

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 61—COMMITTEE  
ON COMMERCE AND LABOR

(ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

PREFILED NOVEMBER 18, 2020

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to trade practices.  
(BDR 52-424)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Increases or Newly  
Provides for Term of Imprisonment in County or City  
Jail or Detention Facility.  
Effect on the State: Yes.

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EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to trade practices; increasing penalties for certain offenses relating to the use of a device for automatic dialing and announcing; establishing certain practices as deceptive trade practices; authorizing a court to impose additional civil penalties for certain deceptive trade practices under certain circumstances; revising provisions relating to the initiation of certain administrative hearings; revising the penalties for willfully and knowingly engaging in a deceptive trade practice; eliminating the statute of limitations for certain civil actions and criminal prosecutions involving deceptive trade practices; authorizing the Consumer's Advocate of the Bureau of Consumer Protection in the Office of the Attorney General to have access to certain records; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

- 1 Existing law defines activities that constitute deceptive trade practices and
- 2 provides for the imposition of civil and criminal penalties against persons who
- 3 engage in deceptive trade practices. (Chapter 598 of NRS) **Sections 1, 3, 4, 7, 19**
- 4 **and 20** of this bill establish certain additional activities as deceptive trade practices.



Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to use a device for automatic dialing and announcing to disseminate a prerecorded message in a telephone call under certain circumstances. (NRS 597.814, 597.818) **Section 1** of this bill increases the punishment for such action to a category C felony and provides for a maximum civil penalty of \$10,000. Additionally, **section 1** provides that such action constitutes a deceptive trade practice.

**Section 3** of this bill makes it a deceptive trade practice to sell, rent or offer to sell or rent certain goods and services during a state of emergency or declaration of disaster for a price that is grossly in excess of the usual price for that good or service. **Section 3** sets forth certain criteria for determining whether a price for a good or service is grossly in excess of its usual price. **Section 7** of this bill makes it a deceptive trade practice to use an "unconscionable practice" in a transaction, which is generally defined to mean any act or practice which takes advantage of a consumer to a grossly unfair degree.

The federal Pallone-Thune Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act requires the Federal Communications Commission to adopt certain regulations and take certain other actions to deter the use of automated and unauthenticated telephone calls. (Pub. L. No. 116-105) **Section 4** of this bill makes it a deceptive trade practice to violate any provision of the Act or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

Existing law imposes certain requirements on certain entities that handle personal nonpublic information relating to the security of such information. (NRS 603A.010-603A.290) Similarly, existing law imposes certain requirements on operators of Internet websites or online services relating to the collection and sale of personal information. (NRS 603A.300-603A.360) **Sections 19 and 20** of this bill make it a deceptive trade practice to violate any of these provisions of existing law.

Existing law authorizes the Director of the Department of Business and Industry to impose certain penalties upon a person who has engaged in a deceptive trade practice after a hearing that is initiated by the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs serving an order upon the person. (NRS 598.0971) **Section 12** of this bill authorizes the Attorney General to also initiate such a hearing before the Director and provides additional means for serving an order upon a person.

Existing law authorizes a court, in certain actions relating to the enforcement of the provisions prohibiting deceptive trade practices, to impose an additional maximum civil penalty of \$12,500 if the court finds that a person has engaged in a deceptive trade practice directed toward an elderly person or a person with a disability. (NRS 598.0973) **Section 13** of this bill authorizes a court to impose such a civil penalty in certain additional actions. **Section 5** of this bill similarly authorizes a court to impose an additional maximum civil penalty in certain actions if the court finds that a person has engaged in a deceptive trade practice directed toward a person who is 17 years of age or younger.

**Section 17** of this bill revises the criminal penalties imposed for engaging in a deceptive trade practice. Under **section 17**, knowingly and willfully engaging in a deceptive trade practice is a misdemeanor, except if the offense involves a loss of property or services of at least \$1,200. For those offenses, **section 17** establishes a tier of penalties based on the value of the property or services which generally mirror the penalties for theft. (NRS 205.0835, 598.0999)

Existing law sets forth limitations on the time in which certain civil actions and criminal prosecutions relating to deceptive trade practices are required to be commenced. (NRS 11.190, NRS 171.085, 171.090) **Sections 25, 26 and 28-30** of this bill eliminate these limitations and instead provide that there is no limitation on the time in which such a civil action or criminal prosecution is required to be commenced.

**Section 31** authorizes the Consumer's Advocate of the Bureau of Consumer Protection in the Office of the Attorney General to have access to all records in the



possession of any agency of this State that he or she determines are necessary to exercise his or her powers relating to consumer protection.

Sections 6, 8-11, 14-16, 21-24, 27 and 32-35 of this bill make conforming changes to indicate the proper placement of language added to the Nevada Revised Statutes by this bill.

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

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**Section 1.** NRS 597.818 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
597.818 1. A person who violates any provision of NRS 597.814 is guilty of a ~~felony~~ *category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.*

2. If a person is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of, or has pleaded guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to, violating any provision of NRS 597.814, his or her telephone service to which a device for automatic dialing and announcing has been connected must be suspended for a period determined by the court.

*3. In addition to any other penalty, a person who violates any provision of NRS 597.814 is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation.*

*4. A violation of any provision of NRS 597.814 constitutes a deceptive trade practice for the purposes of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act.*

**Sec. 2.** Chapter 598 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act.

**Sec. 3. 1.** *A person engages in a "deceptive trade practice" when, during a state of emergency or declaration of disaster proclaimed pursuant to NRS 414.070, the person sells, rents or offers to sell or rent any of the following goods or services in an emergency or disaster area for a price that is grossly in excess of the usual price for that good or service:*

*(a) Consumer goods and services used, bought or rendered primarily for personal, family or household purposes;*

*(b) Medical supplies and services used for the care, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any illness or disease;*

*(c) Services related to the repair or reconstruction of property;*  
*or*

*(d) Any other goods or services that are commonly used in responding to the type of emergency or disaster for which the state of emergency or declaration of disaster was proclaimed.*

*2. Whether a price for a good or service is grossly in excess of the usual price for that good or service for the purposes of subsection 1 is a question of law to be determined by considering*



1 all relevant circumstances, including, without limitation, the price  
2 of the good or service prevailing in the emergency or disaster area  
3 in the 30 days before the state of emergency or declaration of  
4 disaster was proclaimed.

