by a city or county building department unless a professional engineer who is licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS and is qualified to practice as a geotechnical engineer has approved the recommendations for soil preparation and foundation design set forth in the soil report prepared for the subdivision in which the real property on which the residential dwelling will be constructed is located.
- 2. The professional engineer must be selected by the city or county building department and his fee must be paid by the developer of the subdivision as part of the application for a grading permit.
- 3. The professional engineer may require additional analyses of soil samples and more stringent standards for foundation design than those specified by the engineer of the developer.
- Sec. 15. 1. No building permit for the construction of a residential dwelling within a subdivision may be issued by a city or county building department unless a professional engineer who is licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS and is qualified to practice as a structural engineer certifies the structural design of the residential dwelling.
- 2. No certificate of occupancy for a residential dwelling within a subdivision may be issued by a city or county building department unless all the major structural components of the residential dwelling have been reviewed and approved by a professional engineer who is licensed pursuant to chapter 625 of NRS and is qualified to practice as a structural engineer.



3. The professional engineer must be selected by the city or county building department, and his fee must be paid by the developer of the subdivision as part of the application for the building permit.

- 4. As used in this section, "major structural components" includes, without limitation:
- (a) The foundation, including the placement of reinforcing steel and posttension reinforcing rods, the dimensions of footings and other components of the foundation, and the compressive strength of the concrete used to pour the foundation;
- (b) The insulation of shear walls, including the use of anchor bolts and hold-downs, and the nailing of panels; and
- (c) The installation of roof trusses, including the attachment of the trusses to other parts of the frame of the building.
 - **Sec. 16.** NRS 278.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.010 As used in NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, *and sections 13, 14 and 15 of this act,* unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 278.0105 to 278.0195, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- **Sec. 17.** Chapter 624 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 18 and 19 of this act.
- Sec. 18. In addition to any other requirement for the issuance of a license pursuant to this chapter, the Board shall require each applicant for a license to pass a practical examination administered by the Board upon such subjects as the Board determines necessary to ensure the competency of the applicant for each classification for which the applicant wishes to be licensed. If the applicant is a natural person qualifying by the appearance of a responsible managing employee pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 2 of NRS 624.260, or is a copartnership, corporation or other combination or organization qualifying by the appearance of a responsible managing officer or member of the personnel of the applicant firm pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2 of NRS 624.260, the responsible managing employee, officer or member must pass the practical examination required by this section.
- Sec. 19. The Board shall, by regulation, require each licensee to complete a course of continuing education as a condition for the renewal of his license. The regulations must include:
- 42 1. The number of hours of credit required for the renewal; 43 and
- 44 2. The requirements for submission of proof of attendance at 45 the course.



- **Sec. 20.** NRS 624.283 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 624.283 1. Each license issued under the provisions of this chapter expires 1 year after the date on which it is issued, except that the Board may by regulation prescribe shorter or longer periods and prorated fees to establish a system of staggered renewals. Any license which is not renewed on or before the date for renewal is automatically suspended.
 - 2. A license may be renewed by submitting to the Board:
 - (a) An application for renewal;

- (b) The statement required pursuant to NRS 624.268 if the holder of the license is a natural person;
- (c) Proof of compliance with the requirements for continuing education established by the Board for the renewal of the license;
 - (d) The fee for renewal fixed by the Board; and
- [(d)] (e) Any assessment required pursuant to NRS 624.470 if the holder of the license is a residential contractor as defined in NRS 624.450.
- 3. The Board may require a licensee to demonstrate his financial responsibility at any time through the submission of:
- (a) A financial statement that is prepared by an independent certified public accountant; and
- (b) If the licensee performs residential construction, such additional documentation as the Board deems appropriate.
- 4. If a license is automatically suspended pursuant to subsection 1, the licensee may have his license reinstated upon filing an application for renewal within 6 months after the date of suspension and paying, in addition to the fee for renewal, a fee for reinstatement fixed by the Board, if he is otherwise in good standing and there are no complaints pending against him. If he is otherwise not in good standing or there is a complaint pending, the Board shall require him to provide a current financial statement prepared by an independent certified public accountant or establish other conditions for reinstatement. If the licensee is a natural person, his application for renewal must be accompanied by the statement required pursuant to NRS 624.268. A license which is not reinstated within 6 months after it is automatically suspended may be cancelled by the Board, and a new license may be issued only upon application for an original contractor's license.
- 5. Any application for the renewal of a license filed pursuant to subsection 4 must include proof of compliance with the requirements for continuing education established by the Board for the renewal of a license.
 - **Sec. 21.** NRS 624.283 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 624.283 1. Each license issued under the provisions of this chapter expires 1 year after the date on which it is issued, except



