SENATE BILL NO. 241-COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND LABOR

MARCH 6, 2003

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Makes various changes to provisions governing certain claims for constructional defects. (BDR 3-156)

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 real property; making various changes to provisions governing certain claims for constructional defects; establishing certain rights, remedies and procedures governing certain claims for constructional defects; revising and recodifying various provisions governing certain claims for constructional defects; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1 **Section 1.** Title 3 of NRS is hereby amended by adding 2 thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as 3 sections 2 to 53, inclusive, of this act.

4 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise 5 requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3 to 21, 6 inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those 7 sections.

8 Sec. 3. "Amend a complaint to add a cause of action for a 9 constructional defect" means any act by which a claimant seeks 10 to:

11 1. Add to the pleadings a constructional defect that is not 12 otherwise included in the pleadings; or



1 2. Amend the pleadings in such a manner that the practical 2 effect is the addition of a constructional defect that is not 3 otherwise included in the pleadings.

4 Sec. 4. 1. "Appurtenance" means any structure, 5 installation, facility, amenity or other improvement which is 6 appurtenant to or benefits one or more residences but which is not 7 a part of the dwelling unit.

8 2. The term includes, without limitation, the parcel of real 9 property, recreational facilities, golf courses, walls, sidewalks, 10 driveways, landscaping, common elements and limited common 11 elements other than those described in NRS 116.2102, and other 12 structures, installations, facilities, amenities and improvements 13 associated with or benefiting one or more residences. 14 Sec. 5. "Building inspector" means an inspector who is

14 Sec. 5. "Building inspector" means an inspector who is 15 employed by a governmental entity and who has the authority to 16 approve or certify any construction project.

17 Sec. 6. "Cause of action for a constructional defect" means a 18 claim brought by a claimant in a court of competent jurisdiction in 19 which the claimant alleges that one or more contractors, 20 subcontractors, suppliers, design professionals or other persons 21 are liable for damages arising from a constructional defect.

22 Sec. 7. "Claimant" means:

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1. An owner of a residence or appurtenance;

24 2. A representative of a homeowners' association that is 25 responsible for a residence or appurtenance if the representative is 26 acting within the scope of his authority under the law and the 27 governing documents for the homeowners' association; or

28 3. Each member of a class action who has complied with the 29 notice provisions of section 27 of this act.

30 Sec. 8. "Common elements" has the meaning ascribed to it 31 in NRS 116.110318.

32 Sec. 9. "Construction project" means any design, 33 development, construction, manufacturing, alteration, 34 improvement, repair or landscaping involving a residence or 35 appurtenance, or any part thereof.

36 Sec. 10. 1. "Constructional defect" means a defect in the 37 design, construction, manufacturing, alteration, improvement, 38 repair or landscaping of:

39 (a) A new residence or a new appurtenance; or

40 (b) An existing residence or an existing appurtenance, when 41 the existing residence or existing appurtenance is changed, 42 altered, added to or improved by a construction project.

43 2. The term includes physical damage to the residence, an 44 appurtenance or the real property to which the residence or



appurtenance is affixed that is proximately caused by a 1 2 constructional defect. 3

3. The term does not include:

(a) Any design, construction, manufacturing, alteration, 4 5 improvement, repair or landscaping for which a contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional cannot be held 6 7 liable pursuant to section 24 of this act; or

8 (b) Any act, omission, condition or damage for which a 9 contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional cannot 10 be held liable pursuant to section 25 of this act.

Sec. 11. "Contractor" means a person who, with or without a 11 license issued pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS, by himself or 12 13 through his agents, employees or subcontractors:

14 1. Develops, designs, constructs, manufactures, alters, 15 improves, repairs or landscapes a residence, appurtenance or any 16 *part thereof;*

2. Develops a site for a residence, appurtenance or any part 17 18 thereof; or

19 3. Sells a residence or appurtenance, any part of which the person, by himself or through his agents, employees or 20 has developed, designed, 21 subcontractors, constructed. 22 manufactured, altered, improved, repaired or landscaped.

Sec. 12. "Contractor for the construction project" means, 23 24 with regard to any construction project:

25 1. The contractor who is the general contractor for the construction project; or 26

27 2. In the absence of a general contractor for the construction 28 project, the contractor who is the primary contractor for the construction project or who is responsible for the work performed 29 30 on the construction project.

31 Sec. 13. "Design professional" means:

32 1. A person who holds a professional license or certificate issued pursuant to chapter 623, 623A or 625 of NRS and who 33 provides professional services with regard to any construction 34 project; or 35

2. A person who is primarily engaged in the practice of 36 professional engineering, land surveying, architecture or landscape architecture and who provides professional services 37 38 39 with regard to any construction project.

40 Sec. 14. 1. "Homeowner's warranty" means a warranty or 41 *policy of insurance:*

42 (a) Issued or purchased by or on behalf of a contractor,

43 subcontractor, supplier or design professional for the protection of 44 a claimant; or



1 (b) Purchased by or on behalf of a claimant pursuant to NRS 2 690B.100 to 690B.180, inclusive.

3 2. The term includes a warranty contract issued by a risk 4 retention group that operates in compliance with chapter 695E of 5 NRS and insures all or any part of the liability of a contractor, 6 subcontractor, supplier or design professional for the cost to 7 repair a constructional defect.

8 Sec. 15. "Limited common element" has the meaning 9 ascribed to it in NRS 116.110355.

10 Sec. 16. "Master developer" means a person who buys, sells 11 or develops a planned unit development, including, without 12 limitation, a person who enters into a development agreement 13 pursuant to NRS 278.0201.

14 Sec. 17. "Planned unit development" has the meaning 15 ascribed to it in NRS 278A.065.

16 Sec. 18. "Residence" means any dwelling in which title to 17 the individual units is transferred to the owners.

18 **Sec. 19.** "Subcontractor" means a contractor who performs 19 work on behalf of another contractor for any construction project.

20 Sec. 20. "Subdivider" has the meaning ascribed to it in 21 NRS 278.0185.

22 Sec. 21. "Supplier" means a person who provides materials, 23 equipment or other supplies for any construction project.

24 Sec. 22. For the purposes of this chapter, a claimant 25 "recovers money for a constructional defect" if the claimant 26 recovers any amount of money to remedy the constructional defect 27 or to compensate the claimant for the constructional defect, 28 whether the recovery occurs through a final judgment, order, 29 award, settlement or compromise or through any other means that 30 resolves the claim for the constructional defect.

31 Sec. 23. 1. The provisions of this chapter apply to any 32 claim for a constructional defect that arises before, on or after the 33 effective date of this act, unless the claimant:

34 (a) Has commenced an action concerning the claim in 35 accordance with NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, before the 36 effective date of this act; or

(b) Has given notice of the claim to the contractor,
subcontractor, supplier or design professional pursuant to NRS
40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, before the effective date of this act.

40 2. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions 41 of this chapter prevail over any conflicting law otherwise 42 applicable to a claim or cause of action for a constructional defect.

43 **3.** The provisions of this chapter do not:

44 (a) Create a new theory upon which liability may be based; or



1 (b) Bar or limit any defense otherwise available, unless the 2 defense is expressly barred or limited pursuant to the provisions of 3 this chapter.

4. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to:

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(a) A claim for personal injury or wrongful death; or

6 (b) A claim that is subject to the provisions of NRS 40.600 to 7 40.695, inclusive.

8 Sec. 24. 1. A contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 9 professional is not liable for any design, construction, 10 manufacturing, alteration, improvement, repair or landscaping 11 that:

12 (a) Is functioning as intended and was completed in 13 compliance with the provisions of the applicable building codes in 14 effect when it was completed; or

(b) Is not the proximate cause of any damage or injury.

16 2. For the purposes of this section, the approval of any 17 design, construction, manufacturing, alteration, improvement, 18 repair or landscaping by a building inspector is prima facie 19 evidence that the design, construction, manufacturing, alteration, 20 improvement, repair or landscaping was completed in compliance 21 with the provisions of the applicable building codes in effect when 22 it was completed.

23 Sec. 25. 1. A contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 24 professional:

(a) Is liable only for damages that are proximately caused by
his own acts or omissions or the acts or omissions of his agents,
employees or subcontractors; and

(b) Is not liable for damages that are proximately caused by:

(1) The acts or omissions of any other person; or

30 (2) The failure of any other person to take reasonable 31 action to maintain a residence or appurtenance or to reduce or 32 mitigate any damage or injury.

33 2. A contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 34 professional is not liable for:

(a) Normal wear, tear or deterioration; or

36 (b) Normal shrinkage, swelling, expansion or settlement.

37 3. A contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 38 professional is not liable for any constructional defect that is 39 disclosed to an owner before his purchase of the residence, if the 40 disclosure was provided in language that is understandable and 41 was written in underlined and boldfaced type with capital letters.

42 Sec. 26. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a 43 claimant may not bring a cause of action for a constructional 44 defect or amend a complaint to add a cause of action for a



constructional defect against a contractor, subcontractor, supplier
 or design professional, unless the claimant has:

3 (a) Complied with the procedures concerning notice set forth 4 in this chapter with regard to each constructional defect that 5 forms the basis of the cause of action;

6 (b) Complied with the procedures concerning repairs set forth 7 in this chapter with regard to each constructional defect that 8 forms the basis of the cause of action; and

9 (c) Complied with the procedures concerning mediation set 10 forth in this chapter with regard to each constructional defect that 11 forms the basis of the cause of action.

2. If a claimant brings a cause of action for a constructional 12 13 defect in violation of this section or amends a complaint to add a cause of action for a constructional defect in violation of this 14 15 section, the court does not have jurisdiction to hear the subject matter of the cause of action and the court shall dismiss the cause 16 of action without prejudice. The provisions of this section do not 17 preclude the court from dismissing the cause of action with 18 19 prejudice for reasons other than a violation of this section.

20 Sec. 27. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, before a claimant may bring a cause of action for a constructional 21 defect or amend a complaint to add a cause of action for a 22 constructional defect against a contractor, subcontractor, supplier 23 24 or design professional, the claimant must provide the contractor 25 for the construction project with written notice of each constructional defect that forms the basis of the cause of action. 26 27 To provide such written notice, the claimant must:

28 (a) Use the standard form for providing notice of a 29 constructional defect;

(b) List on the standard form each contractor, subcontractor,
 supplier and design professional who may be liable for the
 constructional defect and whose identity is known by the claimant;
 and

(c) Send the standard form by registered mail, return receipt
 requested, to:

(1) The last known address of the contractor; or

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(2) The address of the contractor that is listed in the records
of the State Contractors' Board, the office of the county recorder
for the county where the work was performed, or the office of
the clerk that issues business licenses for the county or city where
the work was performed.

42 2. If, before the claimant provides written notice to the 43 contractor for the construction project, the claimant knows that 44 the contractor for the construction project is no longer in business

45 as a contractor, the claimant shall provide written notice to each



1 subcontractor, supplier and design professional who may be liable for the constructional defect and whose identity is known by the 2 claimant. To provide such written notice, the claimant must: 3

(a) Use the standard form for providing notice of a 4 5 constructional defect;

(b) List on the standard form each contractor, subcontractor, 6 7 supplier and design professional who may be liable for the 8 constructional defect and whose identity is known by the claimant; 9 and

10 (c) Send the standard form by registered mail, return receipt 11 requested, to:

(1) The last known address of the subcontractor, supplier 12 13 or design professional; or

14 (2) The address of the subcontractor, supplier or design 15 professional that is listed in the records of the State Contractors' Board, the office of the county recorder for the county where the 16 17 work was performed, or the office of the clerk that issues business 18 licenses for the county or city where the work was performed.

19 3. A subcontractor, supplier or design professional who 20 receives written notice from a claimant pursuant to this section is 21 entitled to the same rights to repair the constructional defect that 22 are afforded to a contractor pursuant to this chapter.

4. A representative of a homeowners' association that is 23 24 responsible for a residence or appurtenance may not provide the 25 written notice required by this section, unless the representative is acting within the scope of his authority under the law and the 26 27 governing documents for the homeowners' association and has 28 obtained an affirmative vote of at least a simple majority of the 29 members of the association.

30 5. The State Contractors' Board shall:

31 (a) Develop a standard form for providing notice of a 32 constructional defect for the purposes of this section; and 33

(b) Make the standard form available to claimants.

34 Sec. 28. 1. After the claimant sends written notice of a constructional defect pursuant to section 27 of this act, the 35 claimant, upon reasonable notice, shall provide the contractor for 36 37 the construction project and each subcontractor, supplier or design professional who may be liable for the constructional 38 39 defect with access to the residence or appurtenance where the 40 constructional defect is located for the purposes of inspecting the 41 residence or appurtenance to determine the nature and extent of 42 the constructional defect and the nature and extent of any repairs 43 that may be necessary.

44 The claimant shall provide the access required by this 45 section not later than 60 days after the date that written notice is



1 sent to the contractor pursuant to section 27 of this act or, if written notice is sent to a subcontractor, supplier or design 2 professional pursuant to that section, not later than 60 days after 3 the date that written notice is sent to the subcontractor, supplier or 4 design professional. 5 Sec. 29. 1. Not later than 30 days after the date that written 6 7 notice of a constructional defect is received by the contractor for the construction project pursuant to section 27 of this act, the 8 contractor shall provide a copy of the written notice to each 9

subcontractor, supplier or design professional who the contractor
reasonably believes may be liable for the constructional defect.
The contractor must send the copy by registered mail, return
receipt requested, to:

14 (a) The last known address of the subcontractor, supplier or 15 design professional; and

16 (b) The address of the subcontractor, supplier or design 17 professional that is listed in the contract between the contractor 18 and the subcontractor, supplier or design professional.

19 2. Not later than 15 days after the date of the inspection of 20 the constructional defect, the subcontractor, supplier or design 21 professional shall provide the contractor with:

(a) A written statement indicating whether the subcontractor,
 supplier or design professional has elected to repair the
 constructional defect; and

(b) If such an election is made:

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26 (1) A written estimate as to the length of time to complete 27 the repairs and at least two proposed dates and times when the 28 repairs will begin; and

(2) A written statement waiving all rights to file mechanics'
and materialmen's liens against the residence and its
appurtenances pursuant to NRS 108.221 to 108.246, inclusive,
with regard to the repairs performed pursuant to this chapter.