5 3. A price for a good or service is not grossly in excess of the  
6 usual price for that good or service for the purposes of subsection  
7 1 if the price is:

8 (a) Related to an additional cost imposed by a supplier of a  
9 good or other costs of providing the good or service, including,  
10 without limitation, an additional cost for labor or materials used to  
11 provide a service;

12 (b) Ten percent or less above the usual price for the good or  
13 service;

14 (c) Ten percent or less above the sum of the costs of the person  
15 and normal markup for a good or service;

16 (d) Generally consistent with seasonal fluctuations or  
17 fluctuations in applicable commodity, regional, national or  
18 international markets; or

19 (e) A contract price, or the result of a price formula,  
20 established before the state of emergency or declaration of disaster  
21 was proclaimed.

22 4. A person who offers to sell or rent a good or service for a  
23 price that would otherwise violate subsection 1 does not commit a  
24 "deceptive trade practice" if the offer states that the good or  
25 service is not offered for sale or rent in the emergency or disaster  
26 area.

27 5. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

28 (a) A transaction for the sale or rental of a good or service  
29 which occurs wholly outside the State; or

30 (b) A person who does not control the location or price at  
31 which a good or service is sold or rented.

32 6. As used in this section:

33 (a) "Emergency or disaster area" means a particular  
34 geographic area that is described in a proclamation of a state of  
35 emergency or declaration of disaster by the Governor or  
36 Legislature pursuant to NRS 414.070.

37 (b) "Usual price" means:

38 (1) If a person sold, rented or offered to sell or rent a good  
39 or service at a price other than as described in subparagraph (2) in  
40 an emergency or disaster area within the 30 days before the state  
41 of emergency or declaration of disaster was proclaimed pursuant  
42 to NRS 414.070, the price at which the person sold, rented or  
43 offered to sell or rent the good or service.

44 (2) If a person sold, rented or offered to sell or rent a good  
45 or service at a reduced price in an emergency or disaster area



1 *within the 30 days before the state of emergency or declaration of*  
2 *disaster was proclaimed pursuant to NRS 414.070, the price at*  
3 *which the person usually sells, rents or offers to sell or rent the*  
4 *good or service in the emergency or disaster area.*

5 (3) *If a person did not sell, rent or offer to sell or rent a*  
6 *good or service in an emergency or disaster area within the 30*  
7 *days before the state of emergency or declaration of disaster was*  
8 *proclaimed pursuant to NRS 414.070, the price at which the good*  
9 *or service was generally available in the emergency or disaster*  
10 *area in the 30 days before the state of emergency or declaration of*  
11 *disaster was proclaimed.*

12 **Sec. 4.** *A person engages in a deceptive trade practice when*  
13 *he or she violates any provision of the federal Pallone-Thune*  
14 *Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence*  
15 *Act, Public Law 116-105, or any regulation adopted pursuant*  
16 *thereto.*

17 **Sec. 5. 1.** *Except as otherwise provided in NRS 598.0974,*  
18 *in any action brought pursuant to this section and NRS 598.0903*  
19 *to 598.0999, inclusive, and sections 3 and 4 of this act, if the court*  
20 *finds that a person has engaged in a deceptive trade practice*  
21 *directed toward a minor person, the court may, in addition to any*  
22 *other civil or criminal penalty, impose a civil penalty of not more*  
23 *than \$12,500 for each violation.*

24 **2.** *In determining whether to impose a civil penalty pursuant*  
25 *to subsection 1, the court shall consider whether:*

26 (a) *The conduct of the person was in disregard of the rights of*  
27 *the minor person;*

28 (b) *The person knew or should have known that his or her*  
29 *conduct was directed toward a minor person;*

30 (c) *The minor person was more vulnerable to the conduct of*  
31 *the person because of the age of the minor person;*

32 (d) *The conduct of the person caused the minor person to*  
33 *suffer actual and substantial physical, emotional or economic*  
34 *damage;*

35 (e) *The conduct of the person caused the minor person to*  
36 *suffer:*

37 (1) *Mental or emotional anguish;*

38 (2) *The loss of the principal employment or source of*  
39 *income or support of the minor person;*

40 (3) *The loss of money received from any source;*

41 (4) *The loss of property that had been set aside for*  
42 *education or for personal or family care and maintenance;*

43 (5) *The loss of assets which are essential to the health and*  
44 *welfare of the minor person; or*



(6) Any other interference with the economic well-being of the minor person; or

(f) Any other factors that the court deems to be appropriate.

3. As used in this section “minor person” means a person who is 17 years of age or younger.

**Sec. 6.** NRS 598.0903 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.0903 As used in NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 598.0905 to 598.0947, inclusive, and sections 3 and 4 of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

**Sec. 7.** NRS 598.0923 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.0923 1. A person engages in a “deceptive trade practice” when in the course of his or her business or occupation he or she knowingly:

~~[(1)]~~ (a) Conducts the business or occupation without all required state, county or city licenses.

~~[(2)]~~ (b) Fails to disclose a material fact in connection with the sale or lease of goods or services.

~~[(3)]~~ (c) Violates a state or federal statute or regulation relating to the sale or lease of goods or services.

~~[(4)]~~ (d) Uses coercion, duress or intimidation in a transaction.

~~[(5)]~~ (e) Uses an unconscionable practice in a transaction.

(f) As the seller in a land sale installment contract, fails to:

~~[(a)]~~ (I) Disclose in writing to the buyer:

~~[(1)]~~ (I) Any encumbrance or other legal interest in the real property subject to such contract; or

~~[(2)]~~ (II) Any condition known to the seller that would affect the buyer’s use of such property.

~~[(b)]~~ (2) Disclose the nature and extent of legal access to the real property subject to such agreement.

~~[(c)]~~ (3) Record the land sale installment contract pursuant to NRS 111.315 within 30 calendar days after the date upon which the seller accepts the first payment from the buyer under such a contract.

~~[(d)]~~ (4) Pay the tax imposed on the land sale installment contract pursuant to chapter 375 of NRS.

~~[(e)]~~ (5) Include terms in the land sale installment contract providing rights and protections to the buyer that are substantially the same as those under a foreclosure pursuant to chapter 40 of NRS.

~~[(1)]~~

2. As used in this ~~[subsection, “land]~~ section:

(a) “Land sale installment contract” has the meaning ascribed to it in paragraph (d) of subsection 1 of NRS 375.010.



(b) *“Unconscionable practice” means an act or practice which, to the detriment of a consumer, takes advantage of the lack of knowledge, ability, experience or capacity of the consumer to a grossly unfair degree.*

**Sec. 8.** NRS 598.0953 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.0953 1. Evidence that a person has engaged in a deceptive trade practice is prima facie evidence of intent to injure competitors and to destroy or substantially lessen competition.

2. The deceptive trade practices listed in NRS 598.0915 to 598.0925, inclusive, *and sections 3 and 4 of this act* are in addition to and do not limit the types of unfair trade practices actionable at common law or defined as such in other statutes of this State.

**Sec. 9.** NRS 598.0955 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.0955 1. The provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act* do not apply to:

(a) Conduct in compliance with the orders or rules of, or a statute administered by, a federal, state or local governmental agency.

(b) Publishers, including outdoor advertising media, advertising agencies, broadcasters or printers engaged in the dissemination of information or reproduction of printed or pictorial matter who publish, broadcast or reproduce material without knowledge of its deceptive character.

(c) Actions or appeals pending on July 1, 1973.

2. The provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act* do not apply to the use by a person of any service mark, trademark, certification mark, collective mark, trade name or other trade identification which was used and not abandoned prior to July 1, 1973, if the use was in good faith and is otherwise lawful except for the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive ~~H~~, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*.

**Sec. 10.** NRS 598.0963 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.0963 1. Whenever the Attorney General is requested in writing by the Commissioner or the Director to represent him or her in instituting a legal proceeding against a person who has engaged or is engaging in a deceptive trade practice, the Attorney General may bring an action in the name of the State of Nevada against that person on behalf of the Commissioner or Director.

2. The Attorney General may institute criminal proceedings to enforce the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive ~~H~~, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*. The Attorney General is not required to obtain leave of the court before instituting criminal proceedings pursuant to this subsection.

3. If the Attorney General has reason to believe that a person has engaged or is engaging in a deceptive trade practice, the



1 Attorney General may bring an action in the name of the State of  
2 Nevada against that person to obtain a temporary restraining order, a  
3 preliminary or permanent injunction, or other appropriate relief.

4 4. If the Attorney General has cause to believe that a person  
5 has engaged or is engaging in a deceptive trade practice, the  
6 Attorney General may issue a subpoena to require the testimony of  
7 any person or the production of any documents, and may administer  
8 an oath or affirmation to any person providing such testimony. The  
9 subpoena must be served upon the person in the manner required for  
10 service of process in this State or by certified mail with return  
11 receipt requested. An employee of the Attorney General may  
12 personally serve the subpoena.

13 **Sec. 11.** NRS 598.0967 is hereby amended to read as follows:

14 598.0967 1. The Commissioner and the Director, in addition  
15 to other powers conferred upon them by NRS 598.0903 to  
16 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*, may issue  
17 subpoenas to require the attendance of witnesses or the production  
18 of documents, conduct hearings in aid of any investigation or  
19 inquiry and prescribe such forms and adopt such regulations as may  
20 be necessary to administer the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to  
21 598.0999, inclusive ~~[ ]~~, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*. Such  
22 regulations may include, without limitation, provisions concerning  
23 the applicability of the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999,  
24 inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act* to particular persons or  
25 circumstances.

26 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, service of  
27 any notice or subpoena must be made by certified mail with return  
28 receipt or as otherwise allowed by law. An employee of the  
29 Consumer Affairs Division of the Department of Business and  
30 Industry may personally serve a subpoena issued pursuant to this  
31 section.

32 **Sec. 12.** NRS 598.0971 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33 598.0971 1. If, after an investigation, the Commissioner *or*  
34 *Attorney General* has reasonable cause to believe that any person  
35 has been engaged or is engaging in any deceptive trade practice in  
36 violation of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4*  
37 *and 5 of this act*, the Commissioner *or Attorney General* may issue  
38 an order directed to the person to show cause why the Director  
39 should not order the person to cease and desist from engaging in the  
40 practice and to pay an administrative fine. The order must contain a  
41 statement of the charges and a notice of a hearing to be held thereon.  
42 The order must be served upon the person directly, ~~[or]~~ by certified  
43 or registered mail, return receipt requested ~~[ ]~~, *or in any other*  
44 *manner permitted by the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure for the*  
45 *service of process in civil actions.*





2. An administrative hearing on any action brought by the Commissioner *or Attorney General* must be conducted before the Director or his or her designee.

3. If, after conducting a hearing pursuant to the provisions of subsection 2, the Director or his or her designee determines that the person has violated any of the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act* or if the person fails to appear for the hearing after being properly served with the statement of charges and notice of hearing, the Director or his or her designee shall issue an order setting forth his or her findings of fact concerning the violation and cause to be served a copy thereof upon the person and any intervener at the hearing. If the Director or his or her designee determines in the report that such a violation has occurred, he or she may order the violator to:

(a) Cease and desist from engaging in the practice or other activity constituting the violation;

(b) Pay the costs of conducting the investigation, costs of conducting the hearing, costs of reporting services, fees for experts and other witnesses, charges for the rental of a hearing room if such a room is not available to the Director or his or her designee free of charge, charges for providing an independent hearing officer, if any, and charges incurred for any service of process, if the violator is adjudicated to have committed a violation of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive ~~§~~, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*;

(c) Provide restitution for any money or property improperly received or obtained as a result of the violation; and

(d) Impose an administrative fine of \$1,000 or treble the amount of restitution ordered, whichever is greater.

➡ The order must be served upon the person directly or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. The order becomes effective upon service in the manner provided in this subsection.

4. Any person whose pecuniary interests are directly and immediately affected by an order issued pursuant to subsection 3 or who is aggrieved by the order may petition for judicial review in the manner provided in chapter 233B of NRS. Such a petition must be filed within 30 days after the service of the order. The order becomes final upon the filing of the petition.

