Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 24-0087.01 Richard Sweetman x4333

HOUSE BILL 24-1098

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A BILL FOR AN ACT
CONCERNING PROTECTIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL TENANTS, AND, IN
CONNECTION THEREWITH, REQUIRING CAUSE FOR THE EVICTION
OF A RESIDENTIAL TENANT.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

The bill prohibits a landlord from evicting a residential tenant unless the landlord has cause for eviction. Cause exists only when:

• A tenant or lessee is guilty of an unlawful detention of real property under certain circumstances described in existing law, as amended by the bill; or

• Conditions exist constituting grounds for a "no-fault eviction".

The following conditions constitute grounds for a "no-fault eviction" of a residential tenant, with certain limitations:

- Demolition or conversion of the residential premises;
- Substantial repairs or renovations to the residential premises;
- Occupancy assumed by the landlord or a family member of the landlord;
- Expiration of time-limited housing operated by a mission-driven organization; and
- Withdrawal of the residential premises from the rental market for the purpose of selling the residential premises.

A landlord that proceeds with a no-fault eviction in violation of certain notice requirements or other restrictions must provide relocation assistance to the tenant in the amount of 2 months' rent plus one additional month of rent if any of the following individuals reside in the residential premises:

- An individual who is under 18 years of age or at least 60 years of age;
- An individual whose income is no greater than 80% of the area median income; or
- An individual with a disability.

If a landlord proceeds with an eviction of a tenant without cause, the tenant may seek relief as provided in existing laws concerning unlawful removal of a tenant and may assert the landlord's violation as an affirmative defense to an eviction proceeding.

Current law allows a tenant to terminate a tenancy by serving written notice to the landlord within a prescribed time period, based on the length of the tenancy. For the purpose of such notices, certain provisions apply, including the following:

- Any person in possession of real property with the assent of the owner is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown; and
- Certain provisions concerning notices to quit do not apply to the termination of a residential tenancy if the residential premises is a condominium unit.

The bill eliminates these provisions.

Current law requires the management of a mobile home park to make a reasonable effort to notify a resident of the management's intention to enter the mobile home space at least 48 hours before entry. The bill increases this notice period to 72 hours.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

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1	SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. The general assembly
2	finds and declares that this act is reasonable and necessary for the
3	important public purposes of preventing arbitrary displacement of
4	individuals, protecting safety, and promoting public health and should be
5	construed broadly to achieve these purposes.
6	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add part 13 to article
7	12 of title 38 as follows:
8	PART 13
9	FOR CAUSE EVICTION POLICY
10	38-12-1301. Definitions. As used in this part 13, unless the
11	CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:
12	(1) "ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH
13	IN SECTION 38-12-801 (7)(a).
14	(2) "AREA MEDIAN INCOME" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN
15	SECTION 24-32-721 (2)(f).
16	(3) "CAUSE" MEANS A CIRCUMSTANCE DESCRIBED IN SECTION
17	38-12-1303 (2).
18	(4) "DWELLING UNIT" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN SECTION
19	38-12-502 (3).
20	(5) "LANDLORD" MEANS A LANDLORD, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
21	38-12-502 (5); EXCEPT THAT "LANDLORD" DOES NOT INCLUDE THE
22	MANAGEMENT OR LANDLORD OF A MOBILE HOME PARK, AS DEFINED IN
23	SECTION 38-12-201.5 (3), UNLESS:
24	(a) THE MANAGEMENT OR LANDLORD OF A MOBILE HOME PARK IS
25	RENTING BOTH A MOBILE HOME SPACE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
26	38-12-201.5 (6.5), AND A MOBILE HOME, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
27	38-12-201.5 (5), TO A MOBILE HOME PARK RESIDENT, AS DEFINED IN

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1	SECTION 38-12-201.5 (11); AND
2	(b) THE MOBILE HOME PARK RESIDENT IS NOT RESIDING IN THE
3	MOBILE HOME PARK UNDER A LEASE-TO-OWN AGREEMENT.
4	
5	(6) "No-fault eviction" means an action brought by a
6	Landlord pursuant to article $40\mathrm{of}$ title $13\mathrm{for}$ the eviction of a
7	TENANT UNDER CONDITIONS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1303 (3).
8	(7) "PRIMARY RESIDENCE" MEANS THE ADDRESS THAT IS LISTED ON
9	A TENANT'S OR LANDLORD'S COLORADO DRIVER'S LICENSE,
10	IDENTIFICATION CARD, OR VOTER REGISTRATION; USED FOR PURPOSES OF
11	A TENANT'S OR LANDLORD'S PAYMENT OF STATE OR FEDERAL TAXES; OR
12	USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL REGISTRATION AT THE TIME
13	THAT A VALID NO-FAULT EVICTION IS EXERCISED BY A LANDLORD
14	PURSUANT TO SECTION 38-12-1303 (3).
15	(8) "Proper service" means service that complies with
16	SECTION 13-40-108.
17	(9) "RENT" MEANS ANY MONEY OR OTHER CONSIDERATION PAID TO
18	A LANDLORD FOR THE RIGHT TO USE, POSSESS, AND OCCUPY A DWELLING
19	UNIT.
20	(10) "RENTAL AGREEMENT" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN
21	SECTION 38-12-502 (7).
22	(11) "RESIDENTIAL PREMISES" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN
23	SECTION 38-12-502 (8).
24	(12) "SHORT-TERM RENTAL PROPERTY" MEANS A RESIDENTIAL
25	PREMISES THAT IS LEASED:
26	(a) FOR LESS THAN THIRTY CONSECUTIVE DAYS IN EXCHANGE FOR
27	REMUNERATION AND FOR TEMPORARY, RECREATIONAL, BUSINESS, OR

