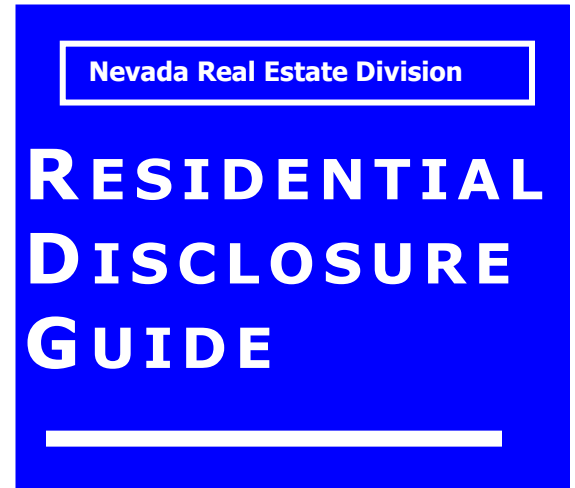
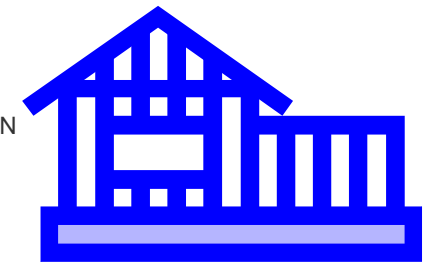




DUTIES OWED BY A NEVADA LICENSEE
IMPACT FEES
SOIL REPORT
COMMON-INTEREST COMMUNITIES
LIEN FOR DEFERRED TAXES
OPEN RANGE
SELLER'S REAL PROPERTY DISCLOSURE
USED MOBILE HOMES
RESIDENTIAL POOL SAFETY AND DROWNING PREVENTION
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
SEWER AND WATER RATES



A few things you need to know before buying or selling a home in Nevada.



Introduction

The Department of Business and Industry—Nevada Real Estate Division has developed this booklet to increase consumer awareness and understanding of disclosures that may be required by a buyer or seller during the sale or purchase of a residential property in the State of Nevada.

In almost every real estate transaction, some form of written disclosure is required. For example, real estate licensees must disclose if they are related to a party in the transaction or affiliated with the lender involved in approving the loan for that particular transaction. Sellers, for instance, are responsible for disclosing material facts, data and other information relating to the property they are attempting to sell. And buyers, in some cases, must disclose if they are choosing to waive their 10-day opportunity to conduct a risk assessment of lead hazards.

These are only a few examples of what must be disclosed during a real estate transaction. While it is impossible to outline which disclosures are needed in every situation (as each real estate transaction is unique), this booklet contains discussions on the most commonly required state, federal and local disclosures.

References to real estate licensees and the sale of residential properties in this booklet apply only to the state of Nevada. This guide, however, does not specifically address vacant land or commercial properties.

We hope that you will find this booklet helpful and that it becomes a valuable resource during your real estate transaction. For more information, please visit our website at www.red.state.nv.us.

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Nevada Real Estate Division



RESIDENTIAL DISCLOSURE GUIDE

State of Nevada
Department of
Business & Industry
Real Estate Division

I/We acknowledge that I/we have received a copy of the Residential Disclosure Guide.

DATE _____

Client—Print Name

Client—Signature

Client—Print Name

Client—Signature

Make copy of page for additional signatures.

Retain original or copy in each transaction file.