5. If a person fails to comply with any provision of an order issued pursuant to subsection 3, the Commissioner or the Director may, through the Attorney General, at any time after 30 days after the service of the order, cause an action to be instituted in the district court of the county wherein the person resides or has his or her principal place of business requesting the court to enforce the provisions of the order or to provide any other appropriate injunctive relief.



1 6. If the court finds that:

2 (a) The violation complained of is a deceptive trade practice;

3 (b) The proceedings by the Director or his or her designee  
4 concerning the written report and any order issued pursuant to  
5 subsection 3 are in the interest of the public; and

6 (c) The findings of the Director or his or her designee are  
7 supported by the weight of the evidence,

8 ➔ the court shall issue an order enforcing the provisions of the order  
9 of the Director or his or her designee.

10 7. An order issued pursuant to subsection 6 may include:

11 (a) A provision requiring the payment to the Consumer Affairs  
12 Division of the Department of Business and Industry of a penalty of  
13 not more than \$5,000 for each act amounting to a failure to comply  
14 with the Director's or designee's order;

15 (b) An order that the person cease doing business within this  
16 State; and

17 (c) Such injunctive or other equitable or extraordinary relief as  
18 is determined appropriate by the court.

19 8. Any aggrieved party may appeal from the final judgment,  
20 order or decree of the court in a like manner as provided for appeals  
21 in civil cases.

22 9. Upon the violation of any judgment, order or decree issued  
23 pursuant to subsection 6 or 7, the Commissioner, after a hearing  
24 thereon, may proceed in accordance with the provisions of  
25 NRS 598.0999.

26 **Sec. 13.** NRS 598.0973 is hereby amended to read as follows:

27 598.0973 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 598.0974,  
28 in any action brought pursuant to NRS ~~598.0979~~ **598.0903** to  
29 ~~598.0999~~ **598.0999**, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*,  
30 if the court finds that a person has engaged in a deceptive trade  
31 practice directed toward an elderly person or a person with a  
32 disability, the court may, in addition to any other civil or criminal  
33 penalty, impose a civil penalty of not more than \$12,500 for each  
34 violation.

35 2. In determining whether to impose a civil penalty pursuant to  
36 subsection 1, the court shall consider whether:

37 (a) The conduct of the person was in disregard of the rights of  
38 the elderly person or person with a disability;

39 (b) The person knew or should have known that his or her  
40 conduct was directed toward an elderly person or a person with a  
41 disability;

42 (c) The elderly person or person with a disability was more  
43 vulnerable to the conduct of the person because of the age, health,  
44 infirmity, impaired understanding, restricted mobility or disability of  
45 the elderly person or person with a disability;



(d) The conduct of the person caused the elderly person or person with a disability to suffer actual and substantial physical, emotional or economic damage;

(e) The conduct of the person caused the elderly person or person with a disability to suffer:

(1) Mental or emotional anguish;

(2) The loss of the primary residence of the elderly person or person with a disability;

(3) The loss of the principal employment or source of income of the elderly person or person with a disability;

(4) The loss of money received from a pension, retirement plan or governmental program;

(5) The loss of property that had been set aside for retirement or for personal or family care and maintenance;

(6) The loss of assets which are essential to the health and welfare of the elderly person or person with a disability; or

(7) Any other interference with the economic well-being of the elderly person or person with a disability, including the encumbrance of his or her primary residence or principal source of income; or

(f) Any other factors that the court deems to be appropriate.

**Sec. 14.** NRS 598.0974 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.0974 A civil penalty must not be imposed against any person who engages in a deceptive trade practice pursuant to NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act* in a civil proceeding brought by the Commissioner, Director or Attorney General if a fine has previously been imposed against that person by the Department of Motor Vehicles pursuant to NRS 482.554 for the same act.

**Sec. 15.** NRS 598.0985 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.0985 Notwithstanding the requirement of knowledge as an element of a deceptive trade practice, and notwithstanding the enforcement powers granted to the Commissioner or Director pursuant to NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*, whenever the district attorney of any county has reason to believe that any person is using, has used or is about to use any deceptive trade practice, knowingly or otherwise, he or she may bring an action in the name of the State of Nevada against that person to obtain a temporary or permanent injunction against the deceptive trade practice.

**Sec. 16.** NRS 598.0993 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.0993 The court in which an action is brought pursuant to NRS 598.0979 and 598.0985 to 598.099, inclusive, may make such additional orders or judgments as may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property, real or personal, which



may have been acquired by means of any deceptive trade practice which violates any of the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act* but such additional orders or judgments may be entered only after a final determination has been made that a deceptive trade practice has occurred.

**Sec. 17.** NRS 598.0999 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.0999 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 598.0974, a person who violates a court order or injunction issued pursuant to the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act* upon a complaint brought by the Commissioner, the Director, the district attorney of any county of this State or the Attorney General shall forfeit and pay to the State General Fund a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation. For the purpose of this section, the court issuing the order or injunction retains jurisdiction over the action or proceeding. Such civil penalties are in addition to any other penalty or remedy available for the enforcement of the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive ~~[ ]~~, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*.

2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 598.0974, in any action brought pursuant to the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*, if the court finds that a person has willfully engaged in a deceptive trade practice, the Commissioner, the Director, the district attorney of any county in this State or the Attorney General bringing the action may recover a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation. The court in any such action may, in addition to any other relief or reimbursement, award reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

3. A natural person, firm, or any officer or managing agent of any corporation or association who knowingly and willfully engages in a deceptive trade practice:

(a) For ~~[the first]~~ an offense ~~[ ]~~ *involving a loss of property or services valued at \$1,200 or more but less than \$5,000*, is guilty of a ~~[misdemeanor.]~~ *category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.*

(b) For ~~[the second]~~ an offense ~~[ ]~~ *involving a loss of property or services valued at \$5,000 or more but less than \$25,000*, is guilty of a ~~[gross misdemeanor.]~~ *category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.*

(c) For ~~[the third and all subsequent offenses.]~~ *an offense involving a loss of property or services valued at \$25,000 or more but less than \$100,000*, is guilty of a category ~~[D]~~ *B felony and shall be punished [as provided in NRS 193.130.] by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 10 years, and by a fine of not more than \$10,000.*



(d) For an offense involving a loss of property or services valued at \$100,000 or more, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 20 years, and by a fine of not more than \$15,000.