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1	TRANSIENT PURPOSES; OR
2	(b) PURSUANT TO A RENTAL AGREEMENT OR OTHER OCCUPANCY
3	AGREEMENT IF THE TENANT OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT OR OTHER
4	OCCUPANCY AGREEMENT IS RENTING THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES FOR LESS
5	THAN SIX MONTHS FROM A LANDLORD TO WHICH THE TENANT SOLD THE
6	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.
7	(13) (a) "Substantial repairs or renovations" means either
8	OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS THAT CANNOT BE
9	REASONABLY ACCOMPLISHED IN A SAFE MANNER WITH THE TENANT IN
10	PLACE AND REQUIRE THE TENANT TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES
11	FOR AT LEAST SIXTY DAYS:
12	(I) THE REPLACEMENT OR SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION OF ANY
13	STRUCTURAL, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING, OR MECHANICAL SYSTEM, WHICH
14	REPLACEMENT OR MODIFICATION REQUIRES A PERMIT FROM A
15	GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY; OR
16	(II) THE ABATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, INCLUDING
17	LEAD-BASED PAINT, MOLD, OR ASBESTOS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH
18	APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAWS.
19	(b) "Substantial repairs or renovations" does not include
20	COSMETIC IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING PAINTING, DECORATING, AND
21	MINOR REPAIRS, OR OTHER WORK THAT CAN BE PERFORMED SAFELY WITH
22	THE TENANT IN PLACE AND NOT REQUIRED TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL
23	PREMISES.
24	(14) "TENANT" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN SECTION
25	38-12-502(9). "Tenant" does not include a home owner, as defined
26	IN SECTION 38-12-201.5 (2).
27	(15) "TOTAL INCOME" MEANS A TENANT'S OR PROSPECTIVE

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1	TENANT'S INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, PAYMENTS
2	RECEIVED AS AN INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR, BONUSES, OR A HOUSING
3	SUBSIDY OR DERIVED FROM ANY OTHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SOURCE AND
4	INCLUDES ALL OF A TENANT'S OR PROSPECTIVE TENANT'S CASH ASSETS.
5	(16) "Written notice" means written notice to vacate
6	THAT:
7	(a) Complies with section 13-40-106; and
8	(b) IS PROVIDED TO A TENANT BY A LANDLORD OR BY A
9	LANDLORD'S AGENT.
10	38-12-1302. Applicability. (1) This part 13 applies to every
11	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES IN THE STATE; EXCEPT THAT THIS PART 13 DOES
12	NOT APPLY TO:
13	(a) A SHORT-TERM RENTAL PROPERTY;
14	(b) A DWELLING UNIT OR OTHER PORTION OF A RESIDENTIAL
15	PREMISES IF THE OWNER OR MASTER TENANT LIVES IN AND MAINTAINS THE
16	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AS THE OWNER'S OR MASTER TENANT'S PRIMARY
17	RESIDENCE OR IF THE OWNER OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES LIVES IN A
18	PROPERTY THAT IS ADJACENT TO THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AND THAT
19	THE OWNER MAINTAINS AS THE OWNER'S PRIMARY RESIDENCE AND THE
20	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES OR THE OWNER'S ADJACENT PROPERTY:
21	(I) Is:
22	(A) A SINGLE-FAMILY HOME WITH OR WITHOUT AN ACCESSORY
23	DWELLING UNIT THAT IS LOCATED ON THE SAME LOT AND ATTACHED,
24	SEMI-ATTACHED, OR UNATTACHED TO THE SINGLE-FAMILY HOME;
25	(B) A DUPLEX; OR
26	(C) A TRIPLEX; AND
27	(II) IS NOT A MULTIFAMILY DRODEDTY OF FOUR OR MODE DWELLING

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1	UNITS;
2	(c) A MOBILE HOME SPACE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 38-12-201.5
3	(6.5), THAT IS LEASED TO A HOME OWNER, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
4	38-12-201.5 (2), OR TO OTHER TENANTS OCCUPYING THE MOBILE HOME
5	SPACE PURSUANT TO A LEASE-TO-OWN AGREEMENT, PURCHASE OPTION, OR
6	SIMILAR AGREEMENT;
7	(d) A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES THAT IS LEASED TO A TENANT
8	PURSUANT TO AN EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HOUSING AGREEMENT, AS DEFINED
9	IN SECTION $13-40-104$ (5)(a);
10	(e) A RESIDENTIAL TENANT WHO HAS NOT BEEN A TENANT OF A
11	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES FOR AT LEAST NINE MONTHS; OR
12	(f) A RESIDENTIAL TENANT WHO IS NOT KNOWN TO THE LANDLORD
13	TO BE A TENANT OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.
14	38-12-1303. Cause for eviction required - no-fault evictions.
15	(1) A LANDLORD SHALL NOT SERVE A NOTICE TO TERMINATE TENANCY OR
16	A DEMAND FOR POSSESSION OR OTHERWISE PROCEED WITH AN ACTION FOR
17	UNLAWFUL DETAINER PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 40 OF TITLE 13 UNLESS
18	THERE IS CAUSE FOR THE EVICTION.
19	(2) FOR THE PURPOSES OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION, CAUSE
20	EXISTS ONLY AS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:
21	(a) Section 13-40-104 (1)(a) for when entry is made without
22	RIGHT OR TITLE INTO ANY VACANT OR UNOCCUPIED LANDS OR TENEMENTS;
23	(b) Section 13-40-104 (1)(b) for when entry is made
24	WRONGFULLY INTO CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS, TENEMENTS, MINING CLAIMS,
25	OR OTHER POSSESSIONS;
26	(c) Section 13-40-104 (1)(c) for when a lessee or tenant at
27	WILL OD AT SHEED ANCE OF ANY NONDESIDENTIAL DEAL DRODEDTY OF