Contact Information

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<p>National Lead Information Center 8601 Georgia Avenue, Suite 503 Silver Spring, MD 20910 Phone: (800) 424-LEAD Fax: (301) 585-7976 Email: hotline.lead@epa.gov Website: www.epa.gov/lead</p>	<p>Department of Health and Human Services – Center for Disease Control & Prevention 1600 Clifton Road Atlanta, GA 30333 Phone: (404) 639-3311 Public Inquiries: (800) 311-3435 Website: www.cdc.gov</p>
<p>U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission 4330 East West Highway Bethesda, MD 20814 Phone: (301) 504-7923 Fax: (301) 504-0124 Website: www.cpsc.gov</p>	

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Common-Interest Communities and Condominium Hotels

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the information statement required when purchasing a home or unit in a common-interest community or a condominium hotel is to make the buyer aware of all rights, obligations and other aspects related to owning a unit within a common-interest community (also known as a homeowner's association) or a condominium hotel.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

The seller must, at seller's expense, provide an information statement with the sale of any unit within a common-interest community or condominium hotel. The statement is entitled "*BEFORE YOU PURCHASE PROPERTY IN A [COMMON-INTEREST COMMUNITY] [CONDOMINIUM HOTEL] DID YOU KNOW...*"

⇒ When is it due?

The statement must be delivered to the buyer not later than the date the offer becomes binding on the purchaser.

⇒ Additional Information

Public Offering Statement

If the property is a new unit in a common-interest community or a condominium hotel, or if the community is subject to any developmental rights, or contains converted buildings or contains units which may be in a time share, or is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the buyer must also be provided with a **Public Offering Statement** disclosing applicable information, including:

- development rights of contractors
- construction schedule
- description of proposed improvements
- mechanical & electrical installations

Miscellaneous Disclosures

⇒ LICENSEE DISCLOSURES

In addition to the "Consent to Act" and the "Duties Owed by a Nevada Real Estate Licensee" forms (see pages 7 & 9), a real estate licensee is required to disclose other information such as his relationship to one or more parties in the transaction and/or having a personal interest in the property.

For more information regarding duties and disclosures owed by a licensee, see: [NRS 645.252-645.254](#), [NAC 645.637](#) and [NAC 645.640](#).

⇒ ROAD MAINTENANCE DISTRICT

The sale of residential property within a road maintenance district is prohibited unless the seller provides notice to the purchaser, including the amount of assessments for the last two years.

For more information, see: [NRS 320.130](#).

⇒ SOIL REPORT (New Construction Only)

If the property has not been occupied by the buyer more than 120 days before completion, the seller must give notice of any soil report prepared for the property or for the subdivision in which the property is located.

The seller must provide such notice upon signing the sales agreement.

Upon receiving the notice, the buyer must submit a written request within 5 days for a copy of the actual report. The seller must provide a free report to the buyer within 5 days of receiving such request.

Upon receiving the soil report, the buyer has 20 days to rescind the sales agreement. This rescission right may be waived, in writing, by the buyer.

For more information, see: [NRS 113.135](#).

Miscellaneous Disclosures

⇒ GAMING (Initial Purchaser in New Construction Only)

If there is a gaming district near the property, the seller must disclose information which includes a copy of the most recent gaming enterprise district map, the location of the nearest gaming enterprise district, and notice that the map is subject to change. This disclosure is required for Nevada counties with population over 400,000.

The information must be provided at least 24 hours before the seller signs the sales agreement. The buyer may waive the 24-hour period.

The seller must retain a copy of the disclosure.

For more information on gaming, see: [NRS 113.080](#)

⇒ HOME INSPECTIONS

When obtaining an FHA-insured loan, this disclosure informs the buyer about the limits of the Federal Housing Administration appraisal inspection and suggests the buyer obtain a home inspection to evaluate the physical condition of the property prior to purchase.

The form is entitled, "For Your Protection: Get a Home Inspection."

For more information on FHA home inspections, visit: www.epa.gov.

⇒ MILITARY ACTIVITIES

The purpose of the Military Activities Disclosure is to make the purchaser of residential property aware of planned or anticipated military activity within the proximity of the property. Counties in which the military files Military Activities Plans include Clark County, Washoe County, Churchill County and Mineral County.

For more information on military activities plans in these counties, contact the local municipal jurisdiction or the Public Information Officer of the Military Installation in your county.

