

SENATE BILL NO. 256—SENATORS CANCELA, SPEARMAN, RATTI,
PARKS; D. HARRIS, OHRENSCHALL, SCHEIBLE AND WOODHOUSE

MARCH 11, 2019

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Revises various provisions relating to landlords and
tenants. (BDR 10-569)

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

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

AN ACT relating to housing; revising provisions relating to the
return of security deposits; limiting the amount of fees for
late rent; revising provisions relating to the recovery of
damages by a tenant for a landlord's failure to maintain a
dwelling unit in a habitable condition; requiring a
landlord to allow a former tenant to retrieve essential
personal effects and establishing an expedited procedure
if a landlord acts unreasonably under such circumstances;
authorizing a tenant to take certain actions if a landlord
abuses the right of access to a dwelling unit or uses that
right to harass the tenant; making various other changes to
provisions relating to housing; and providing other
matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law defines certain terms used in chapter 118A of NRS, otherwise
known as the Residential Landlord and Tenant Act. (NRS 118A.030-118A.170)
Sections 5, 6 and 9 of this bill add new definitions and revise certain existing
definitions, and **sections 3, 12-14, 16, 18, 19 and 23** of this bill make conforming
changes.

Existing law establishes the manner in which a landlord may receive a security
deposit or surety bond, or combination thereof to secure a rental agreement.
Existing law further provides the manner in which the landlord may deduct money
from the security deposit or surety bond. (NRS 118A.242) **Section 7** of this bill
allows a tenant, upon termination of a rental agreement, to request an initial
inspection of the premises by the landlord so that the tenant has an opportunity to
remedy any deficiency that may otherwise cause a deduction in the security deposit
or from the surety bond. In addition, **section 7** allows a tenant who requests an



initial inspection to request a final inspection within 21 days after vacating the premises and receive a statement of any deficiencies. Existing law requires the return of the security deposit within 30 days and makes a landlord liable for certain amounts for failing to return the security deposit within that period. (NRS 118A.242) **Section 11** of this bill reduces that to 21 days after termination of the tenancy. **Section 21** of this bill requires tenants to be given information about these new provisions relating to inspections.

Section 10 of this bill provides that notwithstanding any provision in a rental agreement to the contrary, all payments from a tenant must be applied first to any outstanding rent unless, at the time of making a specific payment, the tenant requests otherwise in writing.

Existing law requires a tenant who seeks to recover damages from a landlord who has failed to maintain the dwelling unit in a habitable condition to first give written notice to the landlord specifying each condition constituting the failure to maintain the dwelling unit in a habitable condition and requesting that the landlord remedy that condition. Such notice is not required if: (1) the landlord admits to the court that the landlord had knowledge of the condition; or (2) the landlord received written notice from a governmental agency regarding the condition. Existing law also allows the tenant to withhold rent from the landlord until the landlord has remedied the condition, but requires the tenant to deposit the withheld rent into an escrow account as a condition of raising the landlord's failure to remedy the condition as a defense to an eviction. (NRS 118A.355) **Section 15** of this bill also allows the tenant to recover such damages under such circumstances without giving prior written notice to the landlord if the tenant proves to the court that the landlord had actual knowledge of the condition constituting the failure to maintain the dwelling unit in a habitable condition.

Existing law prohibits a tenant from unreasonably withholding consent for the landlord to enter the dwelling unit to inspect the premises, make repairs, alterations or improvements, supply necessary or agreed services or exhibit the dwelling unit to persons with an interest in inspecting the premises. Existing law also authorizes the landlord to enter the dwelling unit without consent of the tenant in an emergency and prohibits the landlord from abusing the right of access or using it to harass the tenant. (NRS 118A.330) Existing law also authorizes a tenant to take certain actions, such as recovering immediate possession, terminating the rental agreement and recovering damages, if the landlord: (1) unlawfully removes the tenant from the premises or excludes the tenant by blocking or attempting to block the tenant's entry upon the premises; (2) willfully interrupts or causes or permits the interruption of any essential item or service required by the rental agreement or the Residential Landlord and Tenant Act; or (3) unlawfully recovers possession of the dwelling unit. (NRS 118A.390) **Section 17** of this bill authorizes the tenant to take such actions if the landlord abuses the right of access to the dwelling unit or uses that right to harass the tenant.

Existing law sets forth a procedure for a landlord to dispose of personal property abandoned on the premises by a former tenant or left on the premises after eviction of the tenant without incurring civil or criminal liability. (NRS 118A.460) **Section 20** of this bill requires a landlord, during the 5-day period following the eviction or lockout of a tenant, to provide the former tenant a reasonable opportunity to retrieve essential personal effects from the premises. **Section 22** of this bill establishes an expedited procedure for a former tenant to retrieve essential personal effects if a landlord acts unreasonably in providing access to the former tenant to retrieve essential personal effects.

Existing law prohibits a landlord from refusing to accept rent from a tenant submitted after the landlord or the landlord's agent serves notice requiring payment of the rent or surrender of the premises if the refusal is based on the fact that the tenant has not paid collection fees, attorney's fees or other costs other than rent, a



69 reasonable charge for late payments of rent or dishonored checks, or a security.
70 (NRS 40.253) **Section 22** prohibits a landlord from refusing to accept rent under
71 such circumstances if the refusal is based on the fact that the tenant has not paid
72 any amount that does not constitute rent.