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1	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1302 (1)(a) OR (1)(b)
2	HOLDS OVER AND CONTINUES IN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY OR
3	PREMISES, OR ANY PORTION OF THE PROPERTY OR PREMISES, AFTER THE
4	EXPIRATION OF THE TERM FOR WHICH THE PROPERTY OR PREMISES WAS
5	LEASED OR AFTER THE TENANCY, AT WILL OR AT SUFFERANCE, HAS BEEN
6	TERMINATED BY EITHER PARTY;
7	(d) Section 13-40-104 (1)(d) for nonpayment of rent;
8	(e) Section 13-40-104 (1)(d.5) for a substantial violation,
9	AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 13-40-107.5;
10	(f) SECTION 13-40-104 (1)(e) FOR A MATERIAL VIOLATION OF THE
11	LEASE OR RENTAL AGREEMENT;
12	(g) Section 13-40-104 (1)(e.5) for a repeat violation after
13	RECEIPT OF PROPER NOTICE OF A VIOLATION;
14	(h) SECTION 13-40-104 (1)(e.8) AND SUBSECTION (3) OF THIS
15	SECTION CONCERNING NO-FAULT EVICTIONS;
16	(i) Section 13-40-104 (1)(g) for when property has been sold
17	UNDER A JUDGMENT OR DECREE AND THE PARTY OR PRIVIES TO THE
18	JUDGMENT OR DECREE REFUSE OR NEGLECT TO SURRENDER POSSESSION
19	AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME OF REDEMPTION, WHEN REDEMPTION
20	IS ALLOWED BY LAW, AFTER THE PURCHASER DEMANDS THE PROPERTY;
21	(j) Section 13-40-104 (1)(h) for when an heir or devisee
22	CONTINUES IN POSSESSION OF A PREMISES SOLD AND CONVEYED BY A
23	PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; AND
24	(k) Section 13-40-104 (1)(i) for a vendee that holds over
25	AFTER FAILING TO COMPLY WITH AN AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LANDS OR
26	TENEMENTS.
27	(3) IN ADDITION TO THE DEALIDEMENTS OF SUBSECTION (5) OF THIS

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1	SECTION, THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS CONSTITUTE GROUNDS FOR A
2	NO-FAULT EVICTION OF A TENANT:
3	(a) Demolition or conversion of residential premises. When A
4	LANDLORD PLANS TO DEMOLISH A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, CONVERT IT TO
5	A NONRESIDENTIAL USE, OR CONVERT IT TO A SHORT-TERM RENTAL
6	PROPERTY, THE LANDLORD MAY INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION OF A
7	TENANT OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AT THE END OF THE TERM OF THE
8	RENTAL AGREEMENT SO LONG AS THE LANDLORD:
9	(I) ALLOWS THE TENANT AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER RECEIVING
10	THE WRITTEN NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(a)(II) OF THIS
11	SECTION TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, DURING WHICH TIME THE
12	TENANT MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES
13	UNDER THE SAME TERMS OF THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL AGREEMENT;
14	AND
15	(II) PROVIDES THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE OF A WRITTEN NOTICE
16	OF THE NO-FAULT EVICTION, WHICH WRITTEN NOTICE INCLUDES:
17	(A) THE DATE BY WHICH THE TENANT MUST VACATE THE
18	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, WHICH DATE MUST BE AT LEAST NINETY DAYS
19	AFTER THE DATE UPON WHICH THE LANDLORD PROVIDES THE WRITTEN
20	NOTICE TO THE TENANT; AND
21	(B) A DESCRIPTION AND TIMELINE OF THE DEMOLITION OR
22	CONVERSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AND A MATERIAL
23	DEMONSTRATION OF THE PROPOSED DATE UPON WHICH THE PROJECT WILL
24	COMMENCE, SUCH AS A COPY OF A BUILDING PERMIT OR APPLICATION FOR
25	A PERMIT OR LICENSE TO OPERATE A SHORT-TERM RENTAL PROPERTY,
26	WHERE APPLICABLE.
2.7	(b) Substantial repairs or renovations. (I) EXCEPT AS

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2	PLANS TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS TO A
3	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, THE LANDLORD MAY INITIATE A NO-FAULT
4	EVICTION OF A TENANT OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AT THE END OF THE
5	TERM OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT SO LONG AS THE LANDLORD:
6	(A) ALLOWS THE TENANT AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER
7	RECEIVING THE WRITTEN NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(b)(I)(B)
8	OF THIS SECTION TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, DURING WHICH
9	TIME THE TENANT MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL
10	PREMISES UNDER THE SAME TERMS OF THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL
11	AGREEMENT;
12	(B) PROVIDES THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE OF A WRITTEN NOTICE
13	OF THE NO-FAULT EVICTION, WHICH WRITTEN NOTICE INCLUDES THE DATE
14	BY WHICH THE TENANT MUST VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, WHICH
15	DATE MUST BE AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER THE DATE UPON WHICH THE
16	LANDLORD PROVIDES THE WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE TENANT;
17	(C) PROVIDES THE TENANT A DESCRIPTION OF THE TIMELINE OF
18	THE SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS TO THE RESIDENTIAL
19	PREMISES;
20	(D) PROCEEDS WITHOUT UNREASONABLE DELAY TO EFFECT THE
21	SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS UPON THE LANDLORD'S
22	RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES; AND
23	(E) Provides the tenant a written notice via first-class
24	MAIL TO ANY KNOWN ADDRESS OR E-MAIL ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE
25	TENANT WHEN THE SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS ARE
26	COMPLETE. IF, WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER RECEIVING SUCH NOTICE, THE
27	TENANT NOTIFIES THE LANDLORD THAT THE TENANT WANTS TO RETURN TO

 $\hbox{\tt DESCRIBED\,IN\,SUBSECTION\,(3)(b)(II)\,of\,this\,section, when\,a\,Landlord}$

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1	THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, THE LANDLORD SHALL OFFER THE TENANT
2	THE FIRST RIGHT TO RETURN TO THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES PURSUANT TO
3	A RENTAL AGREEMENT OF SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME TERMS, INCLUDING
4	TERMS ESTABLISHING RENT IN THE SAME AMOUNT OR IN A REASONABLY
5	INCREASED AMOUNT; EXCEPT THAT A LANDLORD MAY INCREASE RENT BY
6	AN AMOUNT THAT REASONABLY REFLECTS IMPROVEMENTS MADE TO THE
7	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.
8	(II) A LANDLORD SHALL NOT INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION OF A
9	TENANT AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION $(3)(b)(I)$ of this section if the
10	SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS THAT ARE THE ALLEGED BASIS OF
11	THE NO-FAULT EVICTION ARE:
12	(A) REQUIRED IN ORDER FOR THE LANDLORD TO SATISFY THE
13	REQUIREMENTS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-503 CONCERNING A BREACH
14	OF THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY; OR
15	(B) INITIATED BY THE LANDLORD IN RETALIATION AGAINST THE
16	TENANT, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-509 (1).
17	(c) Landlord or family member of landlord assumes
18	occupancy. (I) When a landlord plans to recover possession of
19	A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES FOR THE LANDLORD'S OWN USE AND OCCUPANCY
20	AS A PRIMARY RESIDENCE, OR FOR THE USE AND OCCUPANCY AS A
21	PRIMARY RESIDENCE BY THE LANDLORD'S SPOUSE, DOMESTIC PARTNER,
22	CHILD, STEPCHILD, PARENT, STEPPARENT, GRANDPARENT, OR
23	GRANDCHILD, THE LANDLORD MAY INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION OF A
24	TENANT OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AT THE END OF THE TERM OF THE
25	RENTAL AGREEMENT SO LONG AS:
26	(A) THE LANDLORD OR THE LANDLORD'S SPOUSE, DOMESTIC
27	PARTNER, CHILD, STEPCHILD, PARENT, STEPPARENT, GRANDPARENT, OR

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1	GRANDCHILD MOVES INTO THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES WITHIN THREE
2	MONTHS AFTER THE TENANT VACATES THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES;
3	(B) EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(c)(II) OF THIS
4	SECTION, THE LANDLORD PROVIDES THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE OF A
5	WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE NO-FAULT EVICTION AT LEAST NINETY DAYS
6	BEFORE THE DATE BY WHICH THE TENANT MUST VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL
7	PREMISES, DURING WHICH TIME THE TENANT MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION
8	OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES UNDER THE SAME TERMS OF THE TENANT'S
9	EXISTING RENTAL AGREEMENT; AND
10	(C) NO SUBSTANTIALLY EQUIVALENT UNIT IS VACANT AND
11	AVAILABLE TO HOUSE THE LANDLORD OR THE LANDLORD'S SPOUSE,
12	DOMESTIC PARTNER, CHILD, STEPCHILD, PARENT, STEPPARENT,
13	GRANDPARENT, OR GRANDCHILD IN THE SAME BUILDING. THERE IS A
14	REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION THAT A LANDLORD DID NOT ACT IN GOOD
15	FAITH IF THE LANDLORD OR THE LANDLORD'S SPOUSE, DOMESTIC PARTNER,
16	CHILD, STEPCHILD, PARENT, STEPPARENT, GRANDPARENT, OR GRANDCHILD
17	FAILS TO OCCUPY THE UNIT AS A PRIMARY RESIDENCE FOR AT LEAST SIXTY
18	CONSECUTIVE DAYS AFTER THE LANDLORD OR THE LANDLORD'S SPOUSE,
19	DOMESTIC PARTNER, CHILD, STEPCHILD, PARENT, STEPPARENT,
20	GRANDPARENT, OR GRANDCHILD ASSUMES OCCUPANCY OF THE
21	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.
22	(II) IF THE LANDLORD IS AN INDIVIDUAL ON ACTIVE MILITARY
23	DUTY FOR THE UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES OR A SPOUSE OF SUCH AN
24	INDIVIDUAL, THE LANDLORD MUST PROVIDE THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE
25	OF A WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE NO-FAULT EVICTION AT LEAST FORTY-FIVE
26	DAYS BEFORE THE DATE BY WHICH THE TENANT MUST VACATE THE
27	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, DURING WHICH TIME THE TENANT MAY REMAIN IN

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1	POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES UNDER THE SAME TERMS OF
2	THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL AGREEMENT.
3	
4	(d) Withdrawal from rental market for the purpose of selling
5	the residential premises. (I) When a landlord plans to sell a
6	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES THAT IS A SINGLE-FAMILY HOME, A TOWNHOME, OR
7	AN INDIVIDUAL CONDOMINIUM UNIT, THE LANDLORD MAY INITIATE A
8	NO-FAULT EVICTION OF A TENANT OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AT THE
9	END OF THE TERM OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT SO LONG AS THE
10	LANDLORD:
11	(A) ALLOWS THE TENANT AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER
12	RECEIVING THE WRITTEN NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION $(3)(e)(I)(B)$
13	OF THIS SECTION TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, DURING WHICH
14	TIME THE TENANT MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL
15	PREMISES UNDER THE SAME TERMS OF THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL
16	AGREEMENT;
17	(B) Provides the tenant proper service of a written notice
18	OF THE LANDLORD'S INTENT TO WITHDRAW THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES
19	FROM THE RENTAL MARKET AND SELL THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, WHICH
20	NOTICE INCLUDES THE DATE ON WHICH THE TENANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO
21	VACATE; AND
22	(C) DOES NOT LIST THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES FOR A LONG-TERM
23	OR SHORT-TERM RENTAL FOR AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER THE DATE ON
24	WHICH THE TENANT IS REQUIRED TO VACATE; EXCEPT THAT THIS
25	SUBSECTION (3)(e)(I)(C) DOES NOT APPLY IF THE LANDLORD PRODUCES
26	EVIDENCE THAT THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES WAS LISTED FOR SALE ON A
27	MULTIPLE-LISTING SERVICE AFTER THE TENANT WAS REQUIRED TO

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I	VACATE.
2	(II) NOTHING IN THIS SUBSECTION (3)(d) MAY BE CONSTRUED TO
3	ALLOW A LANDLORD TO INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION OR OTHERWISE
4	TERMINATE A RENTAL AGREEMENT WITHOUT CAUSE BEFORE THE END OF
5	THE TERM OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT.
6	(e) Tenant refuses to sign new lease with reasonable terms. IF,
7	AT THE END OF A LEASE PERIOD, THE TENANT REFUSES TO SIGN A NEW
8	RENTAL AGREEMENT WITH REASONABLE TERMS, THE LANDLORD MAY
9	INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION OF THE TENANT SO LONG AS THE
10	LANDLORD:
11	(I) ALLOWS THE TENANT AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER RECEIVING
12	THE NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION $(3)(f)(II)$ OF THIS SECTION TO
13	VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AFTER THE TENANT HAS REFUSED TO
14	SIGN THE NEW RENTAL AGREEMENT, DURING WHICH TIME THE TENANT
15	MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES UNDER THE
16	SAME TERMS AS THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL AGREEMENT; AND
17	(II) PROVIDES THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE OF A WRITTEN NOTICE
18	OF THE LANDLORD'S INTENT TO TERMINATE THE TENANCY, WHICH NOTICE
19	INCLUDES THE DATE ON WHICH THE TENANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO
20	VACATE.
21	(f) History of nonpayment of rent. (I) IF A TENANT SUBMITS A
22	RENT PAYMENT LATE MORE THAN TWO TIMES DURING THE PERIOD OF THE
23	RENTAL AGREEMENT, THE LANDLORD MAY INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION
24	OF THE TENANT AT THE END OF THE TERM OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT SO
25	LONG AS THE LANDLORD:
26	(A) ALLOWS THE TENANT AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER
27	RECEIVING THE NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(f)(I)(B) OF THIS

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1	SECTION TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, DURING WHICH TIME THE
2	TENANT MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES
3	UNDER THE SAME TERMS AS THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL AGREEMENT;
4	AND
5	(B) PROVIDES THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE OF A WRITTEN NOTICE
6	OF THE LANDLORD'S INTENT TO TERMINATE THE TENANCY, WHICH NOTICE
7	INCLUDES THE DATE ON WHICH THE TENANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO
8	VACATE.
9	(II) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION (3)(f), A RENT PAYMENT
10	QUALIFIES AS LATE IF IT IS SUBMITTED MORE THAN TEN CALENDAR DAYS
11	AFTER THE DAY IT IS DUE ACCORDING TO THE RENTAL AGREEMENT AND
12	THE LANDLORD PROVIDES THE TENANT WITH PROPER SERVICE OF A
13	WRITTEN NOTICE UNDER SECTION 13-40-104 (1)(d).
14	(III) This subsection (3)(f) does not apply if the rent
15	PAYMENT IS SUBMITTED WITHIN THE CURE PERIOD DESCRIBED IN SECTION
16	13-40-104 (1)(d) OR 13-40-115 (4).
17	(4) NOTHING IN THIS SECTION SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO IMPACT
18	THE INTERPRETATION OF THE MEANING OF THE TERM "GOOD CAUSE" AS
19	THE TERM IS USED IN FEDERAL LAW OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
20	(5) (a) A LANDLORD MAY PROCEED WITH A NO-FAULT EVICTION OF
21	A TENANT BY FILING AN ACTION UNDER ARTICLE 40 OF TITLE 13 ONLY IF
22	THE LANDLORD PROVIDES PROPER SERVICE OF A WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE
23	NO-FAULT EVICTION AND THE TENANT FAILS TO VACATE ON OR BEFORE
24	THE DEADLINE STATED IN THE NOTICE.
25	(b) A WRITTEN NOTICE PROVIDED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (3)
26	OF THIS SECTION MUST INCLUDE A STATEMENT OF THE LEGAL AND
2.7	FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE LANDLORD'S NO-FAULT EVICTION OF THE TENANT

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1	WHICH LEGAL BASIS MUST BE SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION (3) OF THIS
2	SECTION.
3	
4	38-12-1304. Violations - remedies. If a Landlord proceeds
5	WITH AN EVICTION OF A TENANT OF A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES IN VIOLATION
6	OF THIS PART 13, AND THE TENANT LOSES POSSESSION OF THE DWELLING
7	UNIT, THE TENANT MAY SEEK RELIEF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-510.
8	
9	38-12-1305. No waiver of requirements by agreement. A
10	PROVISION OF A RENTAL AGREEMENT OR OTHER AGREEMENT THAT
11	PURPORTS TO AUTHORIZE OR EFFECTUATE A WAIVER OR MODIFICATION OF
12	ANY PROVISION OF THIS PART 13 IS VOID AND UNENFORCEABLE.
13	38-12-1306. Affirmative defense. If A LANDLORD FAILS TO
14	COMPLY WITH THIS PART 13, A TENANT MAY ASSERT THE LANDLORD'S
15	FAILURE AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE FOR A TENANT TO AN EVICTION
16	PROCEEDING. IF A TENANT ASSERTS SUCH AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE, AND
17	THE LANDLORD CANNOT DEMONSTRATE BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE
18	EVIDENCE THAT THE LANDLORD HAS COMPLIED WITH THIS PART 13, THE
19	COURT SHALL DISMISS THE EVICTION PROCEEDING.
20	38-12-1307. Retaliatory rent increase prohibited. A LANDLORD
21	SHALL NOT INCREASE A TENANT'S RENT IN A DISCRIMINATORY,
22	RETALIATORY, OR UNCONSCIONABLE MANNER TO CIRCUMVENT THE
23	REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS SET FORTH IN THIS PART 13.
24	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-104, amend
25	(1) introductory portion, (1)(c), (1)(e), and (1)(e.5)(II); and add (1)(e.8)
26	and (1)(j) as follows:
27	13-40-104. Unlawful detention defined - definitions. (1) Any

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A person is guilty of HAS COMMITTED an unlawful detention of real property in the following cases:

- (c) When any lessee or tenant at will, or by AT sufferance, or for any part of a year, or for one or more years PERIOD OF TIME, of any NONRESIDENTIAL real property OR RESIDENTIAL PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1302 (1)(a) OR (1)(b), including a specific or undivided portion of a building, or dwelling, holds over and continues in possession of the demised premises NONRESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY OR RESIDENTIAL PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1302 (1)(a) OR (1)(b), or any portion thereof, after the expiration of the term for which the same were NONRESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY OR RESIDENTIAL PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1302 (1)(a) OR (1)(b) WAS leased or after such THE tenancy at will or sufferance, has been terminated by either party;
 - (e) When such A tenant or lessee holds over without such permission, contrary to any other MATERIAL condition or covenant of the agreement under which such THE tenant or lessee holds, and ten days' notice in writing has been duly served upon such THE tenant or lessee requiring in the alternative the EITHER compliance with such THE condition or covenant or the delivery of the possession of the premises; so held; except that, for a nonresidential agreement or an employer-provided housing agreement, three days' notice is required, pursuant to this section, and for an exempt residential agreement, five days' notice is required; pursuant to this section.
 - (e.5) (II) A tenancy pursuant to a residential agreement may be terminated at any time pursuant to this subsection (1)(e.5) on the basis of a subsequent violation of the same condition or covenant of the

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agreement. The termination of a residential tenancy is effective ten days after service of written notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (1)(e.5)(II), a tenancy pursuant to a nonresidential agreement, an exempt residential agreement, or an employer-provided housing agreement may be terminated at any time pursuant to this subsection (1)(e.5) on the basis of a subsequent violation. The termination of a nonresidential tenancy or an employer-provided housing tenancy is effective three days after service of written notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY, and the termination of a tenancy pursuant to an exempt residential agreement is effective five days after service of written notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY.

(e.8) When a tenant holds over and maintains possession of a residential premises after the landlord has properly initiated a no-fault eviction, as defined in section 38-12-1301 (6), and satisfied the notice requirements and other requirements associated with the no-fault eviction, as described in section 38-12-1303 (3);

(j) (I) When a tenant or lessee holds over without permission of the Landlord after the tenant has engaged in conduct that is disturbing others or causing a nuisance, which conduct interferes with the quiet enjoyment of the Landlord, if the Landlord Lives in the same or an immediately adjacent property, or other tenants or occupants of the same property, or by reason of negligence damaged the housing accommodation, and ten days' notice in writing has been duly served upon the tenant or lessee holding over, which notice contains a description of the specific conduct that disturbed

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1	OTHERS OR CAUSED A NUISANCE, REQUIRING IN THE ALTERNATIVE
2	CESSATION OF THE CONDUCT THAT IS DISTURBING OTHERS OR CAUSING A
3	NUISANCE THAT INTERFERES WITH THE QUIET ENJOYMENT OF THE
4	LANDLORD, IF THE LANDLORD LIVES IN THE SAME OR IMMEDIATELY
5	ADJACENT PROPERTY, OR OTHER TENANTS OR OCCUPANTS OF THE SAME
6	PROPERTY, OR MALICIOUSLY OR BY REASON OF NEGLIGENCE DAMAGED
7	THE HOUSING ACCOMMODATION OR POSSESSION OF THE PREMISES SC
8	HELD; EXCEPT THAT, FOR A NONRESIDENTIAL AGREEMENT OR AN
9	EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HOUSING AGREEMENT, THREE DAYS' NOTICE IS
10	REQUIRED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (1)(j), AND FOR AN EXEMPT
11	RESIDENTIAL AGREEMENT, FIVE DAYS NOTICE IS REQUIRED PURSUANT TO
12	THIS SECTION.
13	(II) THE LAWFUL EXERCISE BY A TENANT OF ANY RIGHTS
14	PURSUANT TO ANY LAW OR RULE RELATING TO OCCUPANCY OF A
15	PROPERTY, INCLUDING THIS SUBSECTION $(1)(j)$, SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO
16	INTERFERE WITH THE QUIET ENJOYMENT OF THE LANDLORD OR OTHER
17	TENANTS OR OTHER GROUND FOR EVICTION PURSUANT TO THIS
18	SUBSECTION $(1)(j)$.
19	(III) IT SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE A NUISANCE OR DISTURBANCE FOR
20	PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION $(1)(j)$ IF A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
21	IS BEING ACCUSED OF CAUSING A DISTURBANCE OR NUISANCE AS A DIRECT
22	RESULT OF BEING A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THIS EXCEPTION
23	APPLIES ONLY TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND NOT TO
24	PERPETRATORS.
25	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-40-106 as
26	follows:
27	13-40-106. Written demand. (1) The demand required by

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1 section 13-40-104 OR 38-12-1303 shall be made in writing, specifying the 2 grounds of the demandant's right to the possession of such THE premises, 3 INCLUDING A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OR 4 NO-FAULT EVICTION GROUNDS, describing the same PREMISES, and INDICATING the DATE AND time when the same PREMISES shall be 5 6 delivered up, and shall be signed by the person claiming such possession, 7 his THE PERSON'S agent, or his THE PERSON'S attorney. 8 (2) The demand REQUIRED BY SECTION 13-40-104 OR 38-12-1303 9 must also include a statement that a residential tenant who receives 10 supplemental security income, social security disability insurance under 11 Title II of the federal "Social Security Act", 42 U.S.C. sec. 401 et seq., as 12 amended, or cash assistance through the Colorado works program created 13 in part 7 of article 2 of title 26 has a right to mediation prior to the 14 landlord filing an eviction complaint with the court pursuant to section 15 13-40-110. 16 (3) THE DEMAND OR NOTICE REQUIRED BY SECTION 13-40-104 OR 17 38-12-1303 MUST BE WRITTEN IN ENGLISH, SPANISH, OR ANY OTHER 18 LANGUAGE THAT THE LANDLORD KNOWS, OR HAS REASON TO KNOW, IS 19 THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF THE TENANT. 20 **SECTION 5.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 13-40-107 as 21 follows: 22 13-40-107. Notice to terminate tenancy. (1) A tenancy may be 23 terminated by notice in writing, served not less than the respective period 24 fixed before the end of the applicable tenancy, as follows: A LANDLORD 25 OF NONRESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY OR A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 26 DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1302 (1)(a) OR (1)(b) OR A TENANT OF ANY 27 SUCH PROPERTY OR PREMISES MAY TERMINATE A PERIODIC TENANCY AT

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1	THE END OF THE TENANCY PERIOD OR ELECT TO NOT RENEW A FIXED TERM
2	TENANCY AT THE END OF THE FIXED TERM BY SERVING WRITTEN NOTICE
3	THAT EXPIRES AT THE END OF THE PERIOD OR FIXED TERM, BASED ON THE
4	LENGTH OF THE APPLICABLE TENANCY DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (2) OF
5	THIS SECTION.
6	(2) THE WRITTEN NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS
7	SECTION MUST BE SERVED BEFORE THE END OF THE PERIOD OR FIXED TERM,
8	AS FOLLOWS:
9	(a) A tenancy for one year or longer, AT LEAST ninety-one days;
10	(b) A tenancy of six months or longer but less than a year, AT
11	LEAST twenty-eight days;
12	(c) A tenancy of one month or longer but less than six months, AT
13	LEAST twenty-one days;
14	(d) A tenancy of one week or longer but less than one month, or
15	a tenancy at will, AT LEAST three days;
16	(e) A tenancy for less than one week, AT LEAST one day.
17	(2)(3) Such THE WRITTEN notice shall DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION
18	(1) OF THIS SECTION MUST:
19	(a) Describe the property and the particular time DATE when the
20	tenancy will terminate; and
21	(b) shall Be signed by the landlord or tenant, the party giving such
22	notice, or his the Landlord's or tenant's agent or attorney.
23	(3) Any person in possession of real property with the assent of
24	the owner is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.
25	(4) No WRITTEN notice to quit shall be UNDER SUBSECTION (1) OF
26	THIS SECTION IS necessary from or to a tenant whose term WITH A
2.7	FIXED-TERM TENANCY THAT is, by agreement, to end at a time certain.