(e) For any offense other than an offense described in paragraphs (a) to (d), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

➤ The court may require the natural person, firm, or officer or managing agent of the corporation or association to pay to the aggrieved party damages on all profits derived from the knowing and willful engagement in a deceptive trade practice and treble damages on all damages suffered by reason of the deceptive trade practice.

~~4. [Any offense which occurred within 10 years immediately preceding the date of the principal offense or after the principal offense constitutes a prior offense for the purposes of subsection 3 when evidenced by a conviction, without regard to the sequence of the offenses and convictions.~~

~~—5.]~~ If a person violates any provision of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act*, 598.100 to 598.2801, inclusive, 598.405 to 598.525, inclusive, 598.741 to 598.787, inclusive, 598.840 to 598.966, inclusive, or 598.9701 to 598.9718, inclusive, fails to comply with a judgment or order of any court in this State concerning a violation of such a provision, or fails to comply with an assurance of discontinuance or other agreement concerning an alleged violation of such a provision, the Commissioner or the district attorney of any county may bring an action in the name of the State of Nevada seeking:

(a) The suspension of the person's privilege to conduct business within this State; or

(b) If the defendant is a corporation, dissolution of the corporation.

➤ The court may grant or deny the relief sought or may order other appropriate relief.

~~[6.]~~ **5.** If a person violates any provision of NRS 228.500 to 228.640, inclusive, fails to comply with a judgment or order of any court in this State concerning a violation of such a provision, or fails to comply with an assurance of discontinuance or other agreement concerning an alleged violation of such a provision, the Attorney General may bring an action in the name of the State of Nevada seeking:

(a) The suspension of the person's privilege to conduct business within this State; or

(b) If the defendant is a corporation, dissolution of the corporation.



1 ➡ The court may grant or deny the relief sought or may order other  
2 appropriate relief.

3 **6. As used in this section:**

4 (a) “Property” has the meaning ascribed to it in  
5 NRS 193.0225.

6 (b) “Services” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 205.0829.

7 (c) “Value” means the fair market value of the property or  
8 services at the time the deceptive trade practice occurred. The  
9 value of a written instrument which does not have a readily  
10 ascertainable market value is the greater of the face amount of the  
11 instrument less the portion satisfied or the amount of economic  
12 loss to the owner of the instrument resulting from the deprivation  
13 of the instrument. The trier of fact shall determine the value of all  
14 other property whose value is not readily ascertainable, and may,  
15 in making that determination, consider all relevant evidence,  
16 including evidence of the value of the property to its owner.

17 **Sec. 18.** Chapter 603A of NRS is hereby amended by adding  
18 thereto the provisions set forth as sections 19 and 20 of this act.

19 **Sec. 19.** *A violation of the provisions of this section and NRS*  
20 *603A.010 to 603A.290, inclusive, constitutes a deceptive trade*  
21 *practice for the purposes of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive,*  
22 *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act.*


23 **Sec. 20.** *A violation of the provisions of this section and NRS*  
24 *603A.300 to 603A.360, inclusive, constitutes a deceptive trade*  
25 *practice for the purposes of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive,*  
26 *and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act.*

27 **Sec. 21.** NRS 603A.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

28 603A.010 As used in NRS 603A.010 to 603A.290, inclusive,  
29 *and section 19 of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires, the  
30 words and terms defined in NRS 603A.020, 603A.030 and  
31 603A.040 have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

32 **Sec. 22.** NRS 603A.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33 603A.100 1. The provisions of NRS 603A.010 to 603A.290,  
34 inclusive, *and section 19 of this act* do not apply to the maintenance  
35 or transmittal of information in accordance with NRS 439.581 to  
36 439.595, inclusive, and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

37 2. A data collector who is also an operator, as defined in NRS  
38 603A.330, shall comply with the provisions of NRS 603A.300 to  
39 603A.360, inclusive , *and section 20 of this act.*

40 3. Any waiver of the provisions of NRS 603A.010 to  
41 603A.290, inclusive, *and section 19 of this act* is contrary to public  
42 policy, void and unenforceable.

43 **Sec. 23.** NRS 603A.300 is hereby amended to read as follows:

44 603A.300 As used in NRS 603A.300 to 603A.360, inclusive,  
45 *and section 20 of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires, the



words and terms defined in NRS 603A.310 to 603A.337, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

**Sec. 24.** NRS 603A.360 is hereby amended to read as follows:

603A.360 1. The Attorney General shall enforce the provisions of NRS 603A.300 to 603A.360, inclusive ~~§~~ , *and section 20 of this act.*

2. If the Attorney General has reason to believe that an operator, either directly or indirectly, has violated or is violating NRS 603A.340 or 603A.345, the Attorney General may institute an appropriate legal proceeding against the operator. The district court, upon a showing that the operator, either directly or indirectly, has violated or is violating NRS 603A.340 or 603A.345, may:

(a) Issue a temporary or permanent injunction; or

(b) Impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation.

3. The provisions of NRS 603A.300 to 603A.360, inclusive, *and section 20 of this act* do not establish a private right of action against an operator.

4. The provisions of NRS 603A.300 to 603A.360, inclusive, *and section 20 of this act* are not exclusive and are in addition to any other remedies provided by law.

**Sec. 25.** Chapter 11 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

*There is no limitation on the time in which an action against a person alleged to have committed a deceptive trade practice in violation of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, and sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act may be commenced.*

**Sec. 26.** NRS 11.190 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11.190 Except as otherwise provided in NRS 40.4639, 125B.050 and 217.007, actions other than those for the recovery of real property, unless further limited by specific statute, may only be commenced as follows:

1. Within 6 years:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 62B.420 and 176.275, an action upon a judgment or decree of any court of the United States, or of any state or territory within the United States, or the renewal thereof.

(b) An action upon a contract, obligation or liability founded upon an instrument in writing, except those mentioned in the preceding sections of this chapter.

2. Within 4 years:

(a) An action on an open account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered.

(b) An action for any article charged on an account in a store.