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

1 **Section 1.** (Deleted by amendment.)

2 **Sec. 2.** (Deleted by amendment.)

3 **Sec. 3.** NRS 118.101 is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 118.101 1. A person may not refuse to:

5 (a) Authorize a person with a disability to make reasonable
6 modifications to a dwelling which he or she occupies or will occupy
7 if:

8 (1) The person with the disability pays for the modifications;
9 and

10 (2) The modifications are necessary to ensure that the person
11 with the disability may use and enjoy the dwelling; or

12 (b) Make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies,
13 practices or services if those accommodations are necessary to
14 ensure that the person with the disability may use and enjoy the
15 dwelling.

16 2. A landlord may, as a condition for the authorization of such
17 a modification, reasonably require the person who requests the
18 authorization, upon the termination of his or her occupancy, to
19 restore the dwelling to the condition that existed before the
20 modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

21 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a landlord
22 may not increase the amount of *a security deposit* the landlord
23 customarily requires a person to deposit because that person
24 has requested authorization to modify a dwelling pursuant to
25 subsection 1.

26 4. If a person requests authorization to modify a dwelling
27 pursuant to subsection 1, the landlord may require that person to
28 deposit ~~{a reasonable amount of}~~ *a security deposit* in addition to the
29 ~~{amount}~~ *security deposit* the landlord usually requires if the
30 additional ~~{amount}~~ *security deposit*:

31 (a) Is necessary to ensure the restoration of the dwelling
32 pursuant to subsection 2;

33 (b) Does not exceed the actual cost of the restoration; and

34 (c) Is deposited by the landlord in an interest-bearing account.
35 Any interest earned on the additional amount must be paid to the
36 person who requested the authorization.



5. As used in this section, “security ~~[?] deposit~~” has the meaning ascribed to it in ~~[NRS 118A.240.]~~ *section 6 of this act.*

Sec. 4. Chapter 118A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 5, 6 and 7 of this act.

Sec. 5. “Periodic rent” means:

1. For a tenancy for a fixed term or a tenancy on a month to month basis, the amount of money payable each month;

2. For a tenancy on a week to week basis, the amount payable each week; and

3. For a tenancy on an annual basis, the amount payable annually divided by 12.

Sec. 6. 1. “Security deposit” means any payment, deposit, fee or charge paid in cash, by check or other acceptable manner to a landlord for any of the following purposes:

(a) Remedying any default of the tenant in the payments of rent.

(b) Repairing damage to the premises other than normal wear caused by the tenant.

(c) Cleaning the dwelling unit.

2. The term does not include any payment, deposit or fee to secure an option to purchase the premises.

Sec. 7. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, not later than 5 days after either party to a rental agreement gives notice of an intent to terminate the tenancy, the tenant may request, in writing, an initial inspection of the premises to allow the tenant an opportunity to remedy any deficiency that would otherwise cause a deduction from the security deposit or surety bond, or combination thereof, as applicable.

2. Upon receipt of a request for an initial inspection pursuant to subsection 1, but not sooner than 2 weeks before the date of the termination of the tenancy, the landlord shall conduct or provide for the initial inspection of the premises at a date and time that is mutually agreed upon. The tenant has the right to be present during the initial inspection.

3. Upon completion of the initial inspection, the landlord shall provide the tenant with an itemized statement of each deficiency identified during the initial inspection and the action necessary to avoid incurring a deduction from the security deposit or surety bond, or combination thereof, as applicable. If the tenant is present during the initial inspection, the landlord shall provide the statement to the tenant at that time. If the tenant is not present during the initial inspection, the landlord shall leave the statement on the premises in a location that is likely to be seen by the tenant upon his or her return.



4. Upon receipt of an itemized statement pursuant to subsection 3, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the tenant may take any action necessary to remedy a deficiency identified in the statement in a manner consistent with the rights and obligations of the parties under the rental agreement. The tenant shall not take any action to remedy a deficiency relating to a mechanical, electrical or plumbing system the repair of which requires professional licensure to perform.

5. A tenant who requests an initial inspection pursuant to subsection 1 may request a final inspection of the premises which must be conducted not later than 21 days after the tenant vacates the premises.

6. The provisions of this section:

(a) Do not apply to a tenant who vacates the premises pursuant to an order for removal or a writ of restitution.

(b) Must not be construed to preclude a landlord from making a deduction from the security deposit or surety bond, or combination thereof, as applicable, for a deficiency that was not reasonably observable during an initial or final inspection of the premises conducted pursuant to this section.

7. As used in this section, “deficiency” means any damage to the premises caused by the tenant other than normal wear and includes, without limitation, necessary cleaning and repairs to the premises.