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1	(5) Except as otherwise provided in section 38-33-112, C.R.S., the
2	provisions of subsections (1) and (4) of this section shall not apply to the
3	termination of a residential tenancy during the ninety-day period provided
4	for in said section.
5	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-107.5, amend
6	(4)(a) and (4)(b) as follows:
7	13-40-107.5. Termination of tenancy for substantial violation
8	- definition - legislative declaration. (4) (a) A tenancy may be
9	terminated at any time on the basis of a substantial violation. The
10	termination shall be IS effective three days after service of written notice
11	to quit TERMINATE TENANCY.
12	(b) The notice to quit shall TERMINATE TENANCY MUST describe
13	the property, the particular time DATE when the tenancy will terminate,
14	and the grounds for termination. The notice shall MUST be signed by the
15	landlord or by the landlord's agent or attorney.
16	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-40-108 as
17	follows:
18	13-40-108. Service of notice to vacate or demand. A WRITTEN
19	notice to quit VACATE or demand for possession of real property AS
20	REQUIRED BY SECTION 13-40-104, 38-12-202, 38-12-204, or 38-12-1303
21	may be served by delivering a copy thereof OF THE NOTICE to the A
22	KNOWN tenant or other person occupying such THE premises, or by
23	leaving such copy with some person, a member of the tenant's family
24	above the age of fifteen years, residing on or in charge of the premises,
25	or, in case no one is on the premises at the time service is attempted
26	AFTER ATTEMPTS AT PERSONAL SERVICE AT LEAST ONCE ON TWO
27	SEPARATE DAYS, by posting such THE copy in some conspicuous place on

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1	the premises.
2	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-110, amend
3	(2) as follows:
4	13-40-110. Action - how commenced - report. (2) In an action
5	for termination of a tenancy in a mobile home park, the complaint, in
6	addition to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, must specify
7	the reasons for termination as the reasons are stated in section 38-12-203.
8	The complaint must specify the approximate time, place, and manner in
9	which the tenant allegedly committed the acts giving rise to the
10	complaint. If the action is based on the mobile home or mobile home lot
11	being out of compliance with the rules and regulations adopted pursuant
12	to section 38-12-214, the complaint must specify that the home owner
13	was given ninety days after the date of service or posting of the notice to
14	quit TERMINATE TENANCY to cure the noncompliance, that ninety days
15	have passed, and the noncompliance has not been cured.
16	SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-202, amend
17	(1)(a) introductory portion, (1)(b), and (3) as follows:
18	38-12-202. Tenancy - notice to terminate tenancy. (1) (a) $\frac{1}{100}$
19	Tenancy or other lease or rental occupancy of space in a mobile home
20	park shall MAY NOT commence without a written lease or rental
21	agreement, and no tenancy in a mobile home park shall NOT be terminated
22	until a notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY or notice of nonpayment of
23	rent has been served. A notice to quit shall TERMINATE TENANCY MUST be
24	in writing and in the form specified in section 13-40-107 (2) INCLUDE A
25	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. The property description required in
26	section 13-40-107 (2) is legally sufficient if it states:
27	(b) Service of the notice to quit shall TERMINATE TENANCY MUST

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be as specified in section 13-40-108. C.R.S. Service by posting shall be IS deemed legally sufficient within the meaning of section 13-40-108 C.R.S., if the notice is affixed to the main entrance of the mobile home.

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(3) In any notice provided by the management as required by this section, the management shall specify the reason for the termination, as described in section 38-12-203, of the tenancy that is the subject of the notice. If the management is terminating the tenancy because the mobile home or mobile home lot is out of compliance with local ordinances or state laws or rules relating to mobile homes and mobile home lots, as described in section 38-12-203 (1)(a), or out of compliance with written rules and regulations of the mobile home park, as described in section 38-12-203 (1)(c), the notice must include a statement advising the home owner that the home owner has a right to cure the noncompliance within ninety days after the date of service or posting of the notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY. This ninety-day period runs concurrently with the ninety-day period to sell the mobile home or remove it from the premises as set forth in subsection (1)(c)(I) of this section. Rent payment and other agreed tenant obligations remain in effect during this ninety-day period, and acceptance of rent by a landlord during this ninety-day period does not constitute a waiver of the landlord's right to terminate the tenancy for any noncompliance described in section 38-12-203 (1)(a) or (1)(c).

SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-204.3, **amend** (1) introductory portion, (1)(a), and (2) as follows:

38-12-204.3. Notice required for termination. (1) Where the tenancy of a mobile home owner is being terminated under section 38-12-202 or section 38-12-204, the landlord or mobile home park owner shall provide such mobile home owner with written notice as provided for

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1	in subsection (2) of this section. Service of such notice shall MUST occur
2	at the same time and in the same manner as service of:
3	(a) The notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY as provided in section
4	38-12-202 (1); or
5	(2) The notice required under this section must be in at least
6	ten-point type and must read as follows:
7	IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE HOME OWNER:
8	This notice and the accompanying notice to quit TERMINATE
9	TENANCY/notice of nonpayment of rent are the first steps in the eviction
10	process. Any dispute you may have regarding the grounds for eviction
11	should be addressed with your landlord or the management of the mobile
12	home park or in the courts if an eviction action is filed. Please be advised
13	that the "Mobile Home Park Act", part 2 of article 12 of title 38, Colorado
14	Revised Statutes, and the "Mobile Home Park Act Dispute Resolution and
15	Enforcement Program" created in section 38-12-1104, Colorado Revised
16	Statutes, may provide you with legal protection.
17	NOTICE TO QUIT TERMINATE TENANCY: In order to terminate a
18	home owner's tenancy, the landlord or management of a mobile home
19	park must serve to a home owner a notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY.
20	The notice must be in writing and must contain certain information,
21	including:
22	• The grounds for the termination of the tenancy;
23	• Whether or not the home owner has a right to cure under
24	the "Mobile Home Park Act"; and
25	• That the home owner has the option of mediation pursuant
26	to section 38-12-216, Colorado Revised Statutes, of the
27	"Mobile Home Park Act" and the option of filing a

