ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 383-ASSEMBLYMAN MANENDO (BY REQUEST)

MARCH 24, 2005

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Creates right of redemption for owner of property in common-interest community in certain instances of nonjudicial foreclosure. (BDR 10-1242)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to property; creating a right of redemption for an owner of property in a common-interest community in certain instances of nonjudicial foreclosure; 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 116 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. If an association forecloses a lien against and sells a unit pursuant to NRS 116.31162 to 116.31168, inclusive, the person who was the unit's owner at the time of foreclosure may redeem the unit in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, to redeem a unit sold pursuant to NRS 116.31162 to 116.31168, inclusive, the person who was the unit's owner at the time of foreclosure must, within 180 days after the date on which the sale of the unit was executed:
 - (a) Pay to the purchaser:

5

6

7

10 11

12

13

14

- (1) The price that the purchaser paid for the unit; and
- (2) Interest on the purchase price at the rate of 5 percent 15 per annum for the period beginning on the date on which the sale



was executed and ending on the date on which the redemption is completed pursuant to subsection 5;

- (b) Pay to any applicable governmental entities, lienholders and creditors:
- (1) The amount of any outstanding assessments, taxes and liens which were placed on the unit before the date on which the unit was sold; and
- (2) Interest on those assessments, taxes and liens at the rate of 5 percent per annum for the period beginning on the date on which the sale was executed and ending on the date on which the redemption is completed pursuant to subsection 5; and
- (c) Serve upon the association and the purchaser, if the purchaser is not the association, a notice of redemption accompanied by proof of payment of the amounts required to be paid pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b).
 - 3. Within 7 days after receiving:

- (a) Any amount owed to him pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 2;
- (b) Proof of the payment of any amounts owed pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2; and
- (c) The notice of redemption pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 2,
- the purchaser shall execute and deliver to the person who was the unit's owner at the time of foreclosure and who is redeeming the unit a certificate of redemption and the deed to the unit, both acknowledged or approved before a person authorized to take acknowledgments of conveyances of real property.
- 4. If the purchaser fails to execute and deliver the certificate of redemption and deed as required by subsection 3, the person who was the unit's owner at the time of foreclosure and who attempted to redeem the unit by complying with the provisions of subsection 2 may file a cause of action against the purchaser and may recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs if the owner is the prevailing party in the action.
- 5. To complete the redemption of the unit, the person who was the unit's owner at the time of foreclosure must, upon receiving from the purchaser the certificate of redemption and deed to the unit, record the certificate and deed in the office of the recorder of the county in which the unit is situated, accompanied by an affidavit attesting to and describing the completion of all payments and duties described in subsection 2.
- 6. If the person who was the unit's owner at the time of foreclosure begins but does not complete all of the actions necessary to redeem the unit within the 180-day period described in subsection 2, an additional 30 days must be allowed for the



person to complete the redemption. The laws and regulations in effect during the 180-day period have the same force and effect during any additional period of 30 days allowed pursuant to this subsection.

- 7. If a person who redeems a unit pursuant to this section is subsequently evicted from the unit because of irregularities in the proceedings concerning the redemption, the person may recover from the purchaser or other appropriate parties all money paid pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 2, including interest on the money so paid at the rate of 5 percent per annum from the time of payment.
- 8. For the purposes of this section, any action available to the person who was the unit's owner at the time of foreclosure may also be taken by the successor in interest of that person.
 - **Sec. 2.** 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, the provisions of NRS 116.3101 to 116.3119, inclusive, and section 1 of this act, and the definitions set forth in NRS 116.005 to 116.095, inclusive, to the extent that such definitions are necessary in construing any of those provisions, apply to a residential planned community containing more than six units.
 - **Sec. 3.** NRS 116.31164 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 116.31164 1. The sale must be conducted in the county in which the common-interest community or part of it is situated, and may be conducted by the association, its agent or attorney, or a title insurance company or escrow agent licensed to do business in this State, except that the sale may be made at the office of the association if the notice of the sale so provided, whether the unit is located within the same county as the office of the association or not. The association or other person conducting the sale may from time to time postpone the sale by such advertisement and notice as it considers reasonable or, without further advertisement or notice, by proclamation made to the persons assembled at the time and place previously set and advertised for the sale.
- 2. On the day of sale originally advertised or to which the sale is postponed, at the time and place specified in the notice or postponement, the person conducting the sale may sell the unit at public auction to the highest cash bidder. Unless otherwise provided in the declaration or by agreement, the association may purchase the unit and hold, lease, mortgage or convey it. The association may



purchase by a credit bid up to the amount of the unpaid assessments and any permitted costs, fees and expenses incident to the enforcement of its lien.

