Amendment No. 654

Assembly	(BDR 20-403)						
Proposed by: Assembly Committee on Judiciary							
Amends:	Summary: No	Title: No	Preamble: No	Joint Sponsorship: No	Digest: Yes		

ASSEMBLY	AC	ΓΙΟΝ	Initial and Date		SENATE ACTIO)N Initi	ial and Date
Adopted		Lost		I	Adopted	Lost	
Concurred In		Not		I	Concurred In	Not	
Receded		Not		I	Receded	Not	

EXPLANATION: Matter in (1) *blue bold italics* is new language in the original bill; (2) variations of <u>green bold underlining</u> is language proposed to be added in this amendment; (3) <u>red strikethrough</u> is deleted language in the original bill; (4) <u>purple double strikethrough</u> is language proposed to be deleted in this amendment; (5) <u>orange double underlining</u> is deleted language in the original bill proposed to be retained in this amendment.

ERS/HAC Date: 5/16/2021

S.B. No. 57—Revises provisions governing the imposition of certain special assessments by a board of county commissioners or a governing body of a city. (BDR 20-403)

SENATE BILL NO. 57-COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

(ON BEHALF OF CLARK COUNTY)

Prefiled November 18, 2020

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing the imposition of certain special assessments by a board of county commissioners or a governing body of a city. (BDR 20-403)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to local governments; revising provisions governing the imposition of certain special assessments by a board of county commissioners or a governing body of a city; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Under existing law, if the owner of real property fails to abate certain nuisances or dangerous structures or conditions or remove or cover graffiti, a board of county commissioners may make the costs incurred by the county for the abatement, covering or removal, and any related civil penalties, a special assessment against the real property and collect the special assessment in the same manner as ordinary county taxes are collected. (NRS 244.360-244.3605, 244.3694) **Section 1** of this bill authorizes a board of county commissioners to also recover an unpaid fine or fee for [an offense] certain offenses relating to real property by making the unpaid fine or fee a special assessment against the real property, which may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary county taxes.

Under existing law, a special assessment for civil penalties relating to chronic nuisances, public nuisances or dangerous structures or conditions may not be imposed unless: (1) for chronic nuisances, at least 180 days have elapsed after the date specified in a court order or appellate court order for the abatement of the chronic nuisance, and for public nuisances or dangerous structures or conditions, at least 12 months have elapsed after the date specified in the notice by the board of county commissioners or governing body of a city or a court order for the abatement of the public nuisance; (2) the owner has been notified that the civil penalties are due; and (3) the amount of the uncollected civil penalties is more than \$5,000. (NRS 244.3603, 244.3605, 268.4122, 268.4124) **Sections 2-5** of this bill eliminate the requirement that 180 days or 12 months, as applicable, have elapsed.

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

- **Section 1.** Chapter 244 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. A board of county commissioners may adopt an ordinance to recover any unpaid fine or fee for an offense relating to real property from the owner of the real property by making the fine or fee a special assessment against the real property in accordance with subsection 2.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 244.360 to 244.3605, inclusive, and 244.3694, an ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) Must set forth the offense relating to real property for which an unpaid fine or fee may be collected as a special assessment; [and]

- (b) May not authorize the collection of an unpaid fine or fee for an offense relating to real property as a special assessment against the real property unless the owner of the real property:
- (1) Has been billed, served or otherwise notified that the fine or fee is due; and
- (2) Has been afforded a reasonable period of time, as set forth in the ordinance, to pay the fine or fee or to request a hearing to appeal the fine or fee +; and
- (c) Must set forth the process by which a special assessment against the real property may be extinguished if the offense relating to real property is abated and the real property remains in compliance for 180 days after the date the offense is abated.
- 3. A special assessment authorized pursuant to subsection 1 may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary county taxes are collected, and is subject to the same penalties and the same procedure and sale in case of delinquency as provided for ordinary county taxes. All laws applicable to the levy, collection and enforcement of county taxes are applicable to such a special assessment.
- 4. As used in this section, "offense relating to real property" means any violation of a law or ordinance relating to:
 - (a) Transient lodging;