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1	complaint through the "Mobile Home Park Act Dispute
2	Resolution and Enforcement Program" created in section
3	38-12-1104, Colorado Revised Statutes.
4	NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT OF RENT: In order to terminate
5	a home owner's tenancy due to nonpayment of rent, the landlord or
6	management of a mobile home park must serve to a home owner a notice
7	of nonpayment of rent. The notice must be in writing and must require
8	that the home owner either make payment of rent or sell the owner's unit
9	or remove it from the premises within a period of not less than ten days
10	after the date the notice is served or posted, for failure to pay rent when
11	due.
12	CURE PERIODS: If the home owner has a right to cure under the
13	"Mobile Home Park Act", the landlord or management of a mobile home
14	park cannot terminate a home owner's tenancy without first providing the
15	home owner with a time period to cure the noncompliance. "Cure" refers
16	to a home owner remedying, fixing, or otherwise correcting the situation
17	or problem that made the tenancy subject to termination pursuant to
18	sections 38-12-202, 38-12-203, or 38-12-204, Colorado Revised Statutes.
19	COMMENCEMENT OF LEGAL ACTION TO TERMINATE
20	THE TENANCY: After the last day of the applicable notice period
21	required by section 38-12-202 (1)(c), Colorado Revised Statutes, a legal
22	action may be commenced to take possession of the space leased by the
23	home owner. In order to evict a home owner, the landlord or management
24	of the mobile home park must prove:
25	• The landlord or management complied with the notice
26	requirements of the "Mobile Home Park Act";
27	• The landlord or management provided the home owner

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1	with a statement of reasons for termination of the tenancy;
2	and
3	• The reasons for termination of the tenancy are true and
4	valid under the "Mobile Home Park Act".
5	To defend against an eviction action, a home owner must appear
6	in court. If the court rules in favor of the landlord or management of the
7	mobile home park, the home owner has not less than thirty days from the
8	time of the ruling to either remove or sell the mobile home and to vacate
9	the premises. If the home owner wishes to extend such period beyond
10	thirty days but not more than sixty days from the date of the ruling, the
11	home owner shall prepay to the landlord an amount equal to a pro rata
12	share of rent for each day following the expiration of the initial thirty-day
13	period after the court's ruling that the mobile home owner will remain on
14	the premises. All prepayments shall be paid no later than thirty days after
15	the court ruling. This section does not preclude earlier removal by law
16	enforcement officers of a mobile home or one or more mobile home
17	owners or occupants from the mobile home park if a mobile home owner
18	violates article 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, or 18 of title 18 or section 16-13-303,
19	Colorado Revised Statutes.
20	SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-701, amend
21	(2)(b) as follows:
22	38-12-701. Notice of rent increase. (2) (b) A landlord may
23	SHALL not terminate a residential tenancy in which there is no written
24	agreement by serving a tenant with a notice to quit pursuant to section
25	13-40-107 TERMINATE TENANCY with the primary purpose of increasing
26	a tenant's rent in a manner inconsistent with this section.
27	SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-222, amend

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1	(3) as follows:
2	38-12-222. Residents' right to privacy. (3) Except when posting
3	notices that are required by law or by a rental agreement, the management
4	shall make a reasonable effort to notify a resident of the management's
5	intention to enter the mobile home space at least forty-eight
6	SEVENTY-TWO hours before entry. The notification must include the date
7	and approximate time of the planned entry and must be delivered in a
8	manner that is reasonably likely to be seen or heard by the resident in a
9	timely manner.
10	SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-508, amend
11	(4) as follows:
12	38-12-508. Landlord's defenses to a claim of breach of
13	warranty - limitations on claiming a breach. (4) Except as provided
14	in section 38-12-509 (2), a tenant may not assert a breach of the warranty
15	of habitability as a defense to a landlord's action for possession based
16	upon a nonmonetary violation of the rental agreement or for an action for
17	possession based upon a notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY or vacate.
18	SECTION 14. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-509, amend
19	(1.5) as follows:
20	38-12-509. Prohibition on retaliation. (1.5) A tenant may assert
21	as a defense to a landlord's action for possession, including an action for
22	possession based on a nonmonetary violation of the rental agreement or
23	an action for possession based upon a notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY
24	or vacate, that the landlord retaliated against the tenant in violation of
25	subsection (1) of this section.
26	SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-33-112, amend
27	(3) as follows:

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38-33-112. Notification to residential tenants. (3) Said THE
notice DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION constitutes the
notice to terminate the tenancy; as provided by section 13-40-107, C.R.S.;
except that no A residential tenancy shall NOT be terminated prior to the
expiration date of the existing lease agreement, if any, unless consented
to by both the tenant and the developer. If the term of the lease has less
than ninety days remaining when notification is mailed or delivered, as
the case may be, or if there is no written lease agreement, residential
tenancy may SHALL not be terminated by the developer less than ninety
days after the date the notice is mailed or delivered, as the case may be,
to the tenant, unless consented to by both the tenant and the developer.
The return receipt shall be IS prima facie evidence of receipt of notice. If
the term of the lease has less than ninety days remaining when
notification is mailed or delivered, as the case may be, the tenant may
hold over for the remainder of said ninety-day period under the same
terms and conditions of the lease agreement if the tenant makes timely
rental payments and performs other conditions of the lease agreement.

SECTION 16. Severability. If any provision of this act or the application of this act to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 17. Safety clause. The general assembly finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety or for appropriations for the support and maintenance of the departments of the state and state institutions.

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