- 3. After the sale, the person conducting the sale shall make, execute and, after payment is made, deliver to the purchaser, or his successor or assign, a deed without warranty which conveys to the grantee all title of the unit's owner to the unit, subject to the exercise of the right of redemption pursuant to section 1 of this act, and shall apply the proceeds of the sale for the following purposes in the following order:
 - (a) The reasonable expenses of sale;

- (b) The reasonable expenses of securing possession before sale, holding, maintaining, and preparing the unit for sale, including payment of taxes and other governmental charges, premiums on hazard and liability insurance, and, to the extent provided for by the declaration, reasonable attorney's fees and other legal expenses incurred by the association;
 - (c) Satisfaction of the association's lien;
- (d) Satisfaction in the order of priority of any subordinate claim of record; and
 - (e) Remittance of any excess to the unit's owner.
 - Sec. 4. NRS 116.31166 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 116.31166 1. The recitals in a deed made pursuant to NRS 116.31164 of:
- 25 (a) Default, the mailing of the notice of delinquent assessment, 26 and the recording of the notice of default and election to sell;
 - (b) The elapsing of the 90 days; and
 - (c) The giving of notice of sale,
 - → are conclusive proof of the matters recited.
 - 2. Such a deed containing those recitals is conclusive against the unit's former owner, his heirs and assigns, and all other persons. The receipt for the purchase money contained in such a deed is sufficient to discharge the purchaser from obligation to see to the proper application of the purchase money.
 - 3. The sale of a unit pursuant to NRS 116.31162, 116.31163 and 116.31164 vests in the purchaser the title of the unit's owner without equity. [or right of redemption.]
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 116.41095 is hereby amended to read as follows: 116.41095 The information statement required by NRS 116.4103 and 116.4109 must be in substantially the following form:

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE PROPERTY IN A COMMON-INTEREST COMMUNITY DID YOU KNOW . . .



1. YOU ARE AGREEING TO RESTRICTIONS ON HOW YOU CAN USE YOUR PROPERTY?

2

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28 29

30

31

32 33

34 35

36

37

38 39

40

41

42

43 44

45

These restrictions are contained in a document known as the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (C, C & R's) that should be provided for your review before making your 5 purchase. The C, C & R's become a part of the title to your property. They bind you and every future owner of the property whether or not you have read them or had them explained to you. The C, C & R's, together with other "governing documents" (such 10 as association bylaws and rules and regulations), are intended to preserve the character and value of properties in the community, but 11 12 may also restrict what you can do to improve or change your 13 property and limit how you use and enjoy your property. By purchasing a property encumbered by C, C & R's, you are agreeing 14 15 to limitations that could affect your lifestyle and freedom of choice. 16 You should review the C, C & R's and other governing documents 17 before purchasing to make sure that these limitations and controls 18 are acceptable to you.

2. YOU WILL HAVE TO PAY OWNERS' ASSESSMENTS FOR AS LONG AS YOU OWN YOUR PROPERTY?

As an owner in a common-interest community, you are responsible for paying your share of expenses relating to the common elements, such as landscaping, shared amenities and the operation of any homeowner's association. The obligation to pay these assessments binds you and every future owner of the property. Owners' fees are usually assessed by the homeowner's association and due monthly. You have to pay dues whether or not you agree with the way the association is managing the property or spending the assessments. The executive board of the association may have the power to change and increase the amount of the assessment and to levy special assessments against your property to meet extraordinary expenses. In some communities, major components of the community such as roofs and private roads must be maintained and replaced by the association. If the association is not well managed or fails to maintain adequate reserves to repair, replace and restore common elements, you may be required to pay large, special assessments to accomplish these tasks.

3. IF YOU FAIL TO PAY OWNERS' ASSESSMENTS, YOU COULD LOSE YOUR HOME?

If you do not pay these assessments when due, the association usually has the power to collect them by selling your property in a nonjudicial foreclosure sale. If fees become delinquent, you may also be required to pay penalties and the association's costs and attorney's fees to become current. If you dispute the obligation or its amount, your only remedy to avoid the loss of your home may be to



file a lawsuit and ask a court to intervene in the dispute [...] or to exercise the right of redemption set forth in section 1 of this act.

4. IF THE COMMON-INTEREST COMMUNITY SELLS YOUR HOME IN A NONJUDICIAL FORECLOSURE SALE, YOU MAY EXERCISE THE RIGHT OF REDEMPTION TO REPURCHASE YOUR HOME?

If the association sells your property in a nonjudicial foreclosure sale, you may be able to redeem your property by following certain procedures. To redeem the property, you or your successor in interest must pay the purchaser of the property the price that he paid for the property and interest on the purchase price and pay to any applicable governmental entities, lienholders and creditors the amount of any outstanding assessments, taxes and liens which were placed on the property before the date on which the property was sold and interest on those assessments, taxes and liens. You are also required to serve upon the association and the purchaser, if the purchaser is not the association, a notice of redemption accompanied by proof of payment of the amounts required to be paid.

If you follow all of the procedures and comply with all of the requirements, the purchaser is required to execute and deliver to you a certificate of redemption and the deed to the property.

23 If the purchaser fails to deliver the certificate of redemption and 24 the deed, you may file a cause of action against him and you may 25 recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs if you prevail in the 26 lawsuit.