- (b) Short-term rentals; or
- (c) Abandoned property.
 - **Sec. 2.** NRS 244.3603 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 244.3603 1. Each board of county commissioners may, by ordinance, to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of the county, adopt procedures pursuant to which the district attorney may file an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to:
- (a) Seek the abatement of a chronic nuisance that is located or occurring within the unincorporated area of the county;
- (b) If applicable, seek the closure of the property where the chronic nuisance is located or occurring; and
- (c) If applicable, seek penalties against the owner of the property within the unincorporated area of the county and any other appropriate relief.
 - 2. An ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 must:
 - (a) Contain procedures pursuant to which the owner of the property is:
- (1) Sent a notice, by certified mail, return receipt requested, by the sheriff or other person authorized to issue a citation of the existence on the owner's property of nuisance activities and the date by which the owner must abate the

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- (2) If the chronic nuisance is not an immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare and was caused by the criminal activity of a person other than the owner, afforded a minimum of 30 days to abate the chronic nuisance.
- (3) Afforded an opportunity for a hearing before a court of competent
- (b) Provide that the date specified in the notice by which the owner must abate the condition is tolled for the period during which the owner requests a hearing and receives a decision.
- (c) Provide the manner in which the county will recover money expended to abate the condition on the property if the owner fails to abate the condition.
- 3. If the court finds that a chronic nuisance exists and action is necessary to avoid serious threat to the public welfare or the safety or health of the occupants of the property, the court may order the county to secure and close the property until the nuisance is abated and may:
 - (a) Impose a civil penalty:
- (1) If the property is nonresidential property, of not more than \$750 per day: or
- (2) If the property is residential property, of not more than \$500 per day, ightharpoonup for each day that the condition was not abated after the date specified in the notice by which the owner was required to abate the condition;
- (b) Order the owner to pay the county for the cost incurred by the county in abating the condition; and
 - (c) Order any other appropriate relief.
- 4. In addition to any other reasonable means authorized by the court for the recovery of money expended by the county to abate the chronic nuisance and, except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, for the collection of civil penalties imposed pursuant to subsection 3, the board or its designee may make the expense and civil penalties a special assessment against the property upon which the chronic nuisance is located or occurring. The special assessment may be collected pursuant to the provisions set forth in subsection 4 of NRS 244.360.
- 5. Any civil penalties that have not been collected from the owner of the property may not be made a special assessment against the property pursuant to subsection 4 by the board or its designee unless:
- (a) [At least 180 days have elapsed after the] The date specified in the order of the court by which the owner must abate the chronic nuisance or, if the owner appeals that order, the date specified in the order of the appellate court by which the owner must abate the chronic nuisance, whichever is later ; , has passed;
- (b) The owner has been billed, served or otherwise notified that the civil penalties are due; and
 - (c) The amount of the uncollected civil penalties is more than \$5,000.
- 6. If a designee of the board imposes a special assessment pursuant to subsection 4, the designee shall submit a written report to the board at least once each calendar quarter that sets forth, for each property against which such an assessment has been imposed:
 - (a) The street address or assessor's parcel number of the property;
- (b) The name of each owner of record of the property as of the date of the assessment: and
- (c) The total amount of the assessment, stating the amount assessed for the expense of abatement and any amount assessed for civil penalties.
 - 7. As used in this section:
 - (a) A "chronic nuisance" exists:

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(1) When three or more nuisance activities exist or have occurred during any 90-day period on the property.

(2) When a person associated with the property has engaged in three or more nuisance activities during any 90-day period on the property or within 100 feet of the property.

(3) When the property has been the subject of a search warrant based on probable cause of continuous or repeated violations of chapter 459 of NRS.

(4) When a building or place is used for the purpose of unlawfully selling, serving, storing, keeping, manufacturing, using or giving away a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog.

(5) When a building or place was used for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog and:

(I) The building or place has not been deemed safe for habitation by a governmental entity; or

- (II) All materials or substances involving the controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog have not been removed from or remediated on the building or place by an entity certified or licensed to do so within 180 days after the building or place is no longer used for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog.
 - (b) "Commercial real estate" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 645.8711.
- (c) "Controlled substance analog" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.043.
 - (d) "Immediate precursor" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.086.
 - (e) "Nuisance activity" means:
 - (1) Criminal activity:
- (2) The presence of debris, litter, garbage, rubble, abandoned or junk vehicles or junk appliances;
- (3) Violations of building codes, housing codes or any other codes regulating the health or safety of occupants of real property;
 - (4) Excessive noise and violations of curfew; or
- (5) Any other activity, behavior or conduct defined by the board to constitute a public nuisance.
 - (f) "Person associated with the property" means:
 - (1) The owner of the property;
 - (2) The manager or assistant manager of the property;
 - (3) The tenant of the property; or
 - (4) A person who, on the occasion of a nuisance activity, has:
 - (I) Entered, patronized or visited;
 - (II) Attempted to enter, patronize or visit; or
 - (III) Waited to enter, patronize or visit,
- → the property or a person present on the property.
 - (g) "Residential property" means:
- (1) Improved real estate that consists of not more than four residential units:
- (2) Unimproved real estate for which not more than four residential units may be developed or constructed pursuant to any zoning regulations or any development plan applicable to the real estate; or
- (3) A single-family residential unit, including, without limitation, a condominium, townhouse or home within a subdivision, if the unit is sold, leased or otherwise conveyed unit by unit, regardless of whether the unit is part of a larger building or parcel that consists of more than four units.

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- → The term does not include commercial real estate.
 - **Sec. 3.** NRS 244.3605 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 244.3605 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 244.360 and 244.3601, the board of county commissioners of a county may, to abate public nuisances, adopt by ordinance procedures pursuant to which the board or its designee may order an owner of property within the county to:
 - (a) Repair, safeguard or eliminate a dangerous structure or condition;
- (b) Clear debris, rubbish, refuse, litter, garbage, abandoned or junk vehicles or junk appliances which are not subject to the provisions of chapter 459 of NRS;
 - (c) Clear weeds and noxious plant growth; or
- (d) Repair, clear, correct, rectify, safeguard or eliminate any other public nuisance as defined in the ordinance adopted pursuant to this section,
- to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of the county.
 - 2. An ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 must:
 - (a) Contain procedures pursuant to which the owner of the property is:
- (1) Sent notice, by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the existence on the owner's property of a public nuisance set forth in subsection 1 and the date by which the owner must abate the public nuisance.
- (2) If the public nuisance is not an immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare and was caused by the criminal activity of a person other than the owner, afforded a minimum of 30 days to abate the public nuisance.
- (3) Afforded an opportunity for a hearing before the designee of the board relating to the order of abatement and an appeal of that decision either to the board or to a court of competent jurisdiction, as determined by the ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1.
- (4) Afforded an opportunity for a hearing before the designee of the board relating to the imposition of civil penalties and an appeal of that decision either to the board or to a court of competent jurisdiction, as determined by the ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1.
- (b) Provide that the date specified in the notice by which the owner must abate the public nuisance is tolled for the period during which the owner requests a hearing and receives a decision.
- (c) Provide the manner in which the county will recover money expended to abate the public nuisance on the property if the owner fails to abate the public nuisance.
- (d) Provide for civil penalties for each day that the owner did not abate the public nuisance after the date specified in the notice by which the owner was required to abate the public nuisance.
- 3. In any county whose population is 700,000 or more, an ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 may authorize the county to request the operator of a tow car to abate a public nuisance by towing abandoned or junk vehicles which are not concealed from ordinary public view by means of inside storage, suitable fencing, opaque covering, trees, shrubbery or other means if the conditions of subsection 4 are satisfied. The operator of a tow car requested to tow a vehicle pursuant to this section must comply with the provisions of NRS 706.444 to 706.453, inclusive.
- 4. The county may abate the public nuisance on the property and may recover the amount expended by the county for labor and materials used to abate the public nuisance or request abatement by the operator of a tow car pursuant to subsection 3
- (a) The owner has not requested a hearing within the time prescribed in the ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 and has failed to abate the public nuisance on the owner's property within the period specified in the notice;

- (b) After a hearing in which the owner did not prevail, the owner has not filed an appeal within the time prescribed in the ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 and has failed to abate the public nuisance within the period specified in the order; or
- (c) The board or a court of competent jurisdiction has denied the appeal of the owner and the owner has failed to abate the public nuisance within the period specified in the order.
- 5. In addition to any other reasonable means for recovering money expended by the county to abate the public nuisance and, except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, for collecting civil penalties imposed pursuant to the ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1, the board or its designee may make the expense and civil penalties a special assessment against the property upon which the public nuisance is located, and this special assessment may be collected pursuant to the provisions set forth in subsection 4 of NRS 244.360.
- 6. Any civil penalties that have not been collected from the owner of the property may not be made a special assessment against the property pursuant to subsection 5 by the board or its designee unless:
- (a) [At least 12 months have elapsed after the] The date specified in the notice by which the owner must abate the public nuisance or the date specified in the order of the board or court by which the owner must abate the public nuisance, whichever is later [;], has passed;
- (b) The owner has been billed, served or otherwise notified that the civil penalties are due; and
 - (c) The amount of the uncollected civil penalties is more than \$5,000.
- 7. If a designee of the board imposes a special assessment pursuant to subsection 5, the designee shall submit a written report to the board at least once each calendar quarter that sets forth, for each property against which such an assessment has been imposed:
 - (a) The street address or assessor's parcel number of the property;
- (b) The name of each owner of record of the property as of the date of the assessment; and
- (c) The total amount of the assessment, stating the amount assessed for the expense of abatement and any amount assessed for civil penalties.
- 8. As used in this section, "dangerous structure or condition" means a structure or condition that is a public nuisance which may cause injury to or endanger the health, life, property or safety of the general public or the occupants, if any, of the real property on which the structure or condition is located. The term includes, without limitation, a structure or condition that:
- (a) Does not meet the requirements of a code or regulation adopted pursuant to NRS 244.3675 with respect to minimum levels of health or safety; or
- (b) Violates an ordinance, rule or regulation regulating health and safety enacted, adopted or passed by the board of county commissioners of a county, the violation of which is designated by the board as a public nuisance in the ordinance, rule or regulation.
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 268.4122 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 268.4122 1. The governing body of a city may adopt by ordinance procedures pursuant to which the governing body or its designee may order an owner of property within the city to:
 - (a) Repair, safeguard or eliminate a dangerous structure or condition;
- (b) Clear debris, rubbish, refuse, litter, garbage, abandoned or junk vehicles or junk appliances which are not subject to the provisions of chapter 459 of NRS; or
 - (c) Clear weeds and noxious plant growth,
- → to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of the city.

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2. An ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 must:

(a) Contain procedures pursuant to which the owner of the property is:

(1) Sent a notice, by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the existence on the property of a condition set forth in subsection 1 and the date by which the owner must abate the condition.

(2) If the condition is not an immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare and was caused by the criminal activity of a person other than the owner, afforded a minimum of 30 days to abate the condition.

(3) Afforded an opportunity for a hearing before the designee of the governing body relating to the order of abatement and an appeal of that decision. The ordinance must specify whether all such appeals are to be made to the governing body or to a court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) Afforded an opportunity for a hearing before the designee of the governing body relating to the imposition of civil penalties and an appeal of that decision. The ordinance must specify whether all such appeals are to be made to the governing body or to a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Provide that the date specified in the notice by which the owner must abate the condition is tolled for the period during which the owner requests a hearing and receives a decision.

(c) Provide the manner in which the city will recover money expended for labor and materials used to abate the condition on the property if the owner fails to abate the condition.

(d) Provide for civil penalties for each day that the owner did not abate the condition after the date specified in the notice by which the owner was requested to abate the condition.

(e) If the county board of health, city board of health or district board of health in whose jurisdiction the incorporated city is located has adopted a definition of garbage, use the definition of garbage adopted by the county board of health, city board of health or district board of health, as applicable.

In any county whose population is 700,000 or more, an ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 may authorize the city to request the operator of a tow car to abate a condition by towing abandoned or junk vehicles which are not concealed from ordinary public view by means of inside storage, suitable fencing, opaque covering, trees, shrubbery or other means if the governing body or its designee has directed the abatement of the condition pursuant to subsection 4. The operator of a tow car requested to tow a vehicle by a city pursuant to this section must comply with the provisions of NRS 706.444 to 706.453, inclusive.