Sec. 8. NRS 118A.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

118A.020 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms defined in NRS 118A.030 to 118A.170, inclusive, *and sections 5 and 6 of this act* have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

Sec. 9. NRS 118A.150 is hereby amended to read as follows:

118A.150 “Rent” means ~~{all periodic payments to be made to the landlord for occupancy of}~~ *a payment for the right to possess* a dwelling unit . ~~[, including, without limitation, all reasonable and actual late fees set forth in the rental agreement.]~~ *The term does not include a security deposit, service fees, notice fees, collection fees, damages, costs for repairs, attorney’s fees, late fees or other nonrefundable fees.*

Sec. 10. NRS 118A.210 is hereby amended to read as follows:

118A.210 1. Rent is payable without demand or notice at the time and place agreed upon by the parties.

2. Unless the rental agreement establishes a definite term, the tenancy is from week to week in the case of a tenant who pays weekly rent and in all other cases the tenancy is from month to month.

3. In the absence of an agreement, either written or oral:



- 1 (a) Rent is payable at the beginning of the tenancy; and
- 2 (b) Rent for the use and occupancy of a dwelling is the fair
- 3 rental value for the use and occupancy.

4 **4. *Notwithstanding any provision in a rental agreement to the***
5 ***contrary, all payments from a tenant must be applied first to any***
6 ***outstanding rent unless, at the time of making a specific payment,***
7 ***the tenant requests otherwise in writing.***

8 **Sec. 11.** NRS 118A.242 is hereby amended to read as follows:

9 118A.242 1. The landlord may not demand or receive **a**
10 security **deposit** or a surety bond, or a combination thereof,
11 including the last month's rent, whose total amount or value exceeds
12 3 months' periodic rent.

13 2. In lieu of paying all or part of the security **deposit** required
14 by the landlord, a tenant may, if the landlord consents, purchase a
15 surety bond to secure the tenant's obligation to the landlord under
16 the rental agreement to:

- 17 (a) Remedy any default of the tenant in the payment of rent.
- 18 (b) Repair damages to the premises other than normal wear and
- 19 tear.

20 (c) Clean the dwelling unit.

21 3. The landlord:

22 (a) Is not required to accept a surety bond purchased by the
23 tenant in lieu of paying all or part of the security **[§] deposit**; and

24 (b) May not require a tenant to purchase a **[security] surety** bond
25 in lieu of paying all or part of the security **[§] deposit**.

26 4. Upon termination of the tenancy by either party for any
27 reason, the landlord may claim of the security **deposit** or surety
28 bond, or a combination thereof, only such amounts as are reasonably
29 necessary to remedy any default of the tenant in the payment of rent,
30 to repair damages to the premises caused by the tenant other than
31 normal wear and to pay the reasonable costs of cleaning the
32 premises. The landlord shall provide the tenant with an itemized ,
33 written accounting of the disposition of the security **deposit** or
34 surety bond, or a combination thereof, **as applicable**, and return any
35 remaining portion of the security **deposit** to the tenant no later than
36 **[30] 21** days after the termination of the tenancy by handing it to the
37 tenant personally at the place where the rent is paid, or by mailing it
38 to the tenant at the tenant's present address or, if that address is
39 unknown, at the tenant's last known address.

40 5. If a tenant disputes an item contained in an itemized , written
41 accounting received from a landlord pursuant to **[subsection]** :

42 **(a) Subsection** 4, the tenant may send a written response
43 disputing the item to the surety. If the tenant sends the written
44 response within 30 days after receiving the itemized , written
45 accounting, the surety shall not report the claim of the landlord to a



1 credit reporting agency unless the surety obtains a judgment against
2 the tenant.

3 *(b) Section 7 of this act, the tenant may petition the court for*
4 *recovery of the damages described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of*
5 *subsection 6.*

6 6. If the landlord fails or refuses to return the remainder of a
7 security deposit within ~~30~~ 21 days after the end of a tenancy, the
8 landlord is liable to the tenant for damages:

9 (a) In an amount equal to the entire *security* deposit; and

10 (b) For a sum to be fixed by the court of not more than the
11 amount of the entire *security* deposit.

12 7. In determining the sum, if any, to be awarded under
13 paragraph (b) of subsection 6, the court shall consider:

14 (a) Whether the landlord acted in good faith;

15 (b) The course of conduct between the landlord and the tenant;
16 and

17 (c) The degree of harm to the tenant caused by the landlord's
18 conduct.

19 8. Except for an agreement which provides for a nonrefundable
20 charge for cleaning, in a reasonable amount, no rental agreement
21 may contain any provision characterizing any security *deposit* under
22 this section as nonrefundable or any provision waiving or modifying
23 a tenant's rights under this section. Any such provision is void as
24 contrary to public policy.

25 9. The claim of a tenant to *a* security *deposit* to which the
26 tenant is entitled under this chapter takes precedence over the claim
27 of any creditor of the landlord.

28 **Sec. 12.** NRS 118A.244 is hereby amended to read as follows:

29 118A.244 1. Upon termination of the landlord's interest in
30 the dwelling unit, whether by sale, assignment, death, appointment
31 of receiver or otherwise, the landlord or his or her agent shall,
32 within a reasonable time, do one of the following, which relieves the
33 landlord of further liability with respect to the security *deposit* or
34 surety bond, or a combination thereof:

35 (a) Notify the tenant in writing of the name, address and
36 telephone number of the landlord's successor in interest, and that
37 the landlord has transferred to his or her successor in interest the
38 portion of the security *deposit* or surety bond, or combination
39 thereof, remaining after making any deductions allowed under
40 NRS 118A.242.

41 (b) Return to the tenant the portion of the security *deposit*
42 remaining after making any deductions allowed under
43 NRS 118A.242.

44 ➤ The successor has the rights, obligations and liabilities of the
45 former landlord as to any ~~[securities which are]~~ *portion of the*



1 *security deposit* owed under this section or NRS 118A.242 at the
2 time of transfer.

3 2. The landlord shall, before he or she records a deed
4 transferring any dwelling unit:

5 (a) Transfer to his or her successor, in writing, the portion of any
6 tenant's security deposit or other money held by the landlord which
7 remains after making any deductions allowed under NRS 118A.242;
8 or

9 (b) Notify his or her successor in writing that the landlord has
10 returned all such *security* deposits or portions thereof to the tenant.

11 3. Upon the termination of a landlord's interest in the dwelling
12 unit, whether by sale, assignment, death, appointment of receiver or
13 otherwise, the successor in interest:

14 (a) Shall accept the tenant's security *deposit* or surety bond, or a
15 combination thereof; and

16 (b) Shall not require any additional security *deposit* or surety
17 bond, or a combination thereof, from the tenant during the term of
18 the rental agreement.

19 **Sec. 13.** NRS 118A.250 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20 118A.250 The landlord shall deliver to the tenant upon the
21 tenant's request a signed written receipt for the security *deposit* or
22 surety bond, or a combination thereof, and any other payments,
23 deposits or fees, including rent, paid by the tenant and received by
24 the landlord. The tenant may refuse to make rent payments until the
25 landlord tenders the requested receipt.

26 **Sec. 14.** NRS 118A.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:

27 118A.350 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, if
28 the landlord fails to comply with the rental agreement, the tenant
29 shall deliver a written notice to the landlord specifying the acts and
30 omissions constituting the breach and stating that the rental
31 agreement will terminate as provided in this section. If the breach is
32 remediable and the landlord adequately remedies the breach or uses
33 his or her best efforts to remedy the breach within 14 days after
34 receipt of the notice, the rental agreement does not terminate by
35 reason of the breach. If the landlord fails to remedy the breach or
36 make a reasonable effort to do so within the prescribed time, the
37 tenant may:

38 (a) Terminate the rental agreement immediately.

39 (b) Recover actual damages.

40 (c) Apply to the court for such relief as the court deems proper
41 under the circumstances.

42 2. The tenant may not terminate the rental agreement for a
43 condition caused by the tenant's own deliberate or negligent act or
44 omission or that of a member of his or her household or other person
45 on the premises with his or her consent.



3. If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall return all prepaid rent and **any** security **deposit** recoverable by the tenant under this chapter.

4. A tenant may not proceed under this section unless the tenant has given notice as required by subsection 1, except that the tenant may, without giving that notice, recover damages under paragraph (b) of subsection 1 if the landlord:

(a) Admits to the court that the landlord had knowledge of the condition constituting the breach; or

(b) Has received written notice of that condition from a governmental agency authorized to inspect for violations of building, housing or health codes.

Sec. 15. NRS 118A.355 is hereby amended to read as follows:

118A.355 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, if a landlord fails to maintain a dwelling unit in a habitable condition as required by this chapter, the tenant shall deliver a written notice to the landlord specifying each failure by the landlord to maintain the dwelling unit in a habitable condition and requesting that the landlord remedy the failures. If a failure is remediable and the landlord adequately remedies the failure or uses his or her best efforts to remedy the failure within 14 days after receipt of the notice, the tenant may not proceed under this section. If the landlord fails to remedy a material failure to maintain the dwelling unit in a habitable condition or to make a reasonable effort to do so within the prescribed time, the tenant may:

(a) Terminate the rental agreement immediately.

(b) Recover actual damages.

(c) Apply to the court for such relief as the court deems proper under the circumstances.

(d) Withhold any rent that becomes due without incurring late fees, charges for notice or any other charge or fee authorized by this chapter or the rental agreement until the landlord has remedied, or has attempted in good faith to remedy, the failure.

2. The tenant may not proceed under this section:

(a) For a condition caused by the tenant's own deliberate or negligent act or omission or that of a member of his or her household or other person on the premises with his or her consent; or

(b) If the landlord's inability to adequately remedy the failure or use his or her best efforts to remedy the failure within 14 days is due to the tenant's refusal to allow lawful access to the dwelling unit as required by the rental agreement or this chapter.

3. If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall return all prepaid rent and **any** security **deposit** recoverable by the tenant under this chapter.



4. A tenant may not proceed under this section unless the tenant has given notice as required by subsection 1, except that the tenant may, without giving that notice:

(a) Recover damages under paragraph (b) of subsection 1 if : ~~the landlord:~~

(1) ~~Admits~~ *The landlord admits* to the court that the landlord had knowledge of the condition constituting the failure to maintain the dwelling in a habitable condition; ~~for~~

(2) ~~Has~~ *The tenant proves to the court that the landlord had actual knowledge of the condition constituting the failure to maintain the dwelling in a habitable condition; or*

(3) *The landlord* received written notice of ~~that~~ *the* condition *constituting the failure to maintain the dwelling in a habitable condition* from a governmental agency authorized to inspect for violations of building, housing or health codes.

(b) Withhold rent under paragraph (d) of subsection 1 if the landlord:

(1) Has received written notice of the condition constituting the failure to maintain the dwelling in a habitable condition from a governmental agency authorized to inspect for violations of building, housing or health codes; and

(2) Fails to remedy or attempt in good faith to remedy the failure within the time prescribed in the written notice of that condition from the governmental agency.

5. Justice courts shall establish by local rule a mechanism by which tenants may deposit rent withheld under paragraph (d) of subsection 1 into an escrow account maintained or approved by the court. A tenant does not have a defense to an eviction under paragraph (d) of subsection 1 unless the tenant has deposited the withheld rent into an escrow account pursuant to this subsection.

Sec. 16. NRS 118A.370 is hereby amended to read as follows:

118A.370 If the landlord fails to deliver possession of the dwelling unit to the tenant as provided in this chapter, rent abates until possession is delivered as required, and the tenant may:

1. Terminate the rental agreement upon at least 5 days' written notice to the landlord and upon termination the landlord shall return all prepaid rent, *any* security *deposit* recoverable under this chapter, and any payment, deposit, fee or charge to secure the execution of the rental agreement; or

2. Demand performance of the rental agreement by the landlord and, if the tenant elects, maintain an action for possession of the dwelling unit against the landlord or any person wrongfully in possession and recover the actual damages sustained. If the landlord has exercised due diligence to evict the holdover tenant or remedy



the condition keeping the new tenant from taking possession, the landlord is not liable for damages; or

3. Pursue any other remedies to which the tenant is entitled, including the right to recover any actual damages suffered.

Sec. 17. NRS 118A.390 is hereby amended to read as follows:

118A.390 1. If the landlord *abuses the right of access to the dwelling unit set forth in NRS 118A.330 or uses that right to harass the tenant*, unlawfully removes the tenant from the premises or excludes the tenant by blocking or attempting to block the tenant's entry upon the premises, willfully interrupts or causes or permits the interruption of any essential item or service required by the rental agreement or this chapter or otherwise recovers possession of the dwelling unit in violation of NRS 118A.480, the tenant may recover immediate possession pursuant to subsection 4, proceed under NRS 118A.380 or terminate the rental agreement and, in addition to any other remedy, recover the tenant's actual damages, receive an amount not greater than \$2,500 to be fixed by the court, or both.

2. In determining the amount, if any, to be awarded under subsection 1, the court shall consider:

(a) Whether the landlord acted in good faith;

(b) The course of conduct between the landlord and the tenant; and

(c) The degree of harm to the tenant caused by the landlord's conduct.

3. If the rental agreement is terminated pursuant to subsection 1, the landlord shall return all prepaid rent and *any security deposit* recoverable under this chapter.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, the tenant may recover immediate possession of the premises from the landlord by filing a verified complaint for expedited relief for the unlawful removal or exclusion of the tenant from the premises, the willful interruption of any essential item or service or the recovery of possession of the dwelling unit in violation of NRS 118A.480.

5. A verified complaint for expedited relief:

(a) Must be filed with the court within 5 judicial days after the date of the unlawful act by the landlord, and the verified complaint must be dismissed if it is not timely filed. If the verified complaint for expedited relief is dismissed pursuant to this paragraph, the tenant retains the right to pursue all other available remedies against the landlord.

(b) May not be filed with the court if an action for summary eviction or unlawful detainer is already pending between the landlord and tenant, but the tenant may seek similar relief before the judge presiding over the pending action.



6. The court shall conduct a hearing on the verified complaint for expedited relief not later than 3 judicial days after the filing of the verified complaint for expedited relief. Before or at the scheduled hearing, the tenant must provide proof that the landlord has been properly served with a copy of the verified complaint for expedited relief. Upon the hearing, if it is determined that the landlord has violated any of the provisions of subsection 1, the court may:

(a) Order the landlord to restore to the tenant the premises or essential items or services, or both;

(b) Award damages pursuant to subsection 1; and

(c) Enjoin the landlord from violating the provisions of subsection 1 and, if the circumstances so warrant, hold the landlord in contempt of court.

7. The payment of all costs and official fees must be deferred for any tenant who files a verified complaint for expedited relief. After any hearing and not later than final disposition of the filing or order, the court shall assess the costs and fees against the party that does not prevail, except that the court may reduce them or waive them, as justice may require.

Sec. 18. NRS 118A.400 is hereby amended to read as follows:

118A.400 1. If the dwelling unit or premises are damaged or destroyed by fire or casualty to an extent that enjoyment of the dwelling unit is substantially impaired, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement and the tenant may, in addition to any other remedy:

(a) Immediately vacate the premises and notify the landlord within 7 days thereafter of the tenant's intention to terminate the rental agreement, in which case the rental agreement terminates as of the date of vacating.

(b) If continued occupancy is lawful, vacate any part of the dwelling unit rendered unusable by the fire or casualty, in which case the tenant's liability for rent is reduced in proportion to the diminution in the fair rental value of the dwelling unit or lack of use of the dwelling unit.