Common-Interest Communities and Condominium Hotels

- initial or special fees
- number & identity of units in timeshare

Unless the buyer has personally inspected the unit, the buyer may cancel the contract to purchase, by written notice, until midnight of the fifth calendar day following the date of execution of the contract. This provision must be stated in the contract.

Resale Package

In addition to the information statement, the seller must provide the prospective buyer with a **resale package** which includes the following: declarations, bylaws, rules and regulations, monthly assessments, unpaid assessments of any kind, current operating budget, financial statement, reserve summary, unsatisfied judgments, status of any pending legal actions.

Transfer Fees

Does not pertain to Condominium Hotels

The resale package for a home or unit in a common-interest community must also include a statement of any transfer fees, transaction fees or any other fees associated with the resale of a unit.

Unpaid Obligations

Does not pertain to Condominium Hotels

The resale package for a home or unit in a common-interest community must also include a statement from the association setting forth the amount of the monthly assessment for common expenses and any unpaid obligations that are due from the selling unit's owner, including management fees, transfer fees, fines, penalties, interest, collection costs, foreclosure fees and attorney's fee.

(Continued on next page...)

Common-Interest Communities and Condominium Hotels

(Continued from previous page...)

The statement of unpaid obligations will be effective for 15 working days from the date of delivery to the seller or seller's agent. If the association becomes aware of an error in the statement while it is effective and before close of escrow, it must deliver a replacement statement to, and obtain a written acknowledgment of receipt from, the seller or seller's agent. If a replacement statement is not timely provided, seller may rely on the accuracy of the statement provided.

Delivery of Resale Package

Pertains to Common-Interest Communities and Condominium Hotels

The resale package must be delivered as soon as practicable or before conveyance of the unit. Unless the buyer has accepted conveyance of the unit, the buyer may cancel the contract to purchase, by written notice, until midnight of the fifth calendar day following receipt of the resale package. This provision must be stated in the contract.

[NRS 116 governs Common-Interest Communities;
NRS 116B governs Condominium Hotels]

For more information:

Form: [Before You Purchase Property in a Common-Interest Community Did You Know...](#) or
[Before You Purchase Property in a Condominium Hotel Did You Know...](#)

Website: <http://red.state.nv.us/forms/584.pdf> or
<http://red.state.nv.us/forms/584a.pdf>

NRS: [116.4101–116.41095](#); [Sec. 1, SB 403 \(2011 Legislative Session\)](#);
[116B.740-116B.765](#)

Miscellaneous Disclosures

Depending upon the transaction, the following disclosures may also be required from a buyer, seller or licensee:

⇒ **AIRPORT NOISE**

Buyers should investigate the impact of airport flight paths and the noise levels at different times of the day over that property.

⇒ **BUILDING & ZONING CODES**

The purpose of the building and zoning disclosure is to inform the buyer of transportation beltways and/or planned or anticipated land use within proximity of the subject property of which the seller has knowledge.

For more information on building and zoning codes, contact your local jurisdiction.

⇒ **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Although the seller is required to disclose the presence of environmental hazards, a statement that the seller is not aware of a defect or hazard does not mean that it does not exist. **It is the buyer's responsibility to be informed and take additional steps to further investigate.** Some potential hazards that may be found in Nevada include:

- **Radon** (www.epa.gov/radon)
- **Floods** (<http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/emernaturaldisastefloods.html>)
- **Methamphetamine Labs** ([NRS 40.770 & 489.776](#))
- **Wood-Burning Devices** (<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/pubs/combust.html>)
- **Underground Storage Tanks** (http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/industoragetanksundergroundstorage_tanks.html)
- **Well & Septic Systems** (<http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/wategroundwaterwells.html>)
- **Contaminated Soils** (<http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/pollsoilcontaminants.html>)
- **Groundwater** (www.epa.gov/safewater/protect/citguide.html)
- **Public Pools & Spas** (<http://www.poolssafety.gov/vqb.html>)

For more information on environmental hazards, visit:
www.epa.gov.

Pool Safety and Drowning Prevention Disclosure

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the Southern Nevada Health District's pool safety and drowning prevention disclosure is to make the buyer aware of the risk of death by drowning in private and public pools particularly for children 4 years or younger.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

The information is provided by the Nevada Real Estate Division (NRED) in agreement with the Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD) to promote SNHD's efforts to inform the public on drowning prevention.

⇒ When is it due?

The disclosure will be provided to the buyer before the sales agreement is signed by way of the Residential Disclosure Guide in which it is contained. The buyer is advised to visit SNHD's website http://www.southernnevadahealthdistrict.org/health-topics/drowning_prevention.php for information.

⇒ Additional Information

Drowning is the leading cause of unintentional injury death in Clark County for children four years of age and under. The majority of drowning deaths occur in the family pool. Preventable mistakes include leaving a child unattended near a body of water in which a child's nose and mouth can be submerged.

More information on drowning facts, preventable mistakes, how to be prepared to prevent a drowning, pool security, drowning statistics, adult supervision and more can be obtained at SNHD's website at http://www.southernnevadahealthdistrict.org/health-topics/drowning_prevention.php and <http://www.gethealthyclarkcounty.org/be-safe/index.php>.

Website: http://www.southernnevadahealthdistrict.org/health-topics/drowning_prevention.php

Consent to Act

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the Consent to Act form is for the licensee to obtain the written consent to act for more than one party in a transaction.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

The licensee must provide this form to all parties in the transaction if he seeks to act for more than one party.

⇒ When is it due?

If a licensee makes such a disclosure, the consent must be obtained from all parties before the licensee may continue to act in his capacity as an agent.

⇒ Additional Information

The written consent must include:

1. A description of the real estate transaction;
2. A statement that the licensee is acting for two or more parties to the transaction and that, in acting for these parties, the licensee has a conflict of interest;
3. A statement that the licensee will not disclose any confidential information for 1 year after the revocation or termination of the brokerage agreement unless he is required to do so per court order or he is given written permission by that party;
4. A statement that a party is not required to consent to the licensee acting on his behalf;
5. A statement that the party is giving his consent without coercion and understands the terms of the consent given.

For more information:

Form: [Consent to Act](#)

Website: <http://red.state.nv.us/forms/524.pdf>

NRS: [645.252-254](#)

Construction Defects

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of disclosures relating to construction defects is to make the buyer aware of any construction defects in the property.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

If there is a construction defect, the contractor must disclose the information in understandable language that is underlined and in bold-faced type with capital letters. If the property is or has been the subject of a construction defect claim or lawsuit, the seller must provide the following information to the buyer:

- copies of all notices given to contractor
- expert opinions obtained by claimant
- terms of settlement or order of judgment
- detailed report of all repairs

⇒ When is it due?

Construction defects must be disclosed to the buyer before purchase of the residence. If the property is or has been the subject of a defect claim or lawsuit, the information must be disclosed 30 days before close of escrow, or if escrow is less than 30 days, then immediately upon signing the sales agreement. If a claim is made while in escrow, the disclosure must be made within 24 hours of notice of complaint.

⇒ Additional Information

If the property is located within a common-interest community and is the subject of a defect claim or lawsuit, this information must be disclosed in the buyer's **resale package** (see Common-Interest Communities).

For more information:

NRS: [40.640](tel:40.640), [40.688](tel:40.688)

Lead-Based Paint

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the lead-based paint disclosure is to make the buyer aware that the residential property (if built prior to 1978) may present exposure to lead.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

Federal law requires that the seller disclose any known presence of lead-based paint hazards and provide the buyer with the EPA disclosure booklet, "Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home," along with any other available records and/or reports.

⇒ When is it due?

The disclosure is on a federally prescribed form and must be made as a condition of the sale before conveyance of the property.

⇒ Additional Information

On the disclosure form, the buyer must acknowledge receipt of the EPA disclosure booklet and copies of lead reports, if available. Additionally, the buyer will receive a 10-day opportunity to conduct a risk assessment or may choose to waive this opportunity.

