## SENATE BILL NO. 261–SENATORS DOÑATE, KRASNER, STONE, HANSEN; DALY AND NGUYEN

MARCH 3, 2025

JOINT SPONSOR: ASSEMBLYMEMBER GALLANT

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Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to housing. (BDR 3-581)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: Yes.

CONTAINS UNFUNDED MANDATE (§ 2) (NOT REQUESTED BY AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

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

AN ACT relating to housing; authorizing certain persons to file a complaint to request that a sheriff remove an unlawful or unauthorized occupant of a dwelling on the real property of the person; requiring the Administrator of the Housing Division of the Department of Business and Industry to prescribe by regulation a form to authorize a local law enforcement agency to enter certain properties that are listed for sale when a person forcibly enters or detains such a property; authorizing a sheriff to collect certain fees for serving a notice to vacate and for performing certain other actions; revising the crime of forcible detainer; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

## **Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law sets forth certain procedures for the removal of a person who is guilty of forcible entry or forcible detainer. (NRS 40.230, 40.240, 40.414) Under this process, the owner of the real property, an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property is required to serve a notice to surrender on an unlawful or unauthorized occupant who committed the forcible entry or forcible detainer. After a notice to surrender is served, the unlawful or unauthorized occupant is required to: (1) surrender the real property; (2) request that a court stay the execution of a





summary order for removal; or (3) contest the matter by filing, within a certain period of time, an affidavit with the court. After the notice to surrender has expired, the owner of the real property or authorized representative or occupant may apply by affidavit of complaint for eviction to the court, which may, upon review of the affidavits or upon a hearing, take certain actions including ordering the removal of the unlawful or unauthorized occupant. (NRS 40.414)

In lieu of following this procedure, section 2 of this bill authorizes an owner of real property, an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property to submit a written complaint to request that the sheriff remove an unlawful or unauthorized occupant who forcibly enters or detains a dwelling on the property of the owner if: (1) the real property was not open to the public at the time the forcible entry or detainer occurred or the owner of the real property or authorized representative or occupant directed the unlawful or unauthorized occupant to surrender the real property; (2) the unlawful or unauthorized occupant is not the current or former tenant of the dwelling, an owner or co-owner of the real property and is not listed on the title, and is not an immediate family member of the owner of the real property; and (3) there is no pending litigation related to the real property between the owner of the real property and the unlawful or unauthorized occupant. Section 2 prescribes the form of such a complaint and requires the sheriff to verify the complaint. After the sheriff verifies the complaint, the sheriff is required to serve a notice to vacate and perform certain other acts. Section 2 authorizes a sheriff to charge certain fees for: (1) serving such a notice; and (2) at the request of the owner of the real property, remaining at the real property while the owner of the real property performs certain actions to regain possession of the real property. A person who submits a false statement or claim made on a form completed pursuant to section 2 is guilty of perjury, which is a category D felony. (NRS 199.120)

Existing law provides that a person is guilty of forcible detainer if the person: (1) unlawfully holds and keeps the possession of any real property by force or threats of violence; or (2) enters real property without the authority of certain persons and who, after receiving notice to surrender, fails to surrender the property. (NRS 40.240) **Section 6** of this bill provides that a person who fails to surrender any real property after receiving notice to vacate pursuant to **section 2** is also guilty of forcible detainer.

Section 3 of this bill requires the Administrator of the Housing Division of the Department of Business and Industry to prescribe by regulation the content of and instructions for completing a form for a seller of certain real property to authorize a local law enforcement agency to enter the real property if a person has forcibly entered or detained a dwelling on the real property. The Administrator must provide the form to title companies, real estate brokers and real estate salespersons in this State for distribution to sellers of real property. Section 3 authorizes the Administrator to consult with sheriffs and local law enforcement officials in this State regarding the contents of the form. Additionally, section 3 authorizes a local law enforcement agency to distribute the form at any time.

**Section 4** of this bill applies the definitions in existing law governing summary proceedings for obtaining possession of real property to the provisions of **sections 2** and 3.