33 3. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the 34 contractor may not pursue any claim related to the constructional 35 defect against a subcontractor, supplier or design professional 36 who is liable for the constructional defect, unless the contractor 37 has provided the subcontractor, supplier or design professional 38 with:

39 (a) A copy of the written notice from the claimant as required
40 by this section; and

41 (b) A reasonable opportunity to repair the constructional 42 defect.

43 **4.** The contractor may pursue a claim related to the 44 constructional defect against a subcontractor, supplier or design



1 professional who is liable for the constructional defect if the 2 contractor:

(a) Made a good faith effort to discover the identity of the 3 4 subcontractor, supplier or design professional after the contractor 5 received written notice of the constructional defect from the 6 claimant; and

7 (b) Was unable to discover the identity of the subcontractor, 8 supplier or design professional within the 30-day period for 9 providing a copy of the written notice to the subcontractor, 10 supplier or design professional.

Sec. 30. 1. Not later than 90 days after the date that written 11 notice is sent to the contractor pursuant to section 27 of this act or, 12 13 if written notice is sent to a subcontractor, supplier or design 14 professional pursuant to that section, not later than 90 days after 15 the date that written notice is sent to the subcontractor, supplier or design professional, the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or 16 design professional, as appropriate, shall provide the claimant 17 with a written statement indicating whether the contractor, 18 19 subcontractor, supplier or design professional has elected to repair 20 the constructional defect. 21

2. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter:

22 (a) If the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 23 professional has elected not to repair the constructional defect, the 24 claimant may bring a cause of action for the constructional defect or amend a complaint to add a cause of action for the 25 constructional defect. 26

(b) If the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 27 28 professional has elected to repair the constructional defect, the claimant must provide the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or 29 30 design professional with a reasonable opportunity to repair the 31 constructional defect.

3. If the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 32 33 professional has elected to repair the constructional defect, the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional must: 34

(a) Either perform the repairs, but only if he is properly 35 licensed, bonded and insured to perform the repairs, or have the 36 repairs performed by a properly licensed, bonded and insured 37 38 contractor or subcontractor:

39 (b) Perform the repairs or have the repairs performed at 40 reasonable dates and times that are agreed to in advance with the 41 claimant:

42 (c) Complete the repairs or have the repairs completed within a 43 reasonable period as required by the provisions of this section;

44 (d) Not later than 30 days after the repairs are completed, 45 provide the claimant with a written statement indicating the nature



and extent of the repairs, the methods that were used to perform
 the repairs and the nature and extent of any materials or parts that
 were replaced; and

4 (e) Ensure that all contractors, subcontractors and suppliers 5 are paid for any labor performed or materials furnished for the 6 repairs so that there are no mechanics' and materialmen's liens 7 filed against the residence and its appurtenances pursuant to NRS 8 108.221 to 108.246, inclusive, and indemnify the claimant against 9 all such liens.

10 4. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional must 11 complete or have the repairs completed not later than 150 days 12 13 after the date that written notice of the constructional defect is 14 sent to the contractor pursuant to section 27 of this act or, if 15 written notice is sent to the subcontractor, supplier or design professional pursuant to that section, not later than 150 days after 16 the date that written notice is sent to the subcontractor, supplier or 17 design professional. 18

19 5. The contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 20 professional is not required to complete or have the repairs 21 completed within the period set forth in subsection 4 if:

(a) Completion of the repairs is delayed by the claimant or by
 other events beyond the control of the contractor, subcontractor,
 supplier or design professional; or

(b) Timely completion of the repairs is not reasonably possible.
If timely completion of the repairs is not reasonably possible, the
claimant and the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design
professional must negotiate in good faith to set a reasonable
period for completion of the repairs.

6. The claimant and any contractor, subcontractor, supplier
or design professional may agree in writing to extend the periods
prescribed by this section and sections 28 and 29 of this act.

33 Sec. 31. 1. If the claimant disputes the method or adequacy 34 of any repairs that are performed pursuant to section 30 of this 35 act, the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional 36 who performed or had the repairs performed may submit the 37 dispute to the State Contractors' Board.

2. If a dispute is submitted to the State Contractors' Board
pursuant to this section, the State Contractors' Board shall
investigate the dispute and render a decision concerning:

41 (a) Whether the method used to perform the repairs was 42 appropriate; and

43 (b) Whether the repairs were performed adequately in a good 44 and workmanlike manner and in accordance with applicable law.

45 3. The decision of the State Contractors' Board:



1 (a) Is not subject to judicial review pursuant to the provisions 2 of chapters 233B and 624 of NRS; and

3 (b) Is admissible in any action brought pursuant to the 4 provisions of this chapter.

5 4. The provisions of this chapter do not preclude a claimant 6 or a contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional 7 from pursuing any remedy otherwise available from the State 8 Contractors' Board pursuant to the provisions of chapter 624 of 9 NRS concerning a constructional defect.

10 5. If a claimant or a contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional pursues any remedy available from the State 11 Contractors' Board pursuant to the provisions of this section or 12 13 chapter 624 of NRS concerning a constructional defect, no person 14 may bring a cause of action for the constructional defect or, if 15 such a cause of action already has been brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, no further court proceedings may be held 16 concerning the cause of action until the State Contractors' Board 17 18 renders a decision in the matter.

19 Sec. 32. 1. Any statutes of limitation or statutes of repose 20 applicable to a cause of action for a constructional defect are 21 tolled during the following periods:

(a) From the date that the claimant sends written notice of the
 constructional defect pursuant to section 27 of this act until:

(1) Sixty days after the date that the period for completion
 of the repairs has expired pursuant to this chapter; or

26 (2) If the parties by mutual agreement have set a later date
27 for the completion of the repairs, 60 days after the later date.

(b) During any period in which the constructional defect is
 the subject of an administrative proceeding that is pending before
 the State Contractors' Board.

(c) During any period in which the constructional defect is the
 subject of a mediation that is pending.

33 2. The tolling of any applicable statutes of limitation or 34 statutes of repose pursuant to this section:

(a) Applies only to the specific constructional defect that is the
 subject of the repairs, the administrative proceeding pending
 before the State Contractors' Board or the mediation; and

(b) Does not apply to any other constructional defect,
regardless of whether the other constructional defect is in the
same residence or appurtenance.

41 3. If any applicable statutes of limitation or statutes of repose 42 are tolled pursuant to this section, that tolling applies to the 43 claimant and to each contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 44 professional who may be liable for the constructional defect.



1 Sec. 33. 1. If a contractor, subcontractor, supplier or 2 design professional receives written notice of a constructional 3 defect pursuant to this chapter, the contractor, subcontractor, 4 supplier or design professional may present the claim to an 5 insurer which has issued a policy of insurance that covers all or 6 any portion of the business of the contractor, subcontractor, 7 supplier or design professional.

8 2. If the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 9 professional presents the claim to the insurer pursuant to this 10 section, the insurer:

11 (a) Must treat the claim as if a civil action has been brought 12 against the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 13 professional; and

14 (b) Must provide coverage under the policy of insurance as if a 15 civil action has been brought against the contractor, 16 subcontractor, supplier or design professional.

17 3. A contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 18 professional is not required to present a claim to the insurer 19 pursuant to this section, and the failure to present such a claim to 20 the insurer does not relieve the insurer of any duty under the 21 policy of insurance to the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or 22 design professional.

Sec. 34. 1. If a claimant brings a cause of action for a 23 24 constructional defect or amends a complaint to add a cause of 25 action for a constructional defect against the contractor for the construction project, any subcontractor, supplier or design 26 27 professional who is liable for the constructional defect and who 28 did not receive written notice of the constructional defect pursuant 29 to section 27 or 29 of this act may make directly to the claimant an 30 offer to repair the constructional defect.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the claimant accepts the offer of the subcontractor, supplier or design professional, the contractor may not pursue any claim related to the constructional defect against the subcontractor, supplier or design professional if:

(a) The subcontractor, supplier or design professional has the
 constructional defect repaired to the satisfaction of the claimant;
 and

39 (b) The claimant provides a written statement to the 40 subcontractor, supplier or design professional which indicates that 41 the constructional defect has been repaired to the satisfaction of 42 the claimant and which releases all claims against the contractor, 43 subcontractor, supplier or design professional with regard to the 44 constructional defect.



3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 1 and 2, the 1 2 contractor may pursue a claim related to the constructional defect against the subcontractor, supplier or design professional if the 3 4 contractor:

(a) Made a good faith effort to discover the identity of the 5 subcontractor, supplier or design professional after the contractor 6 7 received written notice of the constructional defect from the 8 claimant: and

9 (b) Was unable to discover the identity of the subcontractor, 10 supplier or design professional within the 30-day period for providing a copy of the written notice to the subcontractor, 11 supplier or design professional. 12

Sec. 35. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a claimant sends written notice of a constructional 13 14 15 defect to the contractor for the construction project and the nature and extent of the constructional defect would lead a reasonable 16 contractor to believe that the constructional defect creates an 17 imminent threat to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the 18 19 residence, the contractor is required to repair the constructional 20 defect as soon as reasonably practicable. The contractor must:

21 (a) Either perform the repairs, but only if he is properly 22 licensed, bonded and insured to perform the repairs, or have the repairs performed by a properly licensed, bonded and insured 23 24 contractor or subcontractor; and

(b) Ensure that all contractors, subcontractors and suppliers 25 26 are paid for any labor performed or materials furnished for the 27 repairs so that there are no mechanics' and materialmen's liens 28 filed against the residence and its appurtenances pursuant to NRS 29 108.221 to 108.246, inclusive, and indemnify the claimant against 30 all such liens.

31 2. If the contractor does not repair the constructional defect 32 as soon as reasonably practicable, the claimant may have the defect repaired and may bring a cause of action for the 33 constructional defect against the contractor to recover: 34 35

(a) The reasonable costs of the repairs;

36 (b) Reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and

37 (c) Any other damages recoverable under any other law.

38 3. If, after a reasonable inspection of the residence, the contractor determines, in good faith, that the constructional defect 39 40 does not create an imminent threat to the health or safety of the 41 inhabitants of the residence, the contractor is not subject to the 42 provisions of this section unless, after the contractor makes his 43 determination, a building inspector certifies that the 44 constructional defect creates an imminent threat to the health or safety of the inhabitants of the residence. 45



Sec. 36. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this 1 2 chapter, if a claimant is the initial purchaser of a new residence and, not later than 1 year after the close of escrow for the initial 3 purchase, the claimant sends to the contractor for the construction 4 5 project written notice of a constructional defect that does not create an imminent threat to the health or safety of the inhabitants 6 7 of the residence, the contractor is required to repair the constructional defect in accordance with the provisions of this 8 9 section, unless:

10 (a) After a reasonable inspection, the contractor determines, in 11 good faith, that there is no constructional defect; and

12 (b) The contractor provides to the claimant written notice of 13 the contractor's determination.

14 2. If the contractor is required to repair the constructional 15 defect in accordance with the provisions of this section, the 16 contractor must:

17 (a) Either perform the repairs, but only if he is properly 18 licensed, bonded and insured to perform the repairs, or have the 19 repairs performed by a properly licensed, bonded and insured 20 contractor or subcontractor;

21 (b) Perform the repairs or have the repairs performed at 22 reasonable dates and times that are agreed to in advance with the 23 claimant;

(c) Complete the repairs or have the repairs completed within a
 reasonable period as required by the provisions of this section;
 and

(d) Ensure that all contractors, subcontractors and suppliers
are paid for any labor performed or materials furnished for the
repairs so that there are no mechanics' and materialmen's liens
filed against the residence and its appurtenances pursuant to NRS
108.221 to 108.246, inclusive, and indemnify the claimant against
all such liens.

33 3. The contractor must complete the repairs or have the 34 repairs completed not later than 45 days after the date that written 35 notice of the constructional defect is sent to the contractor, unless:

(a) Completion of the repairs is delayed by the claimant or by
 other events beyond the control of the contractor; or

(b) Timely completion of the repairs is not reasonably possible.
If timely completion of the repairs is not reasonably possible, the
claimant and the contractor must negotiate in good faith to set a
reasonable period for completion of the repairs.

42 4. The claimant and the contractor may agree in writing to 43 extend the periods prescribed by this section.



1 5. If the contractor fails to comply with this section, the 2 contractor is immediately subject to discipline pursuant to 3 NRS 624.300.

4 Sec. 37. 1. In addition to the other requirements of this 5 chapter, a claimant may not bring a cause of action for a 6 constructional defect or amend a complaint to add a cause of 7 action for a constructional defect against a contractor, 8 subcontractor, supplier or design professional, unless:

9 (a) The matter is first submitted to a mediation; or

10 (b) The claimant and the other parties agree, in writing, to 11 waive the mediation.

2. If the matter is submitted to a mediation, the mediator must 12 13 be selected by an agreement between the claimant and the other 14 parties. If the claimant and the other parties fail to agree upon a 15 mediator within 45 days after a mediator is first selected by the claimant, the claimant or any other party may petition the 16 American Arbitration Association, the Nevada Arbitration 17 Association, Nevada Dispute Resolution Services or any other 18 19 mediation service acceptable to the parties for the appointment of 20 a mediator.

3. The mediator shall commence the mediation within 60
days after the matter is submitted to him, unless the claimant and
the other parties agree to extend the time for the commencement
of the mediation.

4. Before the mediation begins:

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(a) The claimant shall deposit \$50 with the mediation service;
 and

(b) The other parties 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 the mediation. The other parties shall deposit additional
amounts demanded by the mediation service as incurred for that
purpose.

5. The total fees for each day of the mediation and the mediator must not exceed \$750 per day, unless the claimant and the other parties agree to a different amount.

37 6. The mediator may discover only those documents or
38 materials which are necessary to conduct the mediation.

39 7. Not later than 15 days before the mediation begins and 40 upon providing 15 days' notice, each party shall provide the other 41 party, or shall make a reasonable effort to assist the other party to 42 obtain, all relevant reports, photos, correspondence, plans, 43 specifications, warranties, contracts, subcontracts, work orders for 44 repair, videotapes, technical reports, soil and other engineering 45 reports and other documents or materials relating to the



1 constructional defect to the extent that such documents or 2 materials are not privileged.

3 Sec. 38. 1. If the claimant and any other party fail to 4 resolve the matter during the mediation or if any other party fails 5 to pay the required fees for the mediation or fails to appear for the 6 mediation:

7 (a) The claimant may bring a cause of action for the 8 constructional defect or amend a complaint to add a cause of 9 action for the constructional defect against the party; and

10 (b) The prevailing party in the action may recover, as costs of 11 the action, the reasonable costs and fees paid by the party for the 12 mediation.

13 2. In such an action, the claimant or any other party may 14 petition the court in which the action is commenced for the 15 appointment of a special master. If the court appoints a special 16 master, the special master may:

17 (a) Review all pleadings, papers or documents filed with the 18 court concerning the action.

19 (b) Coordinate the discovery of any books, records, papers or 20 other documents or materials by the parties, including the 21 disclosure of witnesses and the taking of the deposition of any 22 party.

(c) Order any inspections on the site of the property by a party
 and any consultants or experts of a party.

25 (d) Order settlement conferences and attendance at those 26 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.

32 3. The special master shall not personally conduct any 33 settlement conferences or engage in any ex parte meetings 34 regarding the action, unless the claimant and the other parties 35 agree to allow the special master to engage in such conduct.

4. Upon application by a party to the court in which the
action is commenced, any decision or other action taken by the
special master may be appealed to the court for a decision.

5. A report issued by a mediator or a special master which indicates that a 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 a party in the course of the mediation or an appearance before the special master is not admissible.

44 Sec. 39. 1. In addition to the other requirements of this 45 chapter and except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, if a



claimant brings a cause of action for a constructional defect or 1 2 amends a complaint to add a cause of action for a constructional defect against a design professional, including, without limitation, 3 a cause of action for professional negligence, the attorney for the 4 claimant must file an affidavit with the court concurrently with the 5 service of the first pleading in the action stating that the attorney: 6 7 (a) Has reviewed the facts of the case; 8 (b) Has consulted with an expert; 9 (c) Reasonably believes the expert who was consulted is

9 (c) Reasonably believes the expert who was consulted is 10 knowledgeable in the relevant discipline involved in the action; 11 and

12 (d) Has concluded on the basis of his review and the 13 consultation with the expert that the action has a reasonable basis 14 in law and fact.

15 2. The attorney for the claimant may file the affidavit 16 required pursuant to subsection 1 at a later time if the attorney 17 could not consult with an expert and prepare the affidavit before 18 filing the action without causing the action to be impaired or 19 barred by any statutes of limitations or statutes of repose, or other 20 limitations prescribed by law. If the attorney must submit the 21 affidavit late, the attorney shall:

(a) File an affidavit concurrently with the service of the first
 pleading in the action stating his reason for failing to comply with
 subsection 1; and

25 (b) Consult with an expert and file the affidavit required 26 pursuant to subsection 1 not later than 45 days after filing the 27 action.

28 3. In addition to the statement included in the affidavit 29 pursuant to subsection 1, a report must be attached to the 30 affidavit. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, the report 31 must be prepared by the expert consulted by the attorney and 32 include, without limitation:

33 (a) The resume of the expert;

34 (b) A statement that the expert is experienced in each 35 discipline which is the subject of the report;

36 (c) A copy of each nonprivileged document reviewed by the 37 expert in preparing his report, including, without limitation, each 38 record, report and related document that the expert has 39 determined is relevant to the allegations of negligent conduct that 40 are the basis for the action;

41 (d) The conclusions of the expert and the basis for the 42 conclusions; and

43 (e) A statement that the expert has concluded that there is a 44 reasonable basis for filing the action.



In an action brought by a claimant in which an affidavit is
 required to be filed pursuant to subsection 1:
 (a) The report required pursuant to subsection 3 is not

3 (a) The report required pursuant to subsection 3 is not 4 required to include the information set forth in paragraphs (c) and 5 (d) of subsection 3 if the claimant or his attorney files an affidavit, 6 at the time that the affidavit is filed pursuant to subsection 1, 7 stating that he made reasonable efforts to obtain the nonprivileged 8 documents described in paragraph (c) of subsection 3, but was 9 unable to obtain such documents before filing the action;

10 (b) The claimant or his attorney shall amend the report 11 required pursuant to subsection 3 to include any documents and 12 information required pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) of 13 subsection 3 as soon as reasonably practicable after receiving the 14 document or information; and

15 (c) The court may dismiss the action if the claimant and his 16 attorney fail to comply with the requirements of paragraph (b).

17 5. An expert consulted by the attorney of the claimant to 18 prepare an affidavit pursuant to this section must not be a party to 19 the action.

20 6. The court shall dismiss the action against the design 21 professional if the attorney for the claimant fails to:

(a) File an affidavit required pursuant to this section;

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(b) File a report required pursuant to subsection 3; or

24 (c) Name the expert consulted in the affidavit required 25 pursuant to subsection 1.

7. The fact that the attorney for the claimant has complied or
failed to comply with the provisions of this section is admissible in
the action.

8. As used in this section, "expert" means a person who is licensed in a state to engage in the practice of professional engineering, land surveying, architecture or landscape architecture.

Sec. 40. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a claimant may not bring a cause of action or amend a complaint to add a cause of 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 after the receipt by the subdivider
or master developer of a request from the claimant for such
information; or



1 (b) After the claimant has made a good faith effort to obtain 2 full recovery from the contractors hired by the subdivider or 3 master developer to construct the appurtenance, the claimant has 4 not obtained a full recovery.

5 2. Any statutes of limitation or statutes of repose applicable to 6 a claim governed by this section are tolled from the time the 7 claimant notifies a contractor hired by the subdivider or master 8 developer of the claim until the earlier of the date:

9 (a) A court determines that the claimant cannot obtain a full 10 recovery against those contractors; or

11 (b) The claimant receives notice that those contractors are 12 bankrupt, insolvent or dissolved.

13 Tolling pursuant to this subsection applies only to the subdivider

14 or master developer. Notwithstanding any applicable statutes of 15 limitation or statutes of repose, the claimant may commence an 16 action against the subdivider or master developer for the claim 17 within I year after the end of the tolling described in this 18 subsection.

19 3. The provisions of this section do not prohibit the 20 commencement of an action against a subdivider or master 21 developer for a constructional defect in a residence sold, designed 22 or constructed by or on behalf of the subdivider or master 23 developer.

4. The provisions of this section do not prohibit 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.

31 Sec. 41. 1. In any action brought pursuant to this chapter, 32 any party to the action may petition the court to assign the action 33 to a senior judge.

2. If the court assigns the action to a senior judge, any additional expenses caused by that assignment must be borne by the party who petitioned the court for the assignment of the senior judge.

38 Sec. 42. 1. If any party brings an action pursuant to this 39 chapter as a class action or seeks certification of an action 40 brought pursuant to this chapter as a class action, a claimant shall 41 not be deemed to be a member of the class or a party to the class 42 action and is not bound by any order, decision or judgment in the 43 class action, unless:

44 (a) The claimant, or a party to the class action acting on 45 behalf of the claimant, files with the court a certification which is



signed and sworn by the claimant and which contains an
 affirmative representation stating that the claimant has complied
 with the notice provisions of section 27 of this act; and

4 (b) Each other claimant who has chosen to be a member of the 5 class, or a party to the class action acting on behalf of that 6 claimant, files with the court a certification which is signed and 7 sworn by the claimant and which contains an affirmative 8 representation stating that the claimant has complied with the 9 notice provisions of section 27 of this act.

10 2. If there is a conflict between the provisions of this section 11 and the provisions of any other statute or any court rule or any 12 principle of the common law or equity, the provisions of this 13 section prevail and must be interpreted to supersede any other 14 provisions or principles that are in conflict with the provisions of 15 this section.

Sec. 43. 1. At the same time that a claimant brings a cause 16 17 of action for a constructional defect or amends a complaint to add 18 a cause of action for a constructional defect, the claimant shall 19 send written notice of the cause of action by registered mail, return receipt requested, to each person who holds a security 20 interest in the residence or appurtenance which is the subject of 21 the constructional defect and whose security interest is recorded in 22 the office of the county recorder for the county where the 23 24 residence or appurtenance is located.

25 2. If the claimant recovers money for the constructional 26 defect, not later than 30 days before the claimant disburses or 27 spends the money, the claimant shall send written notice by 28 registered mail, return receipt requested, to each person who was 29 entitled to receive the prior written notice from the claimant 30 pursuant to subsection 1. The written notice must set forth the 31 amount of money that the claimant recovered for the 32 constructional defect.

33 Sec. 44. 1. If a constructional defect is part of a residence 34 or appurtenance which is covered by a homeowner's warranty that 35 has been purchased by or on behalf of a claimant pursuant to 36 NRS 690B.100 to 690B.180, inclusive, the claimant shall diligently 37 pursue a claim under the homeowner's warranty.

2. If the claimant is paid any money under the homeowner's warranty for the constructional defect, the amount paid to the claimant under the homeowner's warranty must be deducted from any amount that the claimant recovers from a contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional for the constructional defect. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to any amount paid to the claimant in satisfaction of claims



that are collateral to any coverage issued to or by the contractor,
 subcontractor, supplier or design professional.

3 3. If an insurer, in bad faith, denies coverage under a 4 homeowner's warranty, the claimant and each contractor, 5 subcontractor, supplier or design professional who is liable for the 6 constructional defect may bring a cause of action against the

7 insurer to recover:

8 (a) The money that would have been paid under the 9 homeowner's warranty if the coverage had been provided; and

10 (b) Reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

11 Sec. 45. 1. Not later than 10 days after bringing a cause of 12 action or amending a complaint to add a cause of action for a 13 constructional defect against a contractor, subcontractor, supplier 14 or design professional, the claimant shall disclose all information 15 about any homeowner's warranty that is applicable to the cause of 16 action.

17 2. Not later than 10 days after the claimant's disclosure, the 18 contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional shall 19 disclose any information about insurance agreements that may be 20 obtained by discovery pursuant to Rule 26(b)(2) of the Nevada 21 Rules of Civil Procedure. Such disclosure does not affect the 22 admissibility at trial of the information disclosed.

23 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, if any party 24 fails to provide the information required pursuant to subsection 1 25 or 2 within the time allowed, any party who is aggrieved by the failure may petition the court to compel production of the 26 27 information. Upon receiving such a petition, the court may order 28 the party to produce the required information and may award the 29 petitioning party reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in 30 petitioning the court pursuant to this subsection.

31 4. The parties may agree to an extension of time to produce 32 the information required pursuant to this section.

5. If there is a conflict between the provisions of this section and the provisions of any other statute or any court rule or any principle of the common law or equity, the provisions of this section prevail and must be interpreted to supersede any other provisions or principles that are in conflict with the provisions of this section.

6. As used in this section, "information about insurance agreements" means any declaration sheets, endorsements and contracts of insurance issued to the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional from the commencement of construction of the residence or appurtenance to the date on which the request for the information is made. The term does not include any information concerning any disputes between the



contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional and the
 insurer, or any information concerning any reservation of rights
 by the insurer.

4 Sec. 46. 1. Not later than 30 days after the date of service 5 of the answer to the complaint, the parties shall meet to establish:

6 (a) A schedule for the parties to exchange or provide 7 reasonable access to all relevant reports, photos, correspondence, 8 plans, specifications, warranties, contracts, subcontracts, work 9 orders for repair, videotapes, technical reports, soil and other 10 engineering reports and other documents or materials relating to 11 each constructional defect to the extent that such documents or 12 materials are not privileged.

13 (b) A schedule for the parties to inspect the residence or 14 appurtenance where each constructional defect is located.

15 (c) A schedule for the parties to conduct any tests that are 16 reasonably necessary to determine the nature and cause of each 17 constructional defect or any damage or injury, and the nature and 18 extent of any repairs necessary to remedy each constructional 19 defect or any damage or injury. The party conducting the test shall 20 provide reasonable notice of the test to all other parties and 21 conduct the test at a reasonable time.

(d) A deadline for the claimant to issue to the other parties a
final defect list. The deadline must not be later than 180 days after
the date that the meeting is held pursuant to this subsection. The
final defect list must include:

(1) A description of each constructional defect;

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(2) The disclosure of each specific location which has been
 inspected with regard to each constructional defect;

29 (3) The disclosure of each specific location which has 30 been intrusively tested with regard to each constructional defect;

31 (4) A description of any other testing which has been 32 conducted to substantiate each constructional defect; and

(5) A statement of the legal and factual basis for each
 constructional defect, including, without limitation, any applicable
 construction standards or specifications which may have been
 violated.

(e) A deadline for the claimant to issue to the other parties a
statement of the method and cost of repair. The deadline must not
be later than 180 days after the date that the meeting is held
pursuant to this subsection. The statement of the method and cost
of repair must include:

42 (1) A description of the method to be used to repair each 43 constructional defect described in the final defect list; and

44 (2) An estimate of the cost to repair each constructional 45 defect described in the final defect list, including, without



limitation, an estimate of the quantities of materials needed for the
 repairs and the unit cost for those materials, an estimate of the
 cost for labor and other materials and an estimate of any
 construction burdens.

2. The claimant shall issue the final defect list and the 5 statement of the method and cost of repair to the other parties not 6 7 later than the deadline established by the parties pursuant to subsection 1. After the claimant issues the final defect list and the 8 statement of the method and cost of repair, the claimant may not 9 amend or otherwise change the final defect list or the statement of 10 the method and cost of repair to include any additional 11 constructional defects, unless the claimant is able to demonstrate, 12 by clear and convincing evidence, that the additional 13 14 constructional defects arose after the date that the claimant issued 15 the final defect list.

16 3. At the meeting held pursuant to subsection 1, the parties 17 shall establish a schedule for adding additional parties to the 18 complaint and for filing any third-party complaints against 19 additional parties who may be liable, in whole or in part, for the 20 constructional defects alleged in the complaint.

21 4. If any party adds an additional party to the complaint or 22 files a third-party complaint against an additional party:

23 (a) The additional party shall file and serve an answer as 24 required by law; and

(b) Not later than 30 days after the date that the additional
party files an answer, the additional party shall meet with the
other parties to establish or modify the schedules and deadlines
required by subsection 1 with regard to the additional party.

Sec. 47. 1. If a settlement conference is held concerning a claim for a constructional defect, the special master, if any, or the judge presiding over the claim may order a representative of an insurer of a party to attend the settlement conference. If a representative of an insurer is ordered to attend the settlement conference, the insurer shall ensure that the representative is authorized, on behalf of the insurer, to:

(a) Bind the insurer to any settlement agreement relating to
 the claim;

(b) Enter into any agreement relating to coverage under the
 party's policy of insurance that is required to carry out any
 settlement relating to the claim; and

41 (c) Commit for expenditure any money or other assets 42 available under the party's policy of insurance.

43 2. If a representative of an insurer who is ordered to attend a 44 settlement conference pursuant to subsection 1 fails to attend the

45 settlement conference or attends but is substantially unprepared to



participate, or fails to participate in good faith, the special master
 or the judge may, on his own motion or that of a party, issue any
 order with regard thereto that is just under the circumstances.

3. In lieu of or in addition to any other sanction, the special 4 5 master or the judge may require the insurer to pay any reasonable expenses or attorney's fees incurred by a party because of the 6 7 failure of the insurer or its representative to comply with the 8 provisions of this section or any order issued pursuant to this 9 section, unless the special master or the judge finds that the 10 failure to comply was substantially justified or that any other circumstances make the award of such expenses or fees unjust. 11

12 4. The special master may report any violation of this section 13 or any order issued by the special master pursuant to this section 14 to any judge who subsequently presides over the claim and may 15 recommend any appropriate sanctions as a result of the violation.

16 5. Any insurer which conducts business in this state and 17 which insures a party against liability for the claim shall be 18 deemed to have consented to the jurisdiction of the special master 19 or the judge for the purposes of this section. To the extent that the 20 insurer fails to comply with any order issued by the special master 21 or the judge, the insurer is subject to an award of sanctions 22 imposed by the special master or the judge.

6. The authority conferred upon the special master or the
judge pursuant to this section is in addition to any other authority
conferred upon the special master or the judge pursuant to any
other statute or any court rule.

27 Sec. 48. 1. In addition to any other method for settling a 28 claim for a constructional defect, a contractor, subcontractor, 29 supplier or design professional may enter into a written agreement 30 with the claimant to settle the claim by repurchasing the 31 claimant's residence and the real property upon which it is 32 located.

33 2. The agreement may include provisions which reimburse
 34 the claimant for:

(a) 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;

40 (b) The value of any improvements made to the property by a 41 person other than the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 42 professional;

43 (c) Reasonable attorney's fees and fees for experts; and

44 (d) Any other costs, including, without limitation:



(1) Costs and expenses for moving; and

(2) Costs, points and fees for loans.

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Sec. 49. 1. If a contractor, subcontractor, supplier or 3 4 design professional is found liable to the claimant for a cause of action for a constructional defect, the claimant is entitled to 5 recover only the damages set forth in this section to the extent 6 7 those damages are proximately caused by the constructional 8 defect. 9

The claimant is entitled to recover the lesser of: 2.

10 (a) The reasonable cost of any repairs already made that were necessary and of any repairs yet to be made that are necessary to 11 cure the constructional defect to the extent that the contractor, 12 13 subcontractor, supplier or design professional failed to cure the 14 constructional defect, plus the reasonable expenses of any temporary housing that was or will be reasonably necessary 15 during any such repairs; or 16

17 (b) The diminution in the value of the residence, appurtenance or other property resulting from the constructional defect to the 18 19 extent that the contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design 20 professional failed to cure the constructional defect.

21 3. The claimant is entitled to recover the reasonable value of 22 any other property damaged by the constructional defect.

23 4. The claimant is entitled to recover any interest provided by 24 statute, except that the claimant is not entitled to recover any 25 prejudgment interest if the claimant is using present value as the basis for determining the cost of repairs or the amount of the 26 27 damages.

28 Sec. 50. 1. For each cause of action for a constructional 29 defect, the court shall determine which party is the prevailing 30 party for the cause of action. A prevailing party is entitled to 31 recover:

(a) Reasonable attorney's fees; and

33 (b) Any other fees and costs reasonably incurred by the prevailing party, including, without limitation, any fees and costs 34 35 incurred for the retention of experts.

2. For the purposes of this section, the claimant is not a 36 37 prevailing party and is not entitled to recover any attorney's fees or other fees and costs with regard to a cause of action for a 38 constructional defect if the court finds that there is no contractor, 39 40 subcontractor, supplier or design professional who is liable to the 41 claimant for the constructional defect.

42 3. For the purposes of this section, if the claimant rejects any 43 offer or any best and final offer made by a contractor, 44 subcontractor, supplier or design professional, and if the final judgment in the action is less favorable to the claimant than the 45



offer or the best and final offer rejected by the claimant, the 1 2 contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional who made the offer or the best and final offer shall be deemed to be the 3 prevailing party beginning on the date that the offer or the best 4 5 and final offer was rejected by the claimant. If the final judgment in the action is more favorable to the claimant than the offer or 6 7 best and final offer rejected by the claimant, the claimant shall be 8 deemed to be the prevailing party beginning on the date that the 9 offer or the best and final offer was rejected by the claimant.

10 4. Any party may challenge the reasonableness of any 11 attorney's fees or other fees and costs requested pursuant to this 12 section.

13 5. Any party may submit an offer to repair a constructional 14 defect or to settle a claim directly to the claimant. In such an offer, the party may reserve the right to challenge the reasonableness of 15 any attorney's fees or other fees and costs. An attorney who 16 represents the claimant shall not refuse to present an offer to the 17 claimant because the offer contains a reservation of rights to 18 19 challenge the reasonableness of any attorney's fees or other fees 20 and costs.

6. The court is given the discretion to determine the reasonableness of any attorney's fees or other fees and costs requested pursuant to this section, and the court must approve the reasonableness of any attorney's fees or other fees and costs before they are awarded to the claimant or any other party.

26 7. In determining the reasonableness of any attorney's fees or 27 other fees and costs, the court:

(a) Must multiply the number of hours reasonably spent on the
 case by a reasonable hourly rate as determined by the court;

30 (b) Must take into account the nature and the extent of the risk 31 involved in prosecuting or defending the cause of action and the 32 necessity of agreeing to a contingency arrangement to procure 33 competent counsel; and

(c) May consider the extent to which the attorney's fees or
other fees and costs are based on causes of action for which the
claimant prevailed and did not prevail.

37 8. A determination made by the court relating to the 38 reasonableness of any attorney's fees or other fees and costs:

39 (a) Is binding upon the attorney; and

40 (b) Controls over any conflicting provision set forth in a 41 contract or other agreement entered into between the attorney and 42 the party.