The governing body or its designee may direct the city to abate the condition on the property and may recover the amount expended by the city for labor and materials used to abate the condition or request abatement by the operator of a tow car pursuant to subsection 3 if:

(a) The owner has not requested a hearing within the time prescribed in the ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 and has failed to abate the condition on the property within the period specified in the notice;

(b) After a hearing in which the owner did not prevail, the owner has not filed an appeal within the time prescribed in the ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 and has failed to abate the condition within the period specified in the

(c) The governing body or a court of competent jurisdiction has denied the appeal of the owner and the owner has failed to abate the condition within the period specified in the order.

5. In addition to any other reasonable means for recovering money expended by the city to abate the condition and, except as otherwise provided in subsection 6,

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for collecting civil penalties imposed pursuant to the ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1, the governing body or its designee may make the expense and civil penalties a special assessment against the property upon which the condition is or was located. The special assessment may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary county taxes are collected, and is subject to the same penalties and the same procedure and sale in case of delinquency as provided for ordinary county taxes. All laws applicable to the levy, collection and enforcement of county taxes are applicable to such a special assessment.

6. Any civil penalties that have not been collected from the owner of the

- 6. Any civil penalties that have not been collected from the owner of the property may not be made a special assessment against the property pursuant to subsection 5 by the governing body or its designee unless:
- (a) [At least 12 months have elapsed after the] The date specified in the notice by which the owner must abate the condition or the date specified in the order of the governing body or court by which the owner must abate the condition, whichever is later [-], has passed;
- (b) The owner has been billed, served or otherwise notified that the civil penalties are due; and
 - (c) The amount of the uncollected civil penalties is more than \$5,000.
- 7. If a designee of the governing body imposes a special assessment pursuant to subsection 5, the designee shall submit a written report to the governing body at least once each calendar quarter that sets forth, for each property against which such an assessment has been imposed:
 - (a) The street address or assessor's parcel number of the property;
- (b) The name of each owner of record of the property as of the date of the assessment; and
- (c) The total amount of the assessment, stating the amount assessed for the expense of abatement and any amount assessed for civil penalties.
- 8. As used in this section, "dangerous structure or condition" means a structure or condition that may cause injury to or endanger the health, life, property, safety or welfare of the general public or the occupants, if any, of the real property on which the structure or condition is located. The term includes, without limitation, a structure or condition that:
- (a) Does not meet the requirements of a code or regulation adopted pursuant to NRS 268.413 with respect to minimum levels of health, maintenance or safety; or
- (b) Violates an ordinance, rule or regulation regulating health and safety enacted, adopted or passed by the governing body of a city, the violation of which is designated as a nuisance in the ordinance, rule or regulation.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 268.4124 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 268.4124 1. The governing body of a city may, by ordinance, to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of the city, adopt procedures pursuant to which the city attorney may file an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to:
- (a) Seek the abatement of a chronic nuisance that is located or occurring within the city;
- (b) If applicable, seek the closure of the property where the chronic nuisance is located or occurring; and
- (c) If applicable, seek penalties against the owner of the property within the city and any other appropriate relief.
 - 2. An ordinance adopted pursuant to subsection 1 must:
 - (a) Contain procedures pursuant to which the owner of the property is:
- (1) Sent notice, by certified mail, return receipt requested, by the city police or other person authorized to issue a citation, of the existence on the property of two or more nuisance activities and the date by which the owner must abate the