**Sections 5 and 6** of this bill make conforming changes to authorize certain persons to use the procedure set forth in **section 2**, in lieu of the procedures set forth in existing law, for the removal of a person who is guilty of forcible entry and forcible detainer.

**Section 7** of this bill makes a conforming change to authorize a sheriff to collect certain fees under **section 2**.



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

**Section 1.** Chapter 40 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act.

- Sec. 2. 1. In lieu of the remedy provided in NRS 40.290 to 40.420, inclusive, when a person is guilty of forcible entry or forcible detainer of a dwelling on real property, the owner of the real property, an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property may seek to recover possession of the dwelling by submitting a written complaint on the form prescribed by subsection 2 to request that the sheriff of the county in which the real property at issue is located remove the unlawful or unauthorized occupant if:
- (a) The real property was not open to the public at the time the forcible entry or forcible detainer occurred;
- (b) The owner of the real property, or an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property directed the unlawful or unauthorized occupant who forcibly entered or detained the real property to surrender the real property;
  - (c) The unlawful or unauthorized occupant is not:
- (1) The current or former tenant of the dwelling on the real property;
- (2) An owner or a co-owner of the real property and is not listed on the title to the real property, unless the unlawful or unauthorized occupant has engaged in title fraud; or
- (3) An immediate family member of the owner of the real property; and
- (d) There is no pending litigation related to the real property between the owner of the real property and the unlawful or unauthorized occupant, if the identity of the unlawful or unauthorized occupant is known.
- 2. A complaint made pursuant to subsection 1 must be in substantially the following form:

## COMPLAINT TO REMOVE PERSON WHO FORCIBLY ENTERED OR DETAINED DWELLING

I, the owner of the real property or the authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property located at ......, declare under the penalty of perjury that:



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1. ...... I am the owner of the real property or the authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property. 2. ....... I purchased the property on ......, or I became the authorized representative of the owner or an occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property on ...... 3. ....... The real property contains a dwelling. ......... An unlawful or unauthorized occupant forcibly entered or detained the dwelling and continues to occupy the real property. 5. ...... The real property was not open to the public at the time the forcible entry or detainer occurred. ...... I directed the unlawful or unauthorized occupant to surrender the real property and the unlawful or unauthorized occupant has not surrendered the real property. 7. ........ The unlawful or unauthorized occupant is not a current or former tenant of the dwelling on the real property. 8. ...... The unlawful or unauthorized occupant is not an owner or a co-owner of the real property and is not listed on the title to the real property, unless the unlawful or unauthorized occupant has engaged in title fraud. 9. ........ The unlawful or unauthorized occupant is not an immediate family member of the owner of the real property. .......... There is no pending litigation related to the real property between the owner of the real property and the unlawful or unauthorized occupant, if the identity of the unlawful or unauthorized occupant is known.

...... I understand that a person or persons removed from the real property pursuant to this procedure may bring a cause of action against me for any false statements made in this complaint or for unlawfully using this procedure and that as a result of such action, I may be held liable for actual damages, penalties, costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

......... I am requesting the sheriff remove the unlawful or unauthorized occupant from the real property.

...... A copy of my valid government-issued identification card is attached and, if I am the authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real



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property, documents evidencing my authority to act on behalf of the owner of the real property are attached.

I HAVE READ AND INITIALED EVERY STATEMENT IN THIS PETITION AND EACH STATEMENT IS TRUE AND CORRECT. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE STATEMENTS MADE IN THIS PETITION ARE BEING MADE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, WHICH IS PUNISHABLE AS A CATEGORY D FELONY AS PROVIDED IN NRS 199.120.

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Signature of the owner of the real property or an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property

When a sheriff receives a completed complaint made pursuant to subsection 1, the sheriff shall verify that the person who submitted the complaint is the owner of the real property or an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property and that the petition satisfies the other requirements of this section. After the sheriff verifies the complaint, the sheriff shall serve a notice to vacate on the unlawful or unauthorized occupant and return possession of the real property to the owner of the real property. Service may be made by hand-delivering the notice to an unlawful or unauthorized occupant or by posting the notice on the front door or entrance of the dwelling. While serving the notice, the sheriff shall take reasonable steps to verify the identity of each person occupying the dwelling and make a note of each identity on the return of service. If appropriate, the sheriff may arrest any person found in the dwelling for trespass, outstanding warrants or any other legal cause.

- 4. The sheriff may collect the same fee for service of the notice to vacate as if the sheriff were serving a writ of possession or restitution under NRS 248.275.
- 5. After the sheriff serves the notice to vacate, the owner of the real property or an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property may request that the sheriff remain at the real property to keep the peace while the owner of the real property or an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property changes the locks or removes the personal property of the





unlawful or unauthorized occupant from the premises. If the sheriff remains at the request of the owner of the real property or an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property, the sheriff may charge a reasonable hourly rate, and the person requesting that the sheriff remain shall pay the reasonable hourly rate of the sheriff.

6. Any fees collected pursuant to this section must be

accounted for as provided in subsection 6 of NRS 248.275.

7. The sheriff is not liable to the unlawful or unauthorized occupant or any other person for loss, destruction or damage of property.

8. The owner of the real property or an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property is not liable to the unlawful or unauthorized occupant or any other person for loss, destruction or damage of property.

9. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the rights of an owner of real property or the authority of a sheriff to

perform his or her duties.

- Sec. 3. 1. The Administrator of the Housing Division of the Department of Business and Industry shall prescribe by regulation the content of and instructions for completing a form that a seller of real property may use to authorize a local law enforcement agency to enter if a person has forcibly entered or detained a dwelling on the real property. The form must include instructions for the submission of a completed form to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. If a seller submits a completed form to the local law enforcement agency, the local law enforcement agency may enter the dwelling and notify the person that he or she must surrender the property in accordance with the provisions of NRS 40.290 to 40.420, inclusive, and section 1 of this act, as applicable.
- 2. The Administrator may consult with sheriffs and other local law enforcement officials in this State regarding the contents of the form described in subsection 1.
  - 3. The Administrator shall:
- (a) Distribute copies of the form to local law enforcement agencies in this State; and
- 40 (b) Make copies available for title companies, real estate 41 brokers and real estate salespersons in this State. 42. 4. A title company, real estate broker or real estate
  - 4. A title company, real estate broker or real estate salesperson shall distribute the form prescribed by the Administrator pursuant to subsection 1 at the time a parcel of real property is listed for sale.





- 5. A local law enforcement agency may distribute the form prescribed by the Administrator pursuant to subsection 1 at any time.
- 6. As used in this section, "local law enforcement agency" means:
  - (a) The sheriff's office of a county;

- (b) A metropolitan police department; or
- (c) A police department of an incorporated city.
- **Sec. 4.** NRS 40.215 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.215 As used in NRS 40.215 to 40.425, inclusive, *and sections 2 and 3 of this act*, unless the context requires otherwise:
- 1. "Dwelling" or "dwelling unit" means a structure or part thereof that is occupied, or designed or intended for occupancy, as a residence or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or by two or more persons who maintain a common household.
- 2. "Landlord's agent" means a person who is hired or authorized by the landlord or owner of real property to manage the property or dwelling unit, to enter into a rental agreement on behalf of the landlord or owner of the property or who serves as a person within this State who is authorized to act for and on behalf of the landlord or owner for the purposes of service of process or receiving notices and demands. A landlord's agent may also include a successor landlord or a property manager as defined in NRS 645.0195.
- 3. "Mobile home" means every vehicle, including equipment, which is constructed, reconstructed or added to in such a way as to have an enclosed room or addition occupied by one or more persons as a residence or sleeping place and which has no foundation other than wheels, jacks, skirting or other temporary support.
- 4. "Mobile home lot" means a portion of land within a mobile home park which is rented or held out for rent to accommodate a mobile home.
- 5. "Mobile home park" or "park" means an area or tract of land where two or more mobile homes or mobile home lots are rented or held out for rent. "Mobile home park" or "park" does not include those areas or tracts of land, whether within or outside of a park, where the lots are held out for rent on a nightly basis.
  - 6. "Premises" includes a mobile home.
- 7. "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicular structure primarily designed as temporary living quarters for travel, recreational or camping use, which may be self-propelled or mounted upon or drawn by a motor vehicle.
- 8. "Recreational vehicle lot" means a portion of land within a recreational vehicle park, or a portion of land so designated within a





mobile home park, which is rented or held out for rent to accommodate a recreational vehicle overnight or for less than 3 months.

- 9. "Recreational vehicle park" means an area or tract of land where lots are rented or held out for rent to accommodate a recreational vehicle overnight or for less than 3 months.
- 10. "Short-term tenancy" means a tenancy in which rent is reserved by a period of 1 week and the tenancy has not continued for more than 45 days.
  - **Sec. 5.** NRS 40.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.230 1. Every person is guilty of a forcible entry who unlawfully enters any real property:
- (a) By means of physical force resulting in damage to a structure on the real property;
  - (b) By any kind of violence or circumstance of terror; or
  - (c) Peaceably or otherwise and:

- (1) Thereafter prevents the owner of the real property from access or occupancy of the property by changing a lock; or
- (2) Turns out by force, threats of violence or menacing conduct, the owner of the real property or an occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property.
- 2. [The] Except as otherwise provided in section 2 of this act, the owner of the real property, an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property may seek to recover possession of the property pursuant to NRS 40.290 to 40.420, inclusive, after the expiration of the notice to surrender served by the owner, authorized representative of the owner or authorized occupant upon the person who committed the forcible entry. The notice must:
- (a) Inform the person who committed the forcible entry that he or she is guilty of forcible entry; and
- (b) Afford the person who committed the forcible entry 4 judicial days to surrender the property.
- 3. If an owner of real property or an authorized representative of the owner recovers damages for a forcible entry, judgment may be entered for three times the amount at which the actual damages are assessed. As used in this section, "actual damages" means damages to real property and personal property.
  - **Sec. 6.** NRS 40.240 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 40.240 1. Every person is guilty of a forcible detainer who either:
- (a) Unlawfully holds and keeps the possession of any real property by force or threats of violence, or whether the possession was acquired peaceably or otherwise; or





- (b) Enters any real property without the authority of the owner of the property, an authorized representative of the owner or an occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property and who, after receiving written notice to surrender pursuant to subsection 2 [.] or a notice to vacate pursuant to section 2 of this act, fails to surrender the property.
- 2. [The] Except as otherwise provided in section 2 of this act, the owner of the real property, an authorized representative of the owner or the occupant who is authorized by the owner to be in possession of the real property may seek to recover possession of the property pursuant to NRS 40.290 to 40.420, inclusive, after the expiration of the notice to surrender served by the owner or authorized occupant upon the person who committed the forcible detainer. The notice must:
- (a) Inform the person who committed the forcible detainer that he or she is guilty of a forcible detainer; and
- (b) Afford the person who committed the forcible detainer 4 judicial days to surrender the property.
- 3. If an owner of real property or an authorized representative of the owner recovers damages for a forcible detainer, judgment may be entered for three times the amount at which the actual damages are assessed. As used in this section, "actual damages" means damages to real property and personal property.
  - Sec. 7. NRS 248.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 248.320 Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 of NRS 482.2155 [,] and section 2 of this act, no other fees shall be charged by sheriffs than those specifically set forth in this chapter, nor shall fees be charged for any other services than those mentioned in this chapter.
- **Sec. 8.** The provisions of NRS 354.599 do not apply to any additional expenses of a local government that are related to the provisions of this act.
- **Sec. 9.** 1. This section becomes effective upon passage and approval.
- 2. Sections 1, 2 and 4 to 8, inclusive, of this act become effective on October 1, 2025.
  - 3. Section 3 of this act becomes effective:
- (a) Upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and

(30)

(b) On January 1, 2026, for all other purposes.