43 9. The provisions of this chapter:

(a) Do not prohibit a party from making an offer of judgment
pursuant to NRS 17.115 or Rule 68 of the Nevada Rules of Civil



Procedure or obtaining an award of attorney's fees or other fees 1 2 and costs pursuant thereto;

(b) Do not prevail over, but must be applied in addition to, any 3 other statute or court rule relating to the settlement of claims or 4 5 the award of attorney's fees or other fees and costs; and

(c) Do not impair any right of a contractor, subcontractor, 6 7 supplier or design professional to enter into or enforce any 8 contract or agreement providing for the recovery of attorney's fees 9 or other fees and costs from another contractor, subcontractor, 10 supplier or design professional.

Sec. 51. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this 11 chapter, a claimant or a contractor, subcontractor, supplier or 12 13 design professional may not bring any claim relating to a constructional defect against a government, governmental agency 14 15 or political subdivision of a government during the period in which the claim is being settled, mediated or otherwise resolved 16 pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. 17

2. The settlement of any claim relating to a constructional 18 19 defect does not affect the rights or obligations of the claimant or any contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional in 20 any action brought by the claimant or the contractor, 21 22 subcontractor, supplier or design professional against a third 23 party.

24 Sec. 52. 1. A contractor who develops, constructs or landscapes a new residence shall provide to the initial purchaser 25 of the new residence, not later than 60 days after the close of 26 27 escrow for the initial purchase, a written statement which contains 28 the following information:

29 (a) For each subcontractor who performed any work relating 30 to the development, construction or landscaping of the new 31 residence:

(1) The name, license number, business address and 32 33 telephone number of the subcontractor; and

34 (2) A brief description of the work performed by the 35 subcontractor.

(b) An informational statement indicating that each 36 37 subcontractor is entitled to record a notice of lien upon the new residence and its appurtenances pursuant to NRS 108.221 to 38 39 108.246, inclusive, for any labor performed or materials furnished 40 by the subcontractor in the development, construction or 41 landscaping of the new residence.

42 (c) An informational statement describing the rights and duties

- 43 of contractors, subcontractors and owners with regard to: 44
 - (1) The provisions of chapter 624 of NRS; and



1 (2) The filing and enforcement of mechanics' and 2 materialmen's liens pursuant to NRS 108.221 to 108.246, 3 inclusive.

4 2. The State Contractors' Board shall prescribe requirements 5 relating to the form and contents for the written statement that a 6 contractor must provide to the initial purchaser of a new residence 7 pursuant to this section.

8 3. A contractor shall not provide to the initial purchaser of a 9 new residence a written statement that deviates materially from the 10 requirements prescribed by the State Contractors' Board.

4. A contractor who violates any provision of this section:

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12 (a) Shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of chapter 13 624 of NRS; and

14 (b) Is subject to any appropriate disciplinary action or 15 punishment that is authorized for a violation of the provisions of 16 chapter 624 of NRS.

17 Sec. 53. 1. If a claimant attempts to sell a residence that is 18 or has been the subject of a cause of action for a constructional 19 defect, the claimant shall disclose, in writing, to any prospective 20 purchaser of the residence:

(a) All notices which the claimant has given to a contractor,
 subcontractor, supplier or design professional regarding the
 constructional defect that is or has been the subject of the cause of
 action;

(b) All opinions which the claimant has obtained from experts
regarding the constructional defect that is or has been the subject
of the cause of action;

(c) The terms of any settlement, order or judgment relating to
the cause of action; and

(d) A detailed report of all repairs made to the residence by or
on behalf of the claimant as a result of the constructional defect
that is or has been the subject of the cause of action.

33 2. The claimant shall provide the disclosure required by this
 34 section:

(a) Not less than 30 days before the close of escrow for the sale
of the residence, if escrow is to close more than 30 days after the
execution of the sales agreement;

(b) Immediately upon the execution of the sales agreement, if
escrow is to close not more than 30 days after the execution of the
sales agreement; or

41 (c) Within 24 hours after sending written notice to a 42 contractor, subcontractor, supplier or design professional 43 pursuant to section 27 of this act, if the claimant sends such notice

44 after the execution of the sales agreement.



3. Before taking any action on a claim for a constructional 1 2 defect pursuant to this chapter, the attorney for the claimant shall notify the claimant in writing of the provisions of this section. 3 **Sec. 54.** NRS 40.635 is hereby amended to read as follows: 4 5 40.635 1. The provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive ÷ 6 7 **1.** Apply], apply to any claim for a constructional defect that 8 arises before, on or after July 1, 1995, fas the result of a constructional defect, except a claim for personal injury or wrongful 9 death, if the claim is the subject of and before the effective date of 10 11 this act, if the claimant: (a) Has commenced an action [commenced] concerning the 12 13 claim pursuant to NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, on or after 14 July 1, 1995 [.], and before the effective date of this act; or (b) Has provided notice of the claim to the contractor, 15 subcontractor, supplier or design professional pursuant to NRS 16 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, before the effective date of this act. 17 2. The provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive: 18 (a) Prevail over any conflicting law otherwise applicable to the 19 20 claim or cause of action. 21 [3.] (b) Do not bar or limit any defense otherwise available 22 except as otherwise provided in those sections. [4.] (c) Do not create a new theory upon which liability may be 23 24 based. 3. The provisions of NRS 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive, do not 25 26 apply to: 27 (a) A claim for personal injury or wrongful death; or 28 (b) A claim that is subject to the provisions of sections 2 to 53, inclusive, of this act. 29 30 **Sec. 55.** NRS 113.135 is hereby amended to read as follows: 31 113.135 1. Upon signing a sales agreement with the initial purchaser of residential property that was not occupied by the 32 33 purchaser for more than 120 days after substantial completion of the construction of the residential property, the seller shall: 34 35 (a) Provide to the initial purchaser a copy of NRS 11.202 to 11.206, inclusive, and [40.600 to 40. 695, inclusive;] sections 2 to 36 37 53, inclusive, of this act: 38 (b) Notify the initial purchaser of any soil report prepared for the 39 residential property or for the subdivision in which the residential 40 property is located; and 41 (c) If requested in writing by the initial purchaser not later than 42 5 days after signing the sales agreement, provide to the purchaser 43 without cost each report described in paragraph (b) not later than 5 44 days after the seller receives the written request.



1 2. Not later than 20 days after receipt of all reports pursuant to 2 paragraph (c) of subsection 1, the initial purchaser may rescind the 3 sales agreement.

4 3. The initial purchaser may waive his right to rescind the sales 5 agreement pursuant to subsection 2. Such a waiver is effective only 6 if it is made in a written document that is signed by the purchaser.

Sec. 56. NRS 624.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

8 624.160 1. The Board is vested with all of the functions and 9 duties relating to the administration of this chapter.

10 2. The Board shall:

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11 (a) Carry out a program of education for customers of 12 contractors.

13 (b) Maintain and make known a telephone number for the public 14 to obtain information about self-protection from fraud in 15 construction and other information concerning contractors and 16 contracting.

17 3. The Board may provide advisory opinions and take other 18 actions that are necessary for the effective administration of this 19 chapter and the regulations of the Board.

4. The Board may exercise any powers granted to the Board pursuant to this chapter in carrying out any duties assigned to the Board pursuant to sections 2 to 53, inclusive, of this act.

23 Sec. 57. This act becomes effective upon passage and 24 approval.

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