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- condition to prevent the matter from being submitted to the city attorney for legal action.
- (2) If the nuisance is not an immediate danger to the public health, safety and welfare and was caused by the criminal activity of a person other than the owner, afforded a minimum of 30 days to abate the nuisance.
- (3) Afforded an opportunity for a hearing before a court of competent
- (b) Provide that the date specified in the notice by which the owner must abate the condition is tolled for the period during which the owner requests a hearing and receives a decision.
- (c) Provide the manner in which the city will recover money expended for labor and materials used to abate the condition on the property if the owner fails to abate the condition.
- 3. If the court finds that a chronic nuisance exists and emergency action is necessary to avoid immediate threat to the public health, welfare or safety, the court shall order the city to secure and close the property for a period not to exceed 1 year or until the nuisance is abated, whichever occurs first, and may:
 - (a) Impose a civil penalty:
- (1) If the property is nonresidential property, of not more than \$750 per day: or
- (2) If the property is residential property, of not more than \$500 per day. ighthapproximate for each day that the condition was not abated after the date specified in the notice by which the owner was required to abate the condition;
- (b) Order the owner to pay the city for the cost incurred by the city in abating
- (c) If applicable, order the owner to pay reasonable expenses for the relocation of any tenants who are affected by the chronic nuisance; and
 - (d) Order any other appropriate relief.
- 4. In addition to any other reasonable means authorized by the court for the recovery of money expended by the city to abate the chronic nuisance and, except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, for the collection of civil penalties imposed pursuant to subsection 3, the governing body or its designee may make the expense and civil penalties a special assessment against the property upon which the chronic nuisance is or was located or occurring. The special assessment may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary county taxes are collected, and is subject to the same penalties and the same procedure and sale in case of delinquency as provided for ordinary county taxes. All laws applicable to the levy, collection and enforcement of county taxes are applicable to such a special assessment.
- 5. Any civil penalties that have not been collected from the owner of the property may not be made a special assessment against the property pursuant to subsection 4 by the governing body or its designee unless:
- (a) [At least 180 days have elapsed after the] The date specified in the order of the court by which the owner must abate the chronic nuisance or, if the owner appeals that order, the date specified in the order of the appellate court by which the owner must abate the chronic nuisance, whichever is later [;], has passed;
- (b) The owner has been billed, served or otherwise notified that the civil penalties are due; and
 - (c) The amount of the uncollected civil penalties is more than \$5,000.
- If a designee of the governing body imposes a special assessment pursuant to subsection 4, the designee shall submit a written report to the governing body at least once each calendar quarter that sets forth, for each property against which such an assessment has been imposed:

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- (a) The street address or assessor's parcel number of the property;
- (b) The name of each owner of record of the property as of the date of the assessment; and
- (c) The total amount of the assessment, stating the amount assessed for the expense of abatement and any amount assessed for civil penalties.
 - 7. As used in this section:
 - (a) A "chronic nuisance" exists:
- (1) When three or more nuisance activities exist or have occurred during any 30-day period on the property.
- (2) When a person associated with the property has engaged in three or more nuisance activities during any 30-day period on the property or within 100 feet of the property.
- (3) When the property has been the subject of a search warrant based on probable cause of continuous or repeated violations of chapter 459 of NRS.
- (4) When a building or place is used for the purpose of unlawfully selling, serving, storing, keeping, manufacturing, using or giving away a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog.
- (5) When a building or place was used for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog and:
- (I) The building or place has not been deemed safe for habitation by a governmental entity; or
- (II) All materials or substances involving the controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog have not been removed from or remediated on the building or place by an entity certified or licensed to do so within 180 days after the building or place is no longer used for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog.
 - (b) "Commercial real estate" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 645.8711.
- (c) "Controlled substance analog" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.043.
 - (d) "Immediate precursor" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.086.
 - (e) "Nuisance activity" means:
 - (1) Criminal activity;
- (2) The presence of debris, litter, garbage, rubble, abandoned or junk vehicles or junk appliances;
 - (3) Excessive noise and violations of curfew; or
- (4) Any other activity, behavior or conduct defined by the governing body to constitute a public nuisance.
- (f) "Person associated with the property" means a person who, on the occasion of a nuisance activity, has:
 - (1) Entered, patronized or visited;
 - (2) Attempted to enter, patronize or visit; or
 - (3) Waited to enter, patronize or visit,
- ⇒ a property or a person present on the property.
 - (g) "Residential property" means:
- (1) Improved real estate that consists of not more than four residential units:
- (2) Unimproved real estate for which not more than four residential units may be developed or constructed pursuant to any zoning regulations or any development plan applicable to the real estate; or
- (3) A single-family residential unit, including, without limitation, a condominium, townhouse or home within a subdivision, if the unit is sold, leased or

- otherwise conveyed unit by unit, regardless of whether the unit is part of a larger building or parcel that consists of more than four units.

 The term does not include commercial real estate.