To complete the redemption of the property, you must, upon receiving the certificate of redemption and the deed to the property, record the certificate and the deed in the office of the recorder of the county in which the property is situated, accompanied by an affidavit attesting to and describing the completion of all the required payments and duties.

33 If you redeem your property and are subsequently evicted because 34 of irregularities in the redemption proceedings, you may recover 35 from the purchaser or other appropriate parties all of the money 36 paid for the redemption. For more information regarding these 37 requirements, see section 1 of this act.

5. YOU MAY BECOME A MEMBER OF A 39 HOMEOWNER'S ASSOCIATION THAT HAS THE POWER TO 40 AFFECT HOW YOU USE AND ENJOY YOUR PROPERTY?

Many common-interest communities have a homeowner's association. In a new development, the association will usually be controlled by the developer until a certain number of units have been sold. After the period of developer control, the association may be controlled by property owners like yourself who are elected by



1 homeowners to sit on an executive board and other boards and 2 committees formed by the association. The association, and its 3 executive board, are responsible for assessing homeowners for the 4 cost of operating the association and the common or shared 5 elements of the community and for the day to day operation and 6 management of the community. Because homeowners sitting on the 7 executive board and other boards and committees of the association 8 may not have the experience or professional background required to 9 understand and carry out the responsibilities of the association 10 properly, the association may hire professional managers to carry out these responsibilities.

12 Homeowner's associations operate on democratic principles. Some 13 decisions require all homeowners to vote, some decisions are made 14 by the executive board or other boards or committees established by 15 the association or governing documents. Although the actions of the 16 association and its executive board are governed by state laws, the 17 C, C & R's and other documents that govern the common-interest community, decisions made by these persons will affect your use 18 and enjoyment of your property, your lifestyle and freedom of 19 choice, and your cost of living in the community. You may not 20 21 agree with decisions made by the association or its governing bodies 22 even though the decisions are ones which the association is 23 authorized to make. Decisions may be made by a few persons on the 24 executive board or governing bodies that do not necessarily reflect 25 the view of the majority of homeowners in the community. If you do 26 not agree with decisions made by the association, its executive 27 board or other governing bodies, your remedy is typically to attempt to use the democratic processes of the association to seek the 28 29 election of members of the executive board or other governing 30 bodies that are more responsive to your needs. If persons controlling 31 the association or its management are not complying with state laws 32 or the governing documents, your remedy is typically to seek to 33 mediate or arbitrate the dispute and, if mediation or arbitration is 34 unsuccessful, file a lawsuit and ask a court to resolve the dispute. In addition to your personal cost in mediation or arbitration, or to 35 36 prosecute a lawsuit, you may be responsible for paying your share 37 of the association's cost in defending against your claim. There is no government agency in this State that investigates or intervenes to 38 39 resolve disputes in homeowner's associations.

[5.] 6. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE PROSPECTIVE BUYERS OF YOUR PROPERTY WITH INFORMATION ABOUT LIVING IN YOUR COMMON-INTEREST COMMUNITY?

40 41

42

43

44

45

The law requires you to provide to a prospective purchaser of your property, before you enter into a purchase agreement, a copy of the



community's governing documents, including the C, C & R's, 2 association bylaws, and rules and regulations, as well as a copy of this document. You are also required to provide a copy of the association's current financial statement, operating budget and 5 information regarding the amount of the monthly assessment for common expenses, including the amount set aside as reserves for the 7 repair, replacement and restoration of common elements. You are also required to inform prospective purchasers of any outstanding judgments or lawsuits pending against the association of which you are aware. You are also required to provide a copy of the minutes 10 11 from the most recent meeting of the homeowner's association or its 12 board. For more information regarding 13 requirements, see Nevada Revised Statutes 116.4103 and 116.4109.

[6.] 7. YOU HAVE CERTAIN RIGHTS REGARDING OWNERSHIP IN A COMMON-INTEREST COMMUNITY THAT ARE GUARANTEED YOU BY THE STATE?

Pursuant to provisions of chapter 116 of Nevada Revised Statutes, you have the right:

- (a) To be notified of all meetings of the association and its executive board, except in cases of emergency.
- (b) To attend and speak at all meetings of the association and its executive board, except in some cases where the executive board is authorized to meet in closed, executive session.
 - (c) To request a special meeting of the association upon petition of at least 10 percent of the homeowners.
 - (d) To inspect, examine, photocopy and audit financial and other records of the association.
 - (e) To be notified of all changes in the community's rules and regulations and other actions by the association or board that affect you.

[7.] 8. QUESTIONS?

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

24

25

26

27

28

29

30 31

32

33

34

35

36 37

38

Although they may be voluminous, you should take the time to read and understand the documents that will control your ownership of a property in a common-interest community. You may wish to ask your real estate professional, lawyer or other person with experience to explain anything you do not understand. You may also request assistance from the Ombudsman for Owners in Common-Interest Communities, Nevada Real Estate Division, at (telephone number).

39	
40	Buyer or prospective buyer's initials:
	Date:



