Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted on Second Reading in the Second House

LLS NO. 24-0087.01 Richard Sweetman x4333

HOUSE BILL 24-1098

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101	CONCERNING PROTECTIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL TENANTS, AND, IN
102	CONNECTION THEREWITH, REQUIRING CAUSE FOR THE EVICTION
103	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

SENATE
Amended 2nd Reading
March 25, 2024

HOUSE Amended 3rd Reading February 20, 2024

HOUSE Amended 2nd Reading February 16, 2024

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. <u>Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.</u>

Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing law.

Dashes through the words or numbers indicate deletions from existing law.

• 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	
15	(2) "Cause" means a circumstance described in section
16	38-12-1303 (2).
17	(3) "DWELLING UNIT" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN SECTION
18	38-12-502 (3).
19	(4) "FAMILY MEMBER" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN SECTION
20	<u>8-13.3-503 (11).</u>
21	(5) "Landlord" means a landlord, as defined in section
22	38-12-502 (5); EXCEPT THAT "LANDLORD" DOES NOT INCLUDE THE
23	MANAGEMENT OR LANDLORD OF A MOBILE HOME PARK, AS DEFINED IN
24	SECTION 38-12-201.5 (3), UNLESS:
25	(a) THE MANAGEMENT OR LANDLORD OF A MOBILE HOME PARK IS
26	RENTING BOTH A MOBILE HOME SPACE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
27	38-12-201.5 (6.5), AND A MOBILE HOME, AS DEFINED IN SECTION

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1	38-12-201.5 (5), to a mobile home park resident, as defined in
2	SECTION 38-12-201.5 (11); AND
3	(b) THE MOBILE HOME PARK RESIDENT IS NOT RESIDING IN THE
4	MOBILE HOME PARK UNDER A LEASE-TO-OWN AGREEMENT.
5	
6	(6) "No-fault eviction" means an action brought by a
7	Landlord pursuant to article $40\mathrm{of}$ title $13\mathrm{for}$ the eviction of a
8	TENANT UNDER CONDITIONS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1303 (3).
9	$\underline{(7)}$ "Primary residence" means the address that is listed on
10	A TENANT'S OR LANDLORD'S COLORADO DRIVER'S LICENSE,
11	IDENTIFICATION CARD, OR VOTER REGISTRATION; USED FOR PURPOSES OF
12	A TENANT'S OR LANDLORD'S PAYMENT OF STATE OR FEDERAL TAXES; OR
13	USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL REGISTRATION AT THE TIME
14	THAT A VALID NO-FAULT EVICTION IS EXERCISED BY A LANDLORD
15	PURSUANT TO SECTION 38-12-1303 (3).
16	(8) "Proper service" means service that complies with
17	SECTION 13-40-108.
18	(9) "Rent" means any money or other consideration paid to
19	A LANDLORD FOR THE RIGHT TO USE, POSSESS, AND OCCUPY A DWELLING
20	UNIT.
21	(10) "Rental agreement" has the meaning set forth in
22	SECTION 38-12-502 (7).
23	(11) "Residential premises" has the meaning set forth in
24	SECTION 38-12-502 (8).
25	(12) "SHORT-TERM RENTAL PROPERTY" MEANS A RESIDENTIAL
26	PREMISES THAT IS LEASED:
27	(a) FOR LESS THAN THIRTY CONSECUTIVE DAYS IN EXCHANGE FOR

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1	REMUNERATION AND FOR TEMPORARY, RECREATIONAL, BUSINESS, OR
2	TRANSIENT PURPOSES; OR
3	(b) PURSUANT TO A RENTAL AGREEMENT OR OTHER OCCUPANCY
4	AGREEMENT IF THE TENANT OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT OR OTHER
5	OCCUPANCY AGREEMENT IS RENTING THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES FOR LESS
6	THAN SIX MONTHS FROM A LANDLORD TO WHICH THE TENANT SOLD THE
7	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.
8	(13) "SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS" MEANS REPAIRS OR
9	RENOVATIONS THAT:
10	(a) CANNOT BE REASONABLY ACCOMPLISHED IN A SAFE OR
11	EFFICIENT MANNER WITH THE TENANT IN PLACE;
12	(b) ARE NOT WORK THAT IS NECESSARY TO REMEDY A BREACH OF
13	THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-503; AND
14	(c) REQUIRE THE TENANT TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES
15	FOR AT LEAST THIRTY DAYS.
16	(14) "Tenant" has the meaning set forth in section
17	38-12-502 (9). "TENANT" DOES NOT INCLUDE A HOME OWNER, AS DEFINED
18	IN SECTION 38-12-201.5 (2).
19	
20	(15) "Written notice" means written notice to vacate
21	THAT:
22	(a) COMPLIES WITH SECTION 13-40-106; AND
23	(b) Is provided to a tenant by a landlord or by a
24	LANDLORD'S AGENT.
25	38-12-1302. Applicability. (1) This part 13 applies to every
26	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES IN THE STATE; EXCEPT THAT THIS PART 13 DOES
27	NOT ADDIVIO

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1	(a) A SHORT-TERM RENTAL PROPERTY;
2	(b) A DWELLING UNIT OR OTHER PORTION OF A RESIDENTIAL
3	PREMISES IF THE OWNER OR MASTER TENANT LIVES IN AND MAINTAINS THE
4	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AS THE OWNER'S OR MASTER TENANT'S PRIMARY
5	RESIDENCE OR IF THE OWNER OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES LIVES IN A
6	PROPERTY THAT IS ADJACENT TO THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AND THAT
7	THE OWNER MAINTAINS AS THE OWNER'S PRIMARY RESIDENCE AND THE
8	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES OR THE OWNER'S ADJACENT PROPERTY:
9	(I) Is:
10	(A) A SINGLE-FAMILY HOME WITH OR WITHOUT AN ACCESSORY
11	DWELLING UNIT THAT IS LOCATED ON THE SAME LOT AND ATTACHED
12	SEMI-ATTACHED, OR UNATTACHED TO THE SINGLE-FAMILY HOME;
13	(B) A DUPLEX; OR
14	(C) A TRIPLEX; AND
15	(II) IS NOT A MULTIFAMILY PROPERTY OF FOUR OR MORE DWELLING
16	UNITS;
17	(c) A MOBILE HOME SPACE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 38-12-201.5
18	(6.5), THAT IS LEASED TO A HOME OWNER, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
19	38-12-201.5 (2), OR TO OTHER TENANTS OCCUPYING THE MOBILE HOME
20	SPACE PURSUANT TO A LEASE-TO-OWN AGREEMENT, PURCHASE OPTION, OF
21	SIMILAR AGREEMENT;
22	(d) A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES THAT IS LEASED TO A TENANT
23	PURSUANT TO AN EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HOUSING AGREEMENT, AS DEFINED
24	IN SECTION $13-40-104(5)(a)$;
25	(e) A RESIDENTIAL TENANT WHO HAS NOT BEEN A TENANT OF A
26	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES FOR AT LEAST <u>TWELVE</u> MONTHS; OR
27	(f) A RESIDENTIAL TENANT WHO IS NOT KNOWN TO THE LANDLORD

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1	TO BE A TENANT OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.
2	38-12-1303. Cause for eviction required - no-fault evictions.
3	(1) A LANDLORD SHALL NOT SERVE A NOTICE TO TERMINATE TENANCY OR
4	A DEMAND FOR POSSESSION OR OTHERWISE PROCEED WITH AN ACTION FOR
5	UNLAWFUL DETAINER PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 40 OF TITLE 13 UNLESS
6	THERE IS CAUSE FOR THE EVICTION.
7	(2) FOR THE PURPOSES OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION, CAUSE
8	EXISTS ONLY AS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:
9	(a) Section 13-40-104 (1)(a) for when entry is made without
10	RIGHT OR TITLE INTO ANY VACANT OR UNOCCUPIED LANDS OR TENEMENTS;
11	(b) SECTION 13-40-104 (1)(b) FOR WHEN ENTRY IS MADE
12	WRONGFULLY INTO CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS, TENEMENTS, MINING CLAIMS,
13	OR OTHER POSSESSIONS;
14	(c) Section 13-40-104 (1)(c) for when a lessee or tenant at
15	WILL, OR AT SUFFERANCE, OF ANY NONRESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY OR
16	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1302 (1)(a), (1)(b),
17	(1)(d), $(1)(e)$, or $(1)(f)$ holds over and continues in Possession of
18	THE PROPERTY OR PREMISES, OR ANY PORTION OF THE PROPERTY OR
19	PREMISES, AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM FOR WHICH THE PROPERTY
20	OR PREMISES WAS LEASED OR AFTER THE TENANCY, AT WILL OR AT
21	SUFFERANCE, HAS BEEN TERMINATED BY EITHER PARTY;
22	(d) Section 13-40-104 (1)(d) for nonpayment of rent;
23	(e) Section 13-40-104 (1)(d.5) for a substantial violation,
24	AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 13-40-107.5;
25	(f) Section 13-40-104 (1)(e) for a material violation of the
26	LEASE OR RENTAL AGREEMENT;
27	(g) Section 13-40-104 (1)(e.5) for a repeat violation after

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1	RECEIPT OF PROPER NOTICE OF A VIOLATION;
2	(h) SECTION 13-40-104 (1)(e.8) AND SUBSECTION (3) OF THIS
3	SECTION CONCERNING NO-FAULT EVICTIONS;
4	(i) SECTION 13-40-104 (1)(f) FOR POSSESSION AFTER A LEGAL
5	<u>SALE;</u>
6	(\underline{i}) Section 13-40-104 (1)(g) for when property has been sold
7	UNDER A JUDGMENT OR DECREE AND THE PARTY OR PRIVIES TO THE
8	JUDGMENT OR DECREE REFUSE OR NEGLECT TO SURRENDER POSSESSION
9	AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME OF REDEMPTION, WHEN REDEMPTION
10	IS ALLOWED BY LAW, AFTER THE PURCHASER DEMANDS THE PROPERTY;
11	(\underline{k}) Section 13-40-104 (1)(h) for when an Heir or Devise
12	CONTINUES IN POSSESSION OF A PREMISES SOLD AND CONVEYED BY A
13	PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE;
14	(1) Section 13-40-104 (1)(i) for a vendee that holds over
15	AFTER FAILING TO COMPLY WITH AN AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE LANDS OR
16	TENEMENTS; AND
17	(\underline{m}) Section 13-40-104 (1)(j) for when a tenant has engaged
18	IN CONDUCT THAT CREATES A NUISANCE OR DISTURBANCE THAT
19	INTERFERES WITH THE QUIET ENJOYMENT OF THE LANDLORD OR OTHER
20	TENANTS AT THE PROPERTY OR WHERE THE TENANT IS NEGLIGENTLY
21	DAMAGING THE PROPERTY.
22	(3) In addition to the requirements of subsection (5) of this
23	SECTION, THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS CONSTITUTE GROUNDS FOR A
24	NO-FAULT EVICTION OF A TENANT:
25	(a) Demolition or conversion of residential premises. When A
26	LANDLORD PLANS TO DEMOLISH A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, CONVERT IT TO
27	A NONRESIDENTIAL USE, OR CONVERT IT TO A SHORT-TERM RENTAL

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

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1	(A) ALLOWS THE TENANT AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER
2	RECEIVING THE WRITTEN NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(b)(I)(B)
3	OF THIS SECTION TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, DURING WHICH
4	TIME THE TENANT MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL
5	PREMISES UNDER THE SAME TERMS OF THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL
6	AGREEMENT;
7	(B) PROVIDES THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE OF A WRITTEN NOTICE
8	OF THE NO-FAULT EVICTION, WHICH WRITTEN NOTICE INCLUDES THE DATE
9	BY WHICH THE TENANT MUST VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, WHICH
10	DATE MUST BE AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER THE DATE UPON WHICH THE
11	LANDLORD PROVIDES THE WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE TENANT;
12	(C) PROVIDES THE TENANT AN EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE AND
13	<u>A GENERAL DESCRIPTION</u> OF THE SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS
14	TO THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES;
15	(D) PROCEEDS WITHOUT UNREASONABLE DELAY TO EFFECT THE
16	SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS UPON THE LANDLORD'S
17	RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES; AND
18	
19	(E) FOR ANY REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS EXPECTED TO LAST LESS
20	THAN ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY DAYS, PROVIDES THE TENANT A WRITTEN
21	NOTICE SENT IN A MANNER THAT THE LANDLORD TYPICALLY USES TO
22	COMMUNICATE WITH THE TENANT, WHICH NOTICE INCLUDES THE
23	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE FOR THE REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS. IF,
24	WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER RECEIVING THE NOTICE, THE TENANT NOTIFIES
25	THE LANDLORD THAT THE TENANT WANTS TO RETURN TO THE RESIDENTIAL
26	PREMISES, THE LANDLORD SHALL OFFER THE TENANT THE FIRST RIGHT OF
27	REFUSAL TO SIGN A NEW RENTAL AGREEMENT WITH REASONABLE TERMS.

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1	IF THE TENANT ACCEPTS THE NEW RENTAL AGREEMENT, THE TENANT HAS
2	THIRTY DAYS TO OCCUPY THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES UNLESS THE PARTIES
3	MUTUALLY AGREE ON AN EXTENDED TIMELINE IN WRITING.
4	(II) A LANDLORD SHALL NOT INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION OF A
5	TENANT AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION $(3)(b)(I)$ OF THIS SECTION IF THE
6	SUBSTANTIAL REPAIRS OR RENOVATIONS THAT ARE THE ALLEGED BASIS OF
7	THE NO-FAULT EVICTION ARE:
8	(A) REQUIRED IN ORDER FOR THE LANDLORD TO SATISFY <u>ALL</u>
9	REQUIRED REMEDIAL ACTION DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-503
10	CONCERNING A BREACH OF THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY; OR
11	(B) INITIATED BY THE LANDLORD IN RETALIATION AGAINST THE
12	TENANT, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-509 (1).
13	(c) Landlord or family member of landlord assumes
14	occupancy. (I) When a landlord plans to recover possession of
15	A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES FOR THE LANDLORD'S OWN USE AND OCCUPANCY
16	AS ARESIDENCE, OR FOR THE USE AND OCCUPANCY AS ARESIDENCE
17	BY THE LANDLORD'S FAMILY MEMBER , THE LANDLORD MAY INITIATE A
18	NO-FAULT EVICTION OF A TENANT OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AT THE
19	END OF THE TERM OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT SO LONG AS:
20	(A) EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(c)(III) OF THIS
21	SECTION, THE LANDLORD OR THE LANDLORD'S <u>FAMILY MEMBER</u> MOVES
22	INTO THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER THE
23	TENANT VACATES THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES;
24	(B) EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(c)(II) OF THIS
25	SECTION, THE LANDLORD PROVIDES THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE OF A
26	WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE NO-FAULT EVICTION AT LEAST NINETY DAYS
27	REFORE THE DATE BY WHICH THE TENANT MIIST VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL

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1	PREMISES, DURING WHICH TIME THE TENANT MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION
2	OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES UNDER THE SAME TERMS OF THE TENANT'S
3	EXISTING RENTAL AGREEMENT;
4	(C) NO SUBSTANTIALLY EQUIVALENT UNIT IS VACANT AND
5	AVAILABLE TO HOUSE THE LANDLORD OR THE LANDLORD'S <u>FAMILY</u>
6	MEMBER IN THE SAME BUILDING; AND
7	(D) THE LANDLORD DOES NOT LIST THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES FOR
8	A LONG-TERM OR SHORT-TERM RENTAL FOR AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER
9	THE DATE THE TENANT IS REQUIRED TO VACATE.
10	(II) IF THE LANDLORD IS AN INDIVIDUAL ON ACTIVE MILITARY
11	DUTY FOR THE UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES OR A SPOUSE OF SUCH AN
12	INDIVIDUAL, THE LANDLORD MUST PROVIDE THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE
13	OF A WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE NO-FAULT EVICTION AT LEAST FORTY-FIVE
14	DAYS BEFORE THE DATE BY WHICH THE TENANT MUST VACATE THE
15	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, DURING WHICH TIME THE TENANT MAY REMAIN IN
16	POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES UNDER THE SAME TERMS OF
17	THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL AGREEMENT.
18	(III) IF THE LANDLORD OR THE LANDLORD'S <u>FAMILY MEMBER</u> IS A
19	PERSON WITH A DISABILITY, THE LANDLORD MAY EXTEND FOR A
20	REASONABLE TIME THE PERIOD OF TIME DESCRIBED SUBSECTION
21	(3)(c)(I)(A) of this section to allow for changes to be made to the
22	RESIDENTIAL PREMISES TO ACCOMMODATE THE FAMILY MEMBER WITH THE
23	DISABILITY.
24	
25	(d) Withdrawal from rental market for the purpose of selling
26	the residential premises. (I) When a landlord plans to sell a
27	DESIDENTIAL DREMISES THAT IS A SINGLE-FAMILY HOME A TOWNHOME A

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1	<u>DUPLEX, TRIPLEX, OR AN INDIVIDUAL CONDOMINIUM UNIT, THE LANDLORD</u>
2	MAY INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION OF A TENANT OF THE RESIDENTIAL
3	PREMISES AT THE END OF THE TERM OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT SO LONG
4	AS THE LANDLORD:
5	(A) ALLOWS THE TENANT AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER
6	RECEIVING THE WRITTEN NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION $(3)(d)(I)(B)$
7	OF THIS SECTION TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, DURING WHICH
8	TIME THE TENANT MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL
9	PREMISES UNDER THE SAME TERMS OF THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL
10	AGREEMENT;
11	(B) Provides the tenant proper service of a written notice
12	OF THE LANDLORD'S INTENT TO WITHDRAW THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES
13	FROM THE RENTAL MARKET AND SELL THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, WHICH
14	NOTICE INCLUDES THE DATE ON WHICH THE TENANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO
15	VACATE; AND
16	(C) DOES NOT LIST THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES FOR A LONG-TERM
17	OR SHORT-TERM RENTAL FOR AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER THE DATE ON
18	WHICH THE TENANT IS REQUIRED TO VACATE; EXCEPT THAT THIS
19	SUBSECTION $(3)(d)(I)(C)$ DOES NOT APPLY IF THE LANDLORD PRODUCES
20	EVIDENCE THAT THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES WAS LISTED FOR SALE ON A
21	MULTIPLE-LISTING SERVICE AFTER THE TENANT WAS REQUIRED TO
22	VACATE.
23	(II) Nothing in this subsection $(3)(d)$ may be construed to
24	ALLOW A LANDLORD TO INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION OR OTHERWISE
25	TERMINATE A RENTAL AGREEMENT WITHOUT CAUSE BEFORE THE END OF
26	THE TERM OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT.
27	(e) Tenant refuses to sign new lease with reasonable terms. IF

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I	A TENANT REFUSES TO SIGN A NEW RENTAL AGREEMENT WITE
2	REASONABLE TERMS, THE LANDLORD MAY INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION
3	OF THE TENANT SO LONG AS THE LANDLORD:
4	(I) ALLOWS THE TENANT AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER RECEIVING
5	THE NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3)(e)(II) OF THIS SECTION TO
6	VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES AFTER THE TENANT HAS REFUSED TO
7	SIGN THE NEW RENTAL AGREEMENT, DURING WHICH TIME THE TENANT
8	MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES UNDER THE
9	SAME TERMS AS THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL AGREEMENT; AND
0	(II) PROVIDES THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE OF A WRITTEN NOTICE
1	OF THE LANDLORD'S INTENT TO TERMINATE THE TENANCY, WHICH NOTICE
12	INCLUDES THE DATE ON WHICH THE TENANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO
13	VACATE.
14	(f) History of nonpayment of rent. (I) IF A TENANT SUBMITS A
15	RENT PAYMENT LATE MORE THAN TWO TIMES DURING THE PERIOD OF THE
16	RENTAL AGREEMENT, THE LANDLORD MAY INITIATE A NO-FAULT EVICTION
17	OF THE TENANT AT THE END OF THE TERM OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT SO
18	LONG AS THE LANDLORD:
19	(A) ALLOWS THE TENANT AT LEAST NINETY DAYS AFTER
20	RECEIVING THE NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION $(3)(f)(I)(B)$ of this
21	SECTION TO VACATE THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, DURING WHICH TIME THE
22	TENANT MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENTIAL PREMISES
23	UNDER THE SAME TERMS AS THE TENANT'S EXISTING RENTAL AGREEMENT
24	AND
25	(B) PROVIDES THE TENANT PROPER SERVICE OF A WRITTEN NOTICE
26	OF THE LANDLORD'S INTENT TO TERMINATE THE TENANCY, WHICH NOTICE
2.7	INCLUDES THE DATE ON WHICH THE TENANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO

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1	VACATE.
2	(II) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION (3)(f), A RENT PAYMENT
3	QUALIFIES AS LATE IF IT IS SUBMITTED MORE THAN TEN CALENDAR DAYS
4	AFTER THE DAY IT IS DUE ACCORDING TO THE RENTAL AGREEMENT AND
5	THE LANDLORD PROVIDES THE TENANT WITH PROPER SERVICE OF A
6	WRITTEN NOTICE UNDER SECTION 13-40-104 (1)(d).
7	(III) This subsection $(3)(f)$ does not apply if the rent
8	PAYMENT IS SUBMITTED WITHIN THE CURE PERIOD DESCRIBED IN SECTION
9	<u>13-40-104 (1)(d).</u>
10	(4) NOTHING IN THIS SECTION SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO IMPACT
11	THE INTERPRETATION OF THE MEANING OF THE TERM "GOOD CAUSE" AS
12	THE TERM IS USED IN FEDERAL LAW OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
13	(5) (a) A LANDLORD MAY PROCEED WITH A NO-FAULT EVICTION OF
14	A TENANT BY FILING AN ACTION UNDER ARTICLE 40 OF TITLE 13 ONLY IF
15	THE LANDLORD PROVIDES PROPER SERVICE OF A WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE
16	NO-FAULT EVICTION AND THE TENANT FAILS TO VACATE ON OR BEFORE
17	THE DEADLINE STATED IN THE NOTICE.
18	(b) A WRITTEN NOTICE PROVIDED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (3)
19	OF THIS SECTION MUST INCLUDE A STATEMENT OF THE LEGAL AND
20	FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE LANDLORD'S NO-FAULT EVICTION OF THE TENANT
21	WHICH LEGAL BASIS MUST BE SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION (3) OF THIS
22	SECTION.
23	
24	38-12-1304. Violations - remedies. If A LANDLORD PROCEEDS
25	WITH AN EVICTION OF A TENANT OF A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES IN VIOLATION
26	OF THIS PART 13, AND THE TENANT LOSES POSSESSION OF THE DWELLING
27	UNIT WITHOUT A COURT ORDER, THE TENANT MAY SEEK RELIEF AS

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1	DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-510.
2	38-12-1305. No waiver of requirements by agreement. A
3	PROVISION OF A RENTAL AGREEMENT OR OTHER AGREEMENT THAT
4	PURPORTS TO AUTHORIZE OR EFFECTUATE A WAIVER OR MODIFICATION OF
5	ANY PROVISION OF THIS PART 13 IS VOID AND UNENFORCEABLE.
6	38-12-1306. Affirmative defense. If a Landlord fails to
7	COMPLY WITH THIS PART 13, A TENANT MAY ASSERT THE LANDLORD'S
8	FAILURE AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE FOR A TENANT TO AN EVICTION
9	PROCEEDING. IF A TENANT ASSERTS SUCH AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE, AND
10	THE LANDLORD CANNOT DEMONSTRATE BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE
11	EVIDENCE THAT THE LANDLORD HAS COMPLIED WITH THIS PART 13, THE
12	COURT SHALL DISMISS THE EVICTION PROCEEDING.
13	38-12-1307. Retaliatory rent increase prohibited. A LANDLORD
14	SHALL NOT INCREASE A TENANT'S RENT IN A DISCRIMINATORY,
15	RETALIATORY, OR UNCONSCIONABLE MANNER TO CIRCUMVENT THE
16	REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS SET FORTH IN THIS PART 13.
17	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-104, amend
18	(1) introductory portion, (1)(c), (1)(e), and (1)(e.5)(II); and add (1)(e.8)
19	and (1)(j) as follows:
20	13-40-104. Unlawful detention defined - definitions. (1) Any
21	A person is guilty of HAS COMMITTED an unlawful detention of real
22	property in the following cases:
23	(c) When any lessee or tenant at will, or by AT sufferance, or for
24	any part of a year, or for one or more years PERIOD OF TIME, of any
25	NONRESIDENTIAL real property OR RESIDENTIAL PREMISES DESCRIBED IN
26	SECTION 38-12-1302 (1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (1)(e), OR (1)(f), including a
27	specific or undivided portion of a building, or dwelling, holds over and

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1 continues in possession of the demised premises NONRESIDENTIAL REAL 2 PROPERTY OR RESIDENTIAL PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1302

3 (1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (1)(e), OR (1)(f), or any portion thereof, after the

4 expiration of the term for which the same were NONRESIDENTIAL REAL

5 PROPERTY OR RESIDENTIAL PREMISES DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1302

6 (1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (1)(e), OR (1)(f) 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 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

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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.

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

WHEN A TENANT OR LESSEE HOLDS OVER WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE LANDLORD AFTER THE TENANT OR LESSEE 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 OF OTHERS WHO RESIDE IN AN IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT PROPERTY, OR OF OTHER TENANTS OR OCCUPANTS OF THE SAME PROPERTY, OR THE TENANT OR LESSEE BY REASON OF NEGLIGENCE DAMAGED THE HOUSING ACCOMMODATION, AND TEN DAYS' NOTICE IN WRITING HAS BEEN DULY SERVED UPON THE TENANT OR LESSEE, WHICH NOTICE CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC CONDUCT THAT DISTURBED OTHERS OR CAUSED A NUISANCE, REQUIRING IN THE ALTERNATIVE CESSATION OF THE CONDUCT THAT IS DISTURBING OTHERS OR CAUSING A NUISANCE THAT INTERFERES WITH THE QUIET ENJOYMENT OF THE LANDLORD, IF THE LANDLORD LIVES IN THE SAME OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT PROPERTY, OR OTHER TENANTS OR OCCUPANTS OF THE SAME PROPERTY, OR MALICIOUSLY OR BY REASON OF NEGLIGENCE DAMAGED

THE HOUSING ACCOMMODATION OR POSSESSION OF THE PREMISES SO

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1	HELD; EXCEPT THAT, FOR A NONRESIDENTIAL AGREEMENT OR AN
2	EMPLOYER-PROVIDED HOUSING AGREEMENT, THREE DAYS' NOTICE IS
3	REQUIRED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (1)(j), AND FOR AN EXEMPT
4	RESIDENTIAL AGREEMENT, FIVE DAYS' NOTICE IS REQUIRED PURSUANT TO
5	THIS SECTION.
6	(II) THE LAWFUL EXERCISE BY A TENANT OF ANY RIGHTS
7	PURSUANT TO ANY LAW OR RULE RELATING TO OCCUPANCY OF A
8	PROPERTY, INCLUDING THIS SUBSECTION $(1)(j)$, SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO
9	INTERFERE WITH THE QUIET ENJOYMENT OF THE LANDLORD OR OTHER
10	TENANTS OR OTHER GROUND FOR EVICTION PURSUANT TO THIS
11	SUBSECTION $(1)(j)$.
12	(III) IT SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE A NUISANCE OR DISTURBANCE FOR
13	PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION $(1)(j)$ IF A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
14	IS BEING ACCUSED OF CAUSING A DISTURBANCE OR NUISANCE AS A DIRECT
15	RESULT OF BEING A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THIS EXCEPTION
16	APPLIES ONLY TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND NOT TO
17	PERPETRATORS.
18	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-40-106 as
19	follows:
20	13-40-106. Written demand. (1) The demand OR NOTICE
21	required by section 13-40-104 OR 38-12-1303 shall be made in writing,
22	specifying the grounds of the demandant's right to the possession of such
23	THE premises, INCLUDING A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALLEGED
24	VIOLATION OR NO-FAULT EVICTION GROUNDS, describing the same
25	PREMISES, and INDICATING the DATE AND time when the same PREMISES
26	shall be delivered up, and shall be signed by the person claiming such
27	possession, his THE PERSON'S agent, or his THE PERSON'S attorney.

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1	(2) The demand OR NOTICE REQUIRED BY SECTION 13-40-104 OR
2	38-12-1303 must also include a statement that a residential tenant who
3	receives supplemental security income, social security disability insurance
4	under Title II of the federal "Social Security Act", 42 U.S.C. sec. 401 et
5	seq., as amended, or cash assistance through the Colorado works program
6	created in part 7 of article 2 of title 26 has a right to mediation prior to the
7	landlord filing an eviction complaint with the court pursuant to section
8	13-40-110.
9	(3) THE DEMAND OR NOTICE REQUIRED BY SECTION 13-40-104 OR
10	38-12-1303 must be written in English, Spanish, or any other
11	LANGUAGE THAT THE LANDLORD KNOWS, OR HAS REASON TO KNOW, IS
12	THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF THE TENANT.
13	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-40-107 as
14	follows:
15	13-40-107. Notice to terminate tenancy. (1) A tenancy may be
16	terminated by notice in writing, served not less than the respective period
17	fixed before the end of the applicable tenancy, as follows: A LANDLORD
18	OF NONRESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY OR A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES
19	DESCRIBED IN SECTION 38-12-1302 (1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(d), (1)(e), OR (1)(f)
20	OR A TENANT OF ANY PROPERTY OR PREMISES MAY TERMINATE A
21	PERIODIC TENANCY AT THE END OF THE TENANCY PERIOD OR ELECT TO NOT
22	RENEW A FIXED TERM TENANCY AT THE END OF THE FIXED TERM BY
23	SERVING WRITTEN NOTICE THAT EXPIRES AT THE END OF THE PERIOD OR
24	FIXED TERM, BASED ON THE LENGTH OF THE APPLICABLE TENANCY
25	DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION.
26	(2) THE WRITTEN NOTICE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS

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1	AS FOLLOWS:
2	(a) A tenancy for one year or longer, AT LEAST ninety-one days;
3	(b) A tenancy of six months or longer but less than a year, AT
4	LEAST twenty-eight days;
5	(c) A tenancy of one month or longer but less than six months, AT
6	LEAST twenty-one days;
7	(d) A tenancy of one week or longer but less than one month, or
8	a tenancy at will, AT LEAST three days;
9	(e) A tenancy for less than one week, AT LEAST one day.
10	(2) (3) Such THE WRITTEN notice shall DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION
11	(1) OF THIS SECTION MUST:
12	(a) Describe the property and the particular time DATE when the
13	tenancy will terminate; and
14	(b) shall Be signed by the landlord or tenant, the party giving such
15	notice, or his the Landlord's or tenant's agent or attorney.
16	(3) Any person in possession of real property with the assent of
17	the owner is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.
18	(4) No WRITTEN notice to quit shall be UNDER SUBSECTION (1) OF
19	THIS SECTION IS necessary from or to a tenant whose term WITH A
20	FIXED-TERM TENANCY THAT is, by agreement, to end at a time certain.
21	(5) Except as otherwise provided in section 38-33-112, C.R.S., the
22	provisions of subsections (1) and (4) of this section shall not apply to the
23	termination of a residential tenancy during the ninety-day period provided
24	for in said section.
25	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-107.5, amend
26	(4)(a) and (4)(b) as follows:
2.7	13-40-107.5. Termination of tenancy for substantial violation

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1	- definition - legislative declaration. (4) (a) A tenancy may be
2	terminated at any time on the basis of a substantial violation. The
3	termination shall be IS effective three days after service of written notice
4	to quit TERMINATE TENANCY.
5	(b) The notice to quit shall TERMINATE TENANCY MUST describe
6	the property, the particular time DATE when the tenancy will terminate,
7	and the grounds for termination. The notice shall MUST be signed by the
8	landlord or by the landlord's agent or attorney.
9	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-40-108 as
10	follows:
11	13-40-108. Service of notice to vacate or demand. A WRITTEN
12	notice to quit VACATE or demand for possession of real property AS
13	REQUIRED BY SECTION 13-40-104, 38-12-202, 38-12-204, or 38-12-1303
14	may be served by delivering a copy thereof OF THE NOTICE to the A
15	KNOWN tenant or other person occupying such THE premises, or by
16	leaving such copy with some person, a member of the tenant's family
17	above the age of fifteen years, residing on or in charge of the premises,
18	or, in case no one is on the premises at the time service is attempted
19	AFTER ATTEMPTS AT PERSONAL SERVICE AT LEAST ONCE ON TWO
20	SEPARATE DAYS, by posting such THE copy in some conspicuous place on
21	the premises.
22	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-110, amend
23	(2) as follows:
24	13-40-110. Action - how commenced - report. (2) In an action
25	for termination of a tenancy in a mobile home park, the complaint, in
26	addition to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, must specify
27	the reasons for termination as the reasons are stated in section 38-12-203.

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The complaint must specify the approximate time, place, and manner in which the tenant allegedly committed the acts giving rise to the complaint. If the action is based on the mobile home or mobile home lot being out of compliance with the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to section 38-12-214, the complaint must specify that the home owner was given ninety days after the date of service or posting of the notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY to cure the noncompliance, that ninety days have passed, and the noncompliance has not been cured.

SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-202, **amend** (1)(a) introductory portion, (1)(b), and (3) as follows:

38-12-202. Tenancy - notice to terminate tenancy. (1) (a) No Tenancy or other lease or rental occupancy of space in a mobile home park shall MAY NOT commence without a written lease or rental agreement, and no tenancy in a mobile home park shall NOT be terminated until a notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY or notice