that the Board may by regulation prescribe shorter or longer periods and prorated fees to establish a system of staggered renewals. Any license which is not renewed on or before the date for renewal is automatically suspended.

- 2. A license may be renewed by submitting to the Board:
- (a) An application for renewal;

- (b) Proof of compliance with the requirements for continuing education established by the Board for the renewal of a license;
 - (c) The fee for renewal fixed by the Board; and
- [(e)] (d) Any assessment required pursuant to NRS 624.470 if the holder of the license is a residential contractor as defined in NRS 624.450.
- 3. The Board may require a licensee to demonstrate his financial responsibility at any time through the submission of:
- (a) A financial statement that is prepared by an independent certified public accountant; and
- (b) If the licensee performs residential construction, such additional documentation as the Board deems appropriate.
- 4. If a license is automatically suspended pursuant to subsection 1, the licensee may have his license reinstated upon filing an application for renewal within 6 months after the date of suspension and paying, in addition to the fee for renewal, a fee for reinstatement fixed by the Board, if he is otherwise in good standing and there are no complaints pending against him. If he is otherwise not in good standing or there is a complaint pending, the Board shall require him to provide a current financial statement prepared by an independent certified public accountant or establish other conditions for reinstatement. A license which is not reinstated within 6 months after it is automatically suspended may be cancelled by the Board, and a new license may be issued only upon application for an original contractor's license.
- 5. Any application for the renewal of a license filed pursuant to subsection 4 must include proof of compliance with the requirements for continuing education established by the Board for the renewal of a license.
 - **Sec. 22.** NRS 624.300 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 624.300 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the Board may:
 - (a) Suspend or revoke licenses already issued;
 - (b) Refuse renewals of licenses;
- 41 (c) Impose limits on the field, scope and monetary limit of the license;
 - (d) Impose an administrative fine of not more than \$10,000;



- (e) Order a licensee to repay to the account established pursuant to NRS 624.470, any amount paid out of the account pursuant to NRS 624.510 as a result of an act or omission of that licensee;
- (f) Order the licensee to take action to correct a condition resulting from an act which constitutes a cause for disciplinary action, at the licensee's cost, that may consist of requiring the licensee to:
 - (1) Perform the corrective work himself;

- (2) Hire and pay another licensee to perform the corrective work; or
- (3) Pay to the owner of the construction project a specified sum to correct the condition; or
- (g) Reprimand or take other less severe disciplinary action, including, without limitation, increasing the amount of the surety bond or cash deposit of the licensee,
- if the licensee commits any act which constitutes a cause for disciplinary action.
- 2. If the Board suspends or revokes the license of a contractor for failure to establish financial responsibility, the Board may, in addition to any other conditions for reinstating or renewing the license, require that each contract undertaken by the licensee for a period to be designated by the Board, not to exceed 12 months, be separately covered by a bond or bonds approved by the Board and conditioned upon the performance of and the payment of labor and materials required by the contract.
- 3. If a licensee violates the provisions of NRS 624.3014 or subsection 3 of NRS 624.3015, the Board may impose an administrative fine of not more than \$20,000.
- 4. If a licensee commits a fraudulent act which is a cause for disciplinary action under NRS 624.3016, the correction of any condition resulting from the act does not preclude the Board from taking disciplinary action.
- 5. If the Board finds that a licensee has engaged in repeated acts that would be cause for disciplinary action, the correction of any resulting conditions does not preclude the Board from taking disciplinary action pursuant to this section.
- 6. The expiration of a license by operation of law or by order or decision of the Board or a court, or the voluntary surrender of a license by a licensee, does not deprive the Board of jurisdiction to proceed with any investigation of, or action or disciplinary proceeding against, the licensee or to render a decision suspending or revoking the license.
- 7. A claim or action pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, against a licensee does not:



(a) Preclude or limit the Board from taking disciplinary action pursuant to this section; or

- (b) Deprive the Board of jurisdiction to proceed with any investigation of, or action or disciplinary proceeding against, the licensee or to issue a decision suspending or revoking the license of a licensee.
- 8. A licensee whose license is revoked by an order issued pursuant to NRS 40.670 may apply for a reinstatement of his license if the order is reversed on appeal.
- **9.** If discipline is imposed pursuant to this section, including any discipline imposed pursuant to a stipulated settlement, the costs of the proceeding, including investigative costs and attorney's fees, may be recovered by the Board.
- [8.] 10. All fines collected pursuant to this section must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to the Construction Education Account created pursuant to NRS 624.580.
 - **Sec. 23.** 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] pursuant to 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.
- 6. Failure to comply with NRS 624.600 [...] or section 1 of this act.
- 7. 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 *a civil penalty imposed pursuant to section 1 of this act or* an assessment required pursuant to NRS 624.470.
 - **Sec. 24.** NRS 624.470 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 624.470 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, in addition to the annual fee for a license required pursuant to NRS 624.280, a residential contractor shall pay to the Board an annual assessment in the following amount, if the monetary limit on his license is:



Not more than \$1,000,000	\$100
More than \$1,000,000 but limited	
Unlimited	500

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- 2. The Board shall administer and account separately for the money received from the annual assessments collected pursuant to subsection 1 [...] and from any money collected from civil penalties imposed pursuant to section 1 of this act. The Board may refer to the money in the account as the "Recovery Fund."
- 3. The Board shall suspend the collection of assessments pursuant to subsection 1 when the balance in the account *from assessments* reaches 150 percent of the largest balance in the account *from assessments* during the previous fiscal year.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 624.540, the money in the account must be used to pay claims made by owners who are damaged by the failure of a residential contractor to perform qualified services adequately, as provided in NRS 624.400 to 624.560, inclusive.

Sec. 25. 1. The State Contractors' Board shall:

- (a) Develop the practical examinations to be administered pursuant to section 18 of this act by not later than December 31, 2003, and begin administering the examinations by not later than March 1, 2004; and
- (b) Adopt regulations pursuant to section 19 of this act by not later than December 31, 2003.
- 2. The license of a person who holds a valid license pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS that was issued before March 1, 2004, remains valid regardless of whether the person has successfully completed a practical examination pursuant to section 18 of this act until the person renews the license, at which time the person must demonstrate that he has passed any examination required pursuant to section 18 of this act as a condition to the renewal of his license.
- 3. On and after March 1, 2004, the State Contractors' Board shall not renew the license of a person pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS who has not successfully completed any examination required pursuant to section 18 of this act.
- **Sec. 26.** 1. The amendatory provisions of section 1 of this act do not apply to a contract or agreement for the purchase and sale of a previously unsold residence entered into before October 1, 2003.
- 2. The amendatory provisions of sections 2, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of this act do not apply to a claim that is filed or an action that is commenced before October 1, 2003.
- 3. The amendatory provisions of sections 4, 5 and 6 of this act do not apply to an action if any period of limitation set forth in



chapter 11 of NRS that was applicable to the action, other than a period of repose set forth in NRS 11.203, 11.204 or 11.205, began to run before October 1, 2003.

- **Sec. 27.** 1. This section, sections 1 to 16, inclusive, and 22 to 25, inclusive, of this act become effective on October 1, 2003.
- 2. Sections 17, 18 and 19 of this act become effective on October 1, 2003, for the purpose of adopting regulations and on March 1, 2004, for all other purposes
- 3. Section 20 of this act becomes effective on March 1, 2003, and expires by limitation on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.
- 4. Section 21 of this act becomes effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.