(c) An action upon a contract, obligation or liability not founded upon an instrument in writing.

~~[(d) An action against a person alleged to have committed a deceptive trade practice in violation of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, but the cause of action shall be deemed to accrue when the aggrieved party discovers, or by the exercise of due diligence should have discovered, the facts constituting the deceptive trade practice.]~~

3. Within 3 years:

(a) An action upon a liability created by statute, other than a penalty or forfeiture.

(b) An action for waste or trespass of real property, but when the waste or trespass is committed by means of underground works upon any mining claim, the cause of action shall be deemed to accrue upon the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the waste or trespass.

(c) An action for taking, detaining or injuring personal property, including actions for specific recovery thereof, but in all cases where the subject of the action is a domestic animal usually included in the term "livestock," which has a recorded mark or brand upon it at the time of its loss, and which strays or is stolen from the true owner without the owner's fault, the statute does not begin to run against an action for the recovery of the animal until the owner has actual knowledge of such facts as would put a reasonable person upon inquiry as to the possession thereof by the defendant.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 112.230 and 166.170, an action for relief on the ground of fraud or mistake, but the cause of action in such a case shall be deemed to accrue upon the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the fraud or mistake.

(e) An action pursuant to NRS 40.750 for damages sustained by a financial institution or other lender because of its reliance on certain fraudulent conduct of a borrower, but the cause of action in such a case shall be deemed to accrue upon the discovery by the financial institution or other lender of the facts constituting the concealment or false statement.

4. Within 2 years:

(a) An action against a sheriff, coroner or constable upon liability incurred by acting in his or her official capacity and in virtue of his or her office, or by the omission of an official duty, including the nonpayment of money collected upon an execution.

(b) An action upon a statute for a penalty or forfeiture, where the action is given to a person or the State, or both, except when the statute imposing it prescribes a different limitation.





(c) An action for libel, slander, assault, battery, false imprisonment or seduction.

(d) An action against a sheriff or other officer for the escape of a prisoner arrested or imprisoned on civil process.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 11.215, an action to recover damages for injuries to a person or for the death of a person caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another. The provisions of this paragraph relating to an action to recover damages for injuries to a person apply only to causes of action which accrue after March 20, 1951.

(f) An action to recover damages under NRS 41.740.

5. Within 1 year:

(a) An action against an officer, or officer de facto to recover goods, wares, merchandise or other property seized by the officer in his or her official capacity, as tax collector, or to recover the price or value of goods, wares, merchandise or other personal property so seized, or for damages for the seizure, detention or sale of, or injury to, goods, wares, merchandise or other personal property seized, or for damages done to any person or property in making the seizure.

(b) An action against an officer, or officer de facto for money paid to the officer under protest, or seized by the officer in his or her official capacity, as a collector of taxes, and which, it is claimed, ought to be refunded.

**Sec. 27.** NRS 41.600 is hereby amended to read as follows:

41.600 1. An action may be brought by any person who is a victim of consumer fraud.

2. As used in this section, "consumer fraud" means:

(a) An unlawful act as defined in NRS 119.330;

(b) An unlawful act as defined in NRS 205.2747;

(c) An act prohibited by NRS 482.36655 to 482.36667, inclusive;

(d) An act prohibited by NRS 482.351; or

(e) A deceptive trade practice as defined in NRS 598.0915 to 598.0925, inclusive ~~H~~, and sections 3 and 4 of this act.

3. If the claimant is the prevailing party, the court shall award the claimant:

(a) Any damages that the claimant has sustained;

(b) Any equitable relief that the court deems appropriate; and

(c) The claimant's costs in the action and reasonable attorney's fees.

4. Any action brought pursuant to this section is not an action upon any contract underlying the original transaction.

**Sec. 28.** NRS 171.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

171.080 There is no limitation of the time within which a prosecution for:



1 1. Murder, or a sexual assault arising out of the same facts and  
2 circumstances as a murder, must be commenced. It may be  
3 commenced at any time after the death of the person killed.

4 2. A violation of NRS 202.445 must be commenced. It may be  
5 commenced at any time after the violation is committed.

6 *3. A violation punishable pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS*  
7 *598.0999 must be commenced. It may be commenced at any time*  
8 *after the violation is committed.*

9 **Sec. 29.** NRS 171.085 is hereby amended to read as follows:

10 171.085 Except as otherwise provided in NRS 171.080 to  
11 171.084, inclusive, and 171.095, an indictment for:

12 1. Theft, robbery, burglary, forgery, arson, sex trafficking, a  
13 violation of NRS 90.570 ~~[, a violation punishable pursuant to~~  
14 ~~paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of NRS 598.0999]~~ or a violation of  
15 NRS 205.377 must be found, or an information or complaint filed,  
16 within 4 years after the commission of the offense.

17 2. Sexual assault must be found, or an information or  
18 complaint filed, within 20 years after the commission of the offense.

19 3. Any felony other than the felonies listed in subsections 1 and  
20 2 must be found, or an information or complaint filed, within 3  
21 years after the commission of the offense.

22 **Sec. 30.** NRS 171.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

23 171.090 Except as otherwise provided in NRS *171.085,*  
24 171.095, 202.885 and 624.800, an indictment for:

25 1. A gross misdemeanor must be found, or an information or  
26 complaint filed, within 2 years after the commission of the offense.

27 2. Any other misdemeanor must be found, or an information or  
28 complaint filed, within 1 year after the commission of the offense.

29 **Sec. 31.** NRS 228.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:

30 228.380 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the  
31 Consumer's Advocate may exercise the power of the Attorney  
32 General in areas of consumer protection, including, but not limited  
33 to, enforcement of chapters 90, 597, 598, 598A, 598B, 598C, 599B  
34 and 711 of NRS.

35 2. The Consumer's Advocate may not exercise any powers to  
36 enforce any criminal statute set forth in:

37 (a) Chapter 90, 597, 598, 598A, 598B, 598C or 599B of NRS  
38 for any transaction or activity that involves a proceeding before the  
39 Public Utilities Commission of Nevada if the Consumer's Advocate  
40 is participating in that proceeding as a real party in interest on behalf  
41 of the customers or a class of customers of utilities; or

42 (b) Chapter 711 of NRS.