For more information:

Form: [Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint](#)

Website: [Environmental Protection Agency \(Lead\)](#)

Phone: National Lead Information Center 1-800-424-LEAD

Water & Sewer Rates

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the disclosure relating to water and sewer rates is to inform the buyer of a previously unsold home or improved lot of public utility rates when service is for more than 25 but fewer than 2,000 customers.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

The seller must post a notice, which shows the current or projected rates, in a conspicuous place on the property.

⇒ When is it due?

The notice must be posted and a copy provided to the buyer before the home is sold.

⇒ Additional Information

The notice must contain the name, address and telephone number of the public utility and the Division of Consumer Complaint Resolution of the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

For more information:

NRS: [113.060](#)

Duties Owed By a Nevada Real Estate Licensee

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the Duties Owed form is to make the buyer or seller aware of obligations owed by a real estate licensee to all parties involved in the transaction.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

A licensee who acts as an agent in a real estate transaction must disclose to each party for whom the licensee is acting as an agent and any unrepresented party all duties owed to the parties and the licensee's relationship as an agent to each party in the transaction.

⇒ When is it due?

The disclosure form must be presented to the client before any documents are signed by the client.

⇒ Additional Information

A Nevada licensee who has entered into a brokerage agreement to represent a client in a real estate transaction shall:

1. Exercise reasonable skill and care to carry out the terms of the brokerage agreement and the licensee's duties in the brokerage agreement;
2. Not disclose, except to the licensee's broker, confidential information relating to a client for 1 year after the revocation or termination of the brokerage agreement, unless licensee is required to do so by court order or the client gives written permission;
3. Seek a sale, purchase, option, rental or lease of real property at the price and terms stated in the brokerage agreement or at a price acceptable to the client;
4. Present all offers made to or by the client as soon as practicable, unless the client chooses to waive the duty of the licensee to present all offers and signs a waiver of the duty on a form prescribed by the Division;

(Continued on next page...)

Duties Owed By a Nevada Real Estate Licensee

(Continued from previous page...)

5. Disclose to the client material facts of which the licensee has knowledge concerning the real estate transaction;
6. Advise the client to obtain advice from an expert relating to matters which are beyond the expertise of the licensee; and
7. Account to the client for all money and property the licensee receives in which the client may have an interest.

Waiver of Duty to Present All Offers Authorization to Negotiate Directly with Seller

A client may choose to waive the broker's duty to present all offers by signing a waiver on a form, the "Waiver Form," prescribed by the Division. Concurrent with the option of a client to waive the duty of his/her broker to present all offers is the form "Authorization to Negotiate Directly with Seller," which gives permission in writing to authorize a licensee to negotiate a sale or lease directly with a seller. Both forms must be utilized and signed by a client who waives the duty to present all offers. Otherwise, a licensee for a buyer does not have the permission of the seller's broker to present offers or negotiate with the sellers directly.

For more information:

Form: [Duties Owed By a Nevada Real Estate Licensee](#)

NRS: [645.193](#); [645.252—645.254](#)

Seller's Real Property Disclosure

⇒ Additional Information

The content of the disclosure is based on what the seller is aware of at the time. If, after completion of the disclosure form, the seller discovers a new defect or notices that a previously disclosed condition has worsened, the seller must inform the purchaser, in writing, as soon as practicable after discovery of the condition, or before conveyance of the property.

The buyer may not waive, and the seller may not require a buyer to waive, any of the requirements of the disclosure as a condition of sale or for any other purpose.

In a sale or intended sale by foreclosure, the trustee and the beneficiary of the deed of trust shall provide, not later than the conveyance of the property to, or upon request from, the buyer:

- written notice of any defects of which the trustee or beneficiary is aware; and
- the contact information of any asset management company who provided asset management services, if any defects are repaired or replaced or attempted to be repaired or replaced. The asset management company shall provide a service report to the purchaser upon request.

If a Seller requests a Buyer to waive his rights or legal remedies under NRS 113.150 or otherwise, the Buyer should contact an attorney for advice regarding the legal consequences. A real estate licensee cannot explain the legal consequences of waiving a Buyer's legal rights or remedies.

For more information:

Form: [Seller's Real Property Disclosure](#)

NRS: [113.130](#); [113.140](#); [113.150](#);

[Sec. 34, SB 314 \(2011 Legislative Session\)](#)

Seller's Real Property Disclosure

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the Seller's Real Property Disclosure form is to make the buyer aware of the overall condition of the property before it is transferred. This disclosure is not a guarantee nor does it take the place of an inspection. In some cases a Seller has never lived on the property and may have no knowledge of the condition of the property. The Buyer is advised to obtain an independent inspection performed by a properly licensed home inspector. This form is not required for new home sales.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

The seller must complete the "Seller's Real Property Disclosure" form, detailing the condition of the property, known defects, and any other aspects of the property which may affect its use or value. A real estate licensee, unless he is the seller of the property, may not complete this form.

The form must be fully and properly completed. If the seller has no knowledge, "no" is an appropriate answer to the "Are you aware ..." questions. Each question must be answered with a mark in the corresponding "yes", "no" or in some cases "n/a" box. Explanations of any "yes" answers, and a properly executed signature by the seller, are also required. The buyer may only sign the form after full and proper completion by the seller.

A Buyer may rescind the contract without penalty if he does not receive a fully and properly completed Seller's Real Property Disclosure form. If a Buyer closes a transaction without a completed form or if a known defect is not disclosed to a Buyer, the Buyer may be entitled to treble damages, unless the Buyer waives his rights under NRS 113.150(6).

⇒ When is it due?

The disclosure must be delivered to the buyer at least 10 days prior to conveyance of the property.

Impact Fees

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The seller of any property must give notice of any impact fees that may be imposed upon the buyer.

An impact fee is a charge imposed by a local government on new development (i.e., the construction, reconstruction, redevelopment, conversion, alteration, relocation or enlargement of any structure which increases the number of service units) to finance some of the costs attributable to the new development.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

A seller who has knowledge of the impact fee must give written notice to the buyer, including the amount of the impact fee and the name of the local government imposing the fee.

⇒ When is it due?

The notice must be provided to the buyer before the property is conveyed.

⇒ Additional Information

If the seller fails to give this notice, the seller is liable to the buyer for the amount of the impact fee.

For more information:

NRS: [278B.320](#)

Lien for Deferred Taxes

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

If there are deferred taxes that have not been paid at the time the property is sold or transferred, the buyer must be notified in writing that there is a lien for deferred taxes on the property.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

The seller must notify the buyer of the lien.

⇒ When is it due?

The lien must be disclosed at the time the property is sold or transferred.

⇒ Additional Information

The owner of the property on the date the deferred taxes become due is liable for the deferred taxes.

For more information:

NRS: [361A.290](#)

Private Transfer Fee Obligation

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the disclosure is to make the buyer aware that the property is subject to a Private Transfer Fee Obligation (PTFO) which will require the buyer, upon conveyance of the property by the seller, to pay either a one-time fixed amount or a one-time percentage of the purchase price to a third party payee.

⇒ Who Must Provide the Disclosure?

The seller of a property that is subject to a PTFO must provide the disclosure as a written statement that discloses the existence of and describes the PTFO, and includes language substantially similar to the legislatively-prescribed notice informing the buyer that the PTFO may lower the value of the property and that the laws of this State prohibit the enforcement of certain PTFOs created on or after May 20, 2011.

⇒ When is it due?

The disclosure must be provided to the potential buyer before the conveyance of the property.

⇒ Additional Information

The notice regarding the existence of a PTFO in the seller's disclosure must be in substantially the following form:

A private transfer fee obligation has been created with respect to this property. The private transfer fee obligation may lower the value of this property. The laws of this State prohibit the enforcement of certain private transfer fee obligations that are created on or after May 20, 2011 and impose certain notice requirements with respect to private transfer fee obligations that were created before May 20, 2011.

For more information:

[Sec. 14, AB 271 \(2011 Legislative Session\)](#)

Open Range Disclosure

(Continued from previous page...)

but warns against harming roaming livestock even on a fenced property.

The law requires that the seller retain a copy of the disclosure document that has been signed by the buyer acknowledging the date of receipt of the document, provide a copy to the buyer, and record the original disclosure document containing the buyer's signature and the seller's notarized signature in the office of the county recorder in the county where the property is located.

For more information:

Form: [Open Range Disclosure Form 551](#)

NRS: [113.065](#); [568.355](#)

[Real Estate Division Position Statement, dated July 1, 2010](#)

Manufactured Housing— Used Manufactured/Mobile Homes

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the Used Manufactured/Mobile Home disclosure is to make the buyer aware that a used manufactured or mobile home that has not been converted to real property is personal property and subject to personal property taxes.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

The real estate licensee shall provide the form to the purchaser as soon as practicable, but before title is transferred.

⇒ Additional Information

This disclosure also informs the purchaser that title will not pass unless the county assessor's endorsement is placed on the face of the title, verifying that taxes have been paid in full.

The disclosure also instructs the consumer to submit certain documents to Nevada's Manufactured Housing Division and the county assessor within 45 days after the sale is complete and before a certificate of ownership will be issued.

For more information:

Form: [Used Manufactured/Mobile Home Disclosure](#)

Website: [Manufactured Housing Division](#)

NRS: [645.258](#), [489.521](#), [489.531](#), [489.541](#)

Manufactured Housing— Manufactured Home Parks

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the disclosure relating to placing or buying a manufactured or mobile home in a manufactured home park is to make the buyer aware that he may be subject to approval by the landlord of the manufactured home park if the manufactured or mobile home will remain in the park.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

If the landlord requires approval of a prospective buyer and tenant, the landlord must post a sign which is clearly readable at the entrance of the park which advises consumers that before a manufactured home in the park is sold, the buyer and tenant must be approved by the landlord.

⇒ Additional Information

If the property will remain in the manufactured home park, make sure you have a lease agreement with the park manager and that you know the park's rules and regulations.

Remember: the seller or a manufactured home dealer cannot promise that you'll be accepted as a tenant in a particular manufactured home park. You must apply for the lease yourself and should do so before finalizing the purchase of your home. The landlord must approve or deny a completed application from a prospective buyer and tenant within 10 days after the date the application is submitted.

For more information:

Website: [Manufactured Housing Division—Placing or Buying Your Home in a Rental Community](#)

NRS: [118B.170](#)

Open Range Disclosure

⇒ Purpose of Disclosure

The purpose of the Open Range Disclosure is to inform the prospective buyer of a home or an improved or unimproved lot adjacent to open range that livestock are permitted to graze or roam on the property. Open range means all unenclosed land outside of cities and towns upon which cattle, sheep or other domestic animals by custom, license, lease or permit are grazed or permitted to roam. It also serves to inform the prospective buyer that the parcel may be subject to county or State claims of right-of-way, (commonly referred to as R.S. 2477 rights-of-way) including rights-of-way that may be unrecorded, undocumented or unsurveyed; and used by miners, ranchers, hunters or others, for access or recreational use, in a manner which interferes with the use and enjoyment of the parcel.

⇒ Who must provide the disclosure?

A seller must disclose, in writing, to a potential buyer of property adjacent to open range, that livestock grazing on the open range are permitted to enter the property; and that the parcel may be subject to county or State claims of right-of-way.

⇒ When is it due?

The disclosure must be provided to the potential buyer, with the requirement that the buyer sign the disclosure form acknowledging the date of receipt of the original disclosure document, before the sales agreement is signed.

⇒ Additional Information

The disclosure acknowledges fencing the property to keep livestock out and recognizes the property owner's entitlement to damages if livestock enter a fenced property

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