2. If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall return all prepaid rent and *any* security *deposit* recoverable under this chapter. Accounting for rent in the event of termination or such continued occupancy shall be made as of the date the premises were vacated.

3. This section does not apply if it is determined that the fire or casualty were caused by deliberate or negligent acts of the tenant, a member of his or her household or other person on the premises with his or her consent.



Sec. 19. NRS 118A.440 is hereby amended to read as follows:

118A.440 If the tenant's failure to perform basic obligations under this chapter can be remedied by repair, replacement of a damaged item or cleaning, and the tenant fails to use his or her best efforts to comply within 14 days after written notice by the landlord specifying the breach and requesting that the tenant remedy it within that period of time or more promptly if conditions require in case of emergency, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit and cause the work to be done in a workmanlike manner and submit the itemized bill for the actual and reasonable cost, or the fair and reasonable value of the work. The itemized bill shall be paid ~~as rent~~ on the next date periodic rent is due, or if the rental agreement has terminated, may be submitted to the tenant for immediate payment or deducted from the security ~~+~~ **deposit.**

Sec. 20. NRS 118A.460 is hereby amended to read as follows:

118A.460 1. The landlord may dispose of personal property abandoned on the premises by a former tenant or left on the premises after eviction of the tenant without incurring civil or criminal liability in the following manner:

(a) The landlord shall reasonably provide for the safe storage of the property for 30 days after the abandonment or eviction or the end of the rental period and may charge and collect the reasonable and actual costs of inventory, moving and storage before releasing the property to the tenant or his or her authorized representative rightfully claiming the property within that period. The landlord is liable to the tenant only for the landlord's negligent or wrongful acts in storing the property.

(b) After the expiration of the 30-day period, the landlord may dispose of the property and recover his or her reasonable costs out of the property or the value thereof if the landlord has made reasonable efforts to locate the tenant, has notified the tenant in writing of his or her intention to dispose of the property and 14 days have elapsed since the notice was given to the tenant. The notice must be mailed to the tenant at the tenant's present address, and if that address is unknown, then at the tenant's last known address.

(c) Vehicles must be disposed of in the manner provided in chapter 487 of NRS for abandoned vehicles.

2. Any dispute relating to the amount of the costs claimed by the landlord pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 may be resolved using the procedure provided in subsection 7 of NRS 40.253.

3. During the 5-day period following the eviction or lockout of a tenant, the landlord shall provide the former tenant a reasonable opportunity to retrieve essential personal effects, including, without limitation, medication, baby formula, basic



clothing and personal care items. Any dispute relating to the reasonableness of the landlord's actions pursuant to this section may be resolved using the procedure provided in subsection 9 of NRS 40.253.

Sec. 21. NRS 40.251 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40.251 1. A tenant of real property, a recreational vehicle or a mobile home for a term less than life is guilty of an unlawful detainer when having leased:

(a) Real property, except as otherwise provided in this section, or a mobile home for an indefinite time, with monthly or other periodic rent reserved, the tenant continues in possession thereof, in person or by subtenant, without the landlord's consent after the expiration of a notice of:

(1) For tenancies from week to week, at least 7 days;

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, for all other periodic tenancies, at least 30 days; or

(3) For tenancies at will, at least 5 days.

(b) A dwelling unit subject to the provisions of chapter 118A of NRS, the tenant continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, without the landlord's consent after expiration of:

(1) The term of the rental agreement or its termination and, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (2), the expiration of a notice of:

(I) At least 7 days for tenancies from week to week; and

(II) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, at least 30 days for all other periodic tenancies; or

(2) A notice of at least 5 days where the tenant has failed to perform the tenant's basic or contractual obligations under chapter 118A of NRS.

(c) A mobile home lot subject to the provisions of chapter 118B of NRS, or a lot for a recreational vehicle in an area of a mobile home park other than an area designated as a recreational vehicle lot pursuant to the provisions of subsection 8 of NRS 40.215, the tenant continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, without the landlord's consent:

(1) After notice has been given pursuant to NRS 118B.115, 118B.170 or 118B.190 and the period of the notice has expired; or

(2) If the person is not a natural person and has received three notices for nonpayment of rent within a 12-month period, immediately upon failure to pay timely rent.

(d) A recreational vehicle lot, the tenant continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, without the landlord's consent, after the expiration of a notice of at least 5 days.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a tenant with a periodic tenancy pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1,



other than a tenancy from week to week, is 60 years of age or older or has a physical or mental disability, the tenant may request to be allowed to continue in possession for an additional 30 days beyond the time specified in subsection 1 by submitting a written request for an extended period and providing proof of the tenant's age or disability. A landlord may not be required to allow a tenant to continue in possession if a shorter notice is provided pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1.

3. Any notice provided pursuant to ~~paragraph~~ :

(a) Paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 must include a statement advising the tenant of the provisions of subsection 2.

(b) Subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) or sub-subparagraph (II) of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 must include a statement advising the tenant of the provisions of section 7 of this act.

4. If a landlord rejects a request to allow a tenant to continue in possession for an additional 30 days pursuant to subsection 2, the tenant may petition the court for an order to continue in possession for the additional 30 days. If the tenant submits proof to the court that the tenant is entitled to request such an extension, the court may grant the petition and enter an order allowing the tenant to continue in possession for the additional 30 days. If the court denies the petition, the tenant must be allowed to continue in possession for 5 calendar days following the date of entry of the order denying the petition.