43 3. *The Consumer's Advocate may have access to all records*  
44 *in the possession of any agency of this State that he or she*



*determines are necessary for the exercise of the powers set forth in subsection 1.*

4. The Consumer's Advocate may expend revenues derived from NRS 704.033 only for activities directly related to the protection of customers of public utilities.

~~[4.]~~ 5. The powers of the Consumer's Advocate do not extend to proceedings before the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada directly relating to discretionary or competitive telecommunication services.

**Sec. 32.** NRS 278.349 is hereby amended to read as follows:

278.349 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the governing body, if it has not authorized the planning commission to take final action, shall, by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members, approve, conditionally approve or disapprove a tentative map filed pursuant to NRS 278.330:

(a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or

(b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 days,

↪ after receipt of the planning commission's recommendations.

2. If there is no planning commission, the governing body shall approve, conditionally approve or disapprove a tentative map:

(a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or

(b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 days,

↪ after the map is filed with the clerk of the governing body.

3. The governing body, or planning commission if it is authorized to take final action on a tentative map, shall consider:

(a) Environmental and health laws and regulations concerning water and air pollution, the disposal of solid waste, facilities to supply water, community or public sewage disposal and, where applicable, individual systems for sewage disposal;

(b) The availability of water which meets applicable health standards and is sufficient in quantity for the reasonably foreseeable needs of the subdivision;

(c) The availability and accessibility of utilities;

(d) The availability and accessibility of public services such as schools, police protection, transportation, recreation and parks;

(e) Conformity with the zoning ordinances and master plan, except that if any existing zoning ordinance is inconsistent with the master plan, the zoning ordinance takes precedence;

(f) General conformity with the governing body's master plan of streets and highways;



(g) The effect of the proposed subdivision on existing public streets and the need for new streets or highways to serve the subdivision;

(h) Physical characteristics of the land such as floodplain, slope and soil;

(i) The recommendations and comments of those entities and persons reviewing the tentative map pursuant to NRS 278.330 to 278.3485, inclusive;

(j) The availability and accessibility of fire protection, including, but not limited to, the availability and accessibility of water and services for the prevention and containment of fires, including fires in wild lands; and

(k) The submission by the subdivider of an affidavit stating that the subdivider will make provision for payment of the tax imposed by chapter 375 of NRS and for compliance with the disclosure and recording requirements of *paragraph (f) of* subsection ~~§~~ 1 of NRS 598.0923, if applicable, by the subdivider or any successor in interest.

4. The governing body or planning commission shall, by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members, make a final disposition of the tentative map. The governing body or planning commission shall not approve the tentative map unless the subdivider has submitted an affidavit stating that the subdivider will make provision for the payment of the tax imposed by chapter 375 of NRS and for compliance with the disclosure and recording requirements of *paragraph (f) of* subsection ~~§~~ 1 of NRS 598.0923, if applicable, by the subdivider or any successor in interest. Any disapproval or conditional approval must include a statement of the reason for that action.

**Sec. 33.** NRS 278.461 is hereby amended to read as follows:

278.461 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who proposes to divide any land for transfer or development into four lots or less shall:

(a) Prepare a parcel map and file the number of copies, as required by local ordinance, of the parcel map with the planning commission or its designated representative or, if there is no planning commission, with the clerk of the governing body; and

(b) Pay a filing fee in an amount determined by the governing body,

➤ unless those requirements are waived or the provisions of NRS 278.471 to 278.4725, inclusive, apply. The map must be accompanied by a written statement signed by the treasurer of the county in which the land to be divided is located indicating that all property taxes on the land for the fiscal year have been paid, and by the affidavit of the person who proposes to divide the land stating



1 that the person will make provision for the payment of the tax  
2 imposed by chapter 375 of NRS and for compliance with the  
3 disclosure and recording requirements of *paragraph (f) of*  
4 subsection ~~5~~ *1* of NRS 598.0923, if applicable, by the person who  
5 proposes to divide the land or any successor in interest.

6 2. In addition to any other requirement set forth in this section,  
7 a person who is required to prepare a parcel map pursuant to  
8 subsection 1 shall provide a copy of the parcel map to the Division  
9 of Water Resources of the State Department of Conservation and  
10 Natural Resources and obtain a certificate from the Division  
11 indicating that the parcel map is approved as to the quantity of water  
12 available for use if:

13 (a) Any parcel included in the parcel map:

14 (1) Is within or partially within a basin designated by the  
15 State Engineer pursuant to NRS 534.120 for which the State  
16 Engineer has issued an order requiring the approval of the parcel  
17 map by the State Engineer; and

18 (2) Will be served by a domestic well; and

19 (b) The dedication of a right to appropriate water to ensure a  
20 sufficient supply of water is not required by an applicable local  
21 ordinance.

22 3. If the parcel map is submitted to the clerk of the governing  
23 body, the clerk shall submit the parcel map to the governing body at  
24 its next regular meeting.

25 4. A common-interest community consisting of four units or  
26 less shall be deemed to be a division of land within the meaning of  
27 this section, but need only comply with this section and NRS  
28 278.371, 278.373 to 278.378, inclusive, 278.462, 278.464 and  
29 278.466.

30 5. A parcel map is not required when the division is for the  
31 express purpose of:

32 (a) The creation or realignment of a public right-of-way by a  
33 public agency.

34 (b) The creation or realignment of an easement.

35 (c) An adjustment of the boundary line between two abutting  
36 parcels or the transfer of land between two owners of abutting  
37 parcels, which does not result in the creation of any additional  
38 parcels, if such an adjustment is approved pursuant to NRS  
39 278.5692 and is made in compliance with the provisions of  
40 NRS 278.5693.

41 (d) The purchase, transfer or development of space within an  
42 apartment building or an industrial or commercial building.

43 (e) Carrying out an order of any court or dividing land as a  
44 result of an operation of law.



6. A parcel map is not required for any of the following transactions involving land:

(a) The creation of a lien, mortgage, deed of trust or any other security instrument.

(b) The creation of a security or unit of interest in any investment trust regulated under the laws of this State or any other interest in an investment entity.

(c) Conveying an interest in oil, gas, minerals or building materials, which is severed from the surface ownership of real property.

(d) Conveying an interest in land acquired by the Department of Transportation pursuant to chapter 408 of NRS.

(e) Filing a certificate of amendment pursuant to NRS 278.473.

7. When two or more separate lots, parcels, sites, units or plots of land are purchased, they remain separate for the purposes of this section and NRS 278.468, 278.590 and 278.630. When the lots, parcels, sites, units or plots are resold or conveyed they are exempt from the provisions of NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, until further divided.

8. Unless a method of dividing land is adopted for the purpose or would have the effect of evading this chapter, the provisions for the division of land by a parcel map do not apply to a transaction exempted by paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 278.320.

9. As used in this section, "domestic well" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 534.350.

**Sec. 34.** NRS 278.464 is hereby amended to read as follows:

278.464 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, if there is a planning commission, it shall:

(a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or

(b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 days,

↳ after accepting as a complete application a parcel map, recommend approval, conditional approval or disapproval of the map in a written report. The planning commission shall submit the parcel map and the written report to the governing body.

2. If the governing body has authorized the planning commission to take final action on a parcel map, the planning commission shall:

(a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or

(b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 days,

↳ after accepting as a complete application the parcel map, approve, conditionally approve or disapprove the map. The planning



1 commission shall file its written decision with the governing body.  
2 Unless the time is extended by mutual agreement, if the planning  
3 commission is authorized to take final action and it fails to take  
4 action within the period specified in this subsection, the parcel map  
5 shall be deemed approved.

6 3. If there is no planning commission or if the governing body  
7 has not authorized the planning commission to take final action, the  
8 governing body or, by authorization of the governing body, the  
9 director of planning or other authorized person or agency shall:

10 (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45  
11 days; or

12 (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60  
13 days,

14 ➤ after acceptance of the parcel map as a complete application by  
15 the governing body pursuant to subsection 1 or pursuant to  
16 subsection 3 of NRS 278.461, review and approve, conditionally  
17 approve or disapprove the parcel map. Unless the time is extended  
18 by mutual agreement, if the governing body, the director of planning  
19 or other authorized person or agency fails to take action within the  
20 period specified in this subsection, the parcel map shall be deemed  
21 approved.

22 4. The planning commission and the governing body or  
23 director of planning or other authorized person or agency shall not  
24 approve the parcel map unless the person proposing to divide the  
25 land has submitted an affidavit stating that the person will make  
26 provision for the payment of the tax imposed by chapter 375 of NRS  
27 and for compliance with the disclosure and recording requirements  
28 of *paragraph (f) of* subsection ~~1~~ 1 of NRS 598.0923, if applicable,  
29 by the person proposing to divide the land or any successor in  
30 interest.

31 5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.463, if unusual  
32 circumstances exist, a governing body or, if authorized by the  
33 governing body, the planning commission may waive the  
34 requirement for a parcel map. Before waiving the requirement for a  
35 parcel map, a determination must be made by the county surveyor,  
36 city surveyor or professional land surveyor appointed by the  
37 governing body that a survey is not required. Unless the time is  
38 extended by mutual agreement, a request for a waiver must be acted  
39 upon:

40 (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45  
41 days; or

42 (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60  
43 days,

44 ➤ after the date of the request for the waiver or, in the absence of  
45 action, the waiver shall be deemed approved.



6. A governing body may consider or may, by ordinance, authorize the consideration of the criteria set forth in subsection 3 of NRS 278.349 in determining whether to approve, conditionally approve or disapprove a second or subsequent parcel map for land that has been divided by a parcel map which was recorded within the 5 years immediately preceding the acceptance of the second or subsequent parcel map as a complete application.

7. An applicant or other person aggrieved by a decision of the governing body's authorized representative or by a final act of the planning commission may appeal the decision in accordance with the ordinance adopted pursuant to NRS 278.3195.

8. If a parcel map and the associated division of land are approved or deemed approved pursuant to this section, the approval must be noted on the map in the form of a certificate attached thereto and executed by the clerk of the governing body, the governing body's designated representative or the chair of the planning commission. A certificate attached to a parcel map pursuant to this subsection must indicate, if applicable, that the governing body or planning commission determined that a public street, easement or utility easement which will not remain in effect after a merger and resubdivision of parcels conducted pursuant to NRS 278.4925 has been vacated or abandoned in accordance with NRS 278.480.

**Sec. 35.** NRS 278.4713 is hereby amended to read as follows:

278.4713 1. Unless the filing of a tentative map is waived, a person who proposes to make a division of land pursuant to NRS 278.471 to 278.4725, inclusive, must first:

(a) File a tentative map for the area in which the land is located with the planning commission or its designated representative or with the clerk of the governing body if there is no planning commission;

(b) Submit an affidavit stating that the person will make provision for the payment of the tax imposed by chapter 375 of NRS and for compliance with the disclosure and recording requirements of *paragraph (f) of* subsection ~~1~~ 1 of NRS 598.0923, if applicable, by the person who proposes to make a division of land or any successor in interest; and

(c) Pay a filing fee of no more than \$750 set by the governing body.

2. This map must be:

(a) Entitled "Tentative Map of Division into Large Parcels"; and

(b) Prepared and certified by a professional land surveyor.

3. This map must show:

(a) The approximate, calculated or actual acreage of each lot and the total acreage of the land to be divided.





(b) Any roads or easements of access which exist, are proposed in the applicable master plan or are proposed by the person who intends to divide the land.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.329, an easement for public utilities that provide gas, electric and telecommunications services and for any video service providers that are authorized pursuant to chapter 711 of NRS to operate a video service network in that area.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.329, an easement for public utilities that provide water and sewer services.

(e) Any existing easements for irrigation or drainage, and any normally continuously flowing watercourses.

(f) An indication of any existing road or easement which the owner does not intend to dedicate.

(g) The name and address of the owner of the land.

4. The planning commission and the governing body or its authorized representative shall not approve the tentative map unless the person proposing to divide the land has submitted an affidavit stating that the person will make provision for the payment of the tax imposed by chapter 375 of NRS and for compliance with the disclosure and recording requirements of *paragraph (f) of* subsection ~~1~~ *1* of NRS 598.0923, if applicable, by the person proposing to divide the land or any successor in interest.