Sec. 22. NRS 40.253 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40.253 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection ~~10,~~ 12, in addition to the remedy provided in NRS 40.2512 and 40.290 to 40.420, inclusive, when the tenant of any dwelling, apartment, mobile home, recreational vehicle or commercial premises with periodic rent reserved by the month or any shorter period is in default in payment of the rent, the landlord or the landlord's agent ~~unless otherwise agreed in writing,~~ may serve or have served a notice in writing, requiring in the alternative the payment of the rent or the surrender of the premises:

(a) At or before noon of the fifth full day following the day of service; or

(b) If the landlord chooses not to proceed in the manner set forth in paragraph (a) and the rent is reserved by a period of 1 week or less and the tenancy has not continued for more than 45 days, at or before noon of the fourth full day following the day of service.

➤ As used in this subsection, "day of service" means the day the landlord or the landlord's agent personally delivers the notice to the tenant. If personal service was not so delivered, the "day of service" means the day the notice is delivered, after posting and mailing



pursuant to subsection 2, to the sheriff or constable for service if the request for service is made before noon. If the request for service by the sheriff or constable is made after noon, the "day of service" shall be deemed to be the day next following the day that the request is made for service by the sheriff or constable.

2. A landlord or the landlord's agent who serves a notice to a tenant pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 shall attempt to deliver the notice in person in the manner set forth in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 40.280. If the notice cannot be delivered in person, the landlord or the landlord's agent:

(a) Shall post a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place on the premises and mail the notice by overnight mail; and

(b) After the notice has been posted and mailed, may deliver the notice to the sheriff or constable for service in the manner set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 40.280. The sheriff or constable shall not accept the notice for service unless it is accompanied by written evidence, signed by the tenant when the tenant took possession of the premises, that the landlord or the landlord's agent informed the tenant of the provisions of this section which set forth the lawful procedures for eviction from a short-term tenancy. Upon acceptance, the sheriff or constable shall serve the notice within 48 hours after the request for service was made by the landlord or the landlord's agent.

3. A notice served pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 must:

(a) Identify the court that has jurisdiction over the matter; and

(b) Advise the tenant:

(1) Of the tenant's right to contest the matter by filing, within the time specified in subsection 1 for the payment of the rent or surrender of the premises, an affidavit with the court that has jurisdiction over the matter stating that the tenant has tendered payment or is not in default in the payment of the rent;

(2) That if the court determines that the tenant is guilty of an unlawful detainer, the court may issue a summary order for removal of the tenant or an order providing for the nonadmittance of the tenant, directing the sheriff or constable of the county to remove the tenant within 24 hours after receipt of the order; and

(3) That, pursuant to NRS 118A.390, a tenant may seek relief if a landlord *abuses the right of access to a dwelling unit set forth in NRS 118A.330 or uses that right to harass the tenant*, unlawfully removes the tenant from the premises or excludes the tenant by blocking or attempting to block the tenant's entry upon the premises or willfully interrupts or causes or permits the interruption of an essential service required by the rental agreement or chapter 118A of NRS.



4. If the tenant files such an affidavit at or before the time stated in the notice, the landlord or the landlord's agent, after receipt of a file-stamped copy of the affidavit which was filed, shall not provide for the nonadmittance of the tenant to the premises by locking or otherwise.

5. Upon noncompliance with the notice:

(a) The landlord or the landlord's agent may apply by affidavit of complaint for eviction to the justice court of the township in which the dwelling, apartment, mobile home, recreational vehicle or commercial premises are located or to the district court of the county in which the dwelling, apartment, mobile home, recreational vehicle or commercial premises are located, whichever has jurisdiction over the matter. The court may thereupon issue an order directing the sheriff or constable of the county to remove the tenant within 24 hours after receipt of the order. The affidavit must state or contain:

(1) The date the tenancy commenced.

(2) The amount of periodic rent reserved.

(3) The amounts of any cleaning, security or rent deposits paid in advance, in excess of the first month's rent, by the tenant.

(4) The date the rental payments became delinquent.

(5) The length of time the tenant has remained in possession without paying rent.

(6) The amount of rent claimed due and delinquent.

(7) A statement that the written notice was served on the tenant in accordance with NRS 40.280.

(8) A copy of the written notice served on the tenant.

(9) A copy of the signed written rental agreement, if any.

(b) Except when the tenant has timely filed the affidavit described in subsection 3 and a file-stamped copy of it has been received by the landlord or the landlord's agent, and except when the landlord is prohibited pursuant to NRS 118A.480, the landlord or the landlord's agent may, in a peaceable manner, provide for the nonadmittance of the tenant to the premises by locking or otherwise.

6. Upon the filing by the tenant of the affidavit permitted in subsection 3, regardless of the information contained in the affidavit, and the filing by the landlord of the affidavit permitted by subsection 5, the justice court or the district court shall hold a hearing, after service of notice of the hearing upon the parties, to determine the truthfulness and sufficiency of any affidavit or notice provided for in this section. If the court determines that there is no legal defense as to the alleged unlawful detainer and the tenant is guilty of an unlawful detainer, the court may issue a summary order for removal of the tenant or an order providing for the nonadmittance of the tenant. If the court determines that there is a



1 legal defense as to the alleged unlawful detainer, the court shall
2 refuse to grant either party any relief, and, except as otherwise
3 provided in this subsection, shall require that any further
4 proceedings be conducted pursuant to NRS 40.290 to 40.420,
5 inclusive. The issuance of a summary order for removal of the
6 tenant does not preclude an action by the tenant for any damages or
7 other relief to which the tenant may be entitled. If the alleged
8 unlawful detainer was based upon subsection 5 of NRS 40.2514, the
9 refusal by the court to grant relief does not preclude the landlord
10 thereafter from pursuing an action for unlawful detainer in
11 accordance with NRS 40.251.

12 7. The tenant may, upon payment of the appropriate fees
13 relating to the filing and service of a motion, file a motion with the
14 court, on a form provided by the clerk of the court, to dispute the
15 amount of the costs, if any, claimed by the landlord pursuant to NRS
16 118A.460 or 118C.230 for the inventory, moving and storage of
17 personal property left on the premises. The motion must be filed
18 within 20 days after the summary order for removal of the tenant or
19 the abandonment of the premises by the tenant, or within 20 days
20 after:

21 (a) The tenant has vacated or been removed from the premises;
22 and

23 (b) A copy of those charges has been requested by or provided
24 to the tenant,
25 ↪ whichever is later.

26 8. Upon the filing of a motion pursuant to subsection 7, the
27 court shall schedule a hearing on the motion. The hearing must be
28 held within 10 days after the filing of the motion. The court shall
29 affix the date of the hearing to the motion and order a copy served
30 upon the landlord by the sheriff, constable or other process server.
31 At the hearing, the court may:

32 (a) Determine the costs, if any, claimed by the landlord pursuant
33 to NRS 118A.460 or 118C.230 and any accumulating daily costs;
34 and

35 (b) Order the release of the tenant's property upon the payment
36 of the charges determined to be due or if no charges are determined
37 to be due.

38 9. *The tenant may, upon payment of the appropriate fees*
39 *relating to the filing and service of a motion, file a motion with the*
40 *court on a form provided by the clerk of the court, to dispute the*
41 *reasonableness of the actions of a landlord pursuant to subsection*
42 *3 of NRS 118A.460. The motion must be filed within 5 days after*
43 *the tenant has vacated or been removed from the premises. Upon*
44 *the filing of a motion pursuant to this subsection, the court shall*
45 *schedule a hearing on the motion. The hearing must be held*



1 *within 5 days after the filing of the motion. The court shall*
2 *affix the date of the hearing to the motion and order a copy served*
3 *upon the landlord by the sheriff, constable or other process server.*
4 *At the hearing, the court may:*

5 *(a) Order the landlord to allow the retrieval of the tenant's*
6 *essential personal effects at a date and time and for a period*
7 *necessary for that retrieval, as determined by the court; and*

8 *(b) Award damages in an amount not greater than \$2,500.*

9 *10. In determining the amount of damages, if any, to be*
10 *awarded under paragraph (b) of subsection 9, the court shall*
11 *consider:*

12 *(a) Whether the landlord acted in good faith;*

13 *(b) The course of conduct between the landlord and the*
14 *tenant; and*

15 *(c) The degree of harm to the tenant caused by the landlord's*
16 *conduct.*

17 *11. A landlord shall not refuse to accept rent from a tenant that*
18 *is submitted after the landlord or the landlord's agent has served or*
19 *had served a notice pursuant to subsection 1 if the refusal is based*
20 *on the fact that the tenant has not paid ~~fees or other costs other than rent, a reasonable charge for late~~*
21 *~~payments of rent or dishonored checks, or a security. As used in this~~*
22 *~~subsection, "security" has the meaning ascribed to it in~~*
23 *~~NRS 118A.240.~~*

24 *~~—10.1 any amount that does not constitute rent.~~*

25 *12. This section does not apply to the tenant of a mobile home*
26 *lot in a mobile home park or to the tenant of a recreational vehicle*
27 *lot in an area of a mobile home park in this State other than an area*
28 *designated as a recreational vehicle lot pursuant to the provisions of*
29 *subsection 8 of NRS 40.215.*

30 **Sec. 23.** NRS 118A.240 is hereby repealed.

31 **Sec. 24.** This act becomes effective on July 1, 2019.
32

TEXT OF REPEALED SECTION

118A.240 "Security" defined.

1. Any payment, deposit, fee or charge that is to be used for any of the following purposes is "security" and is governed by the provisions of this section and NRS 118A.242 and 118A.244:

(a) Remedying any default of the tenant in the payments of rent.

(b) Repairing damages to the premises other than normal wear caused by the tenant.



(c) Cleaning the dwelling unit.

2. “Security” does not include:

(a) Any payment, deposit or fee to secure an option to purchase the premises; or

(b) Any payment to a corporation qualified under the laws of this State as a surety, guarantor or obligator for a premium paid to secure a surety bond or a similar bond, guarantee or insurance coverage for purposes of securing a tenant’s obligations to a landlord as described in NRS 118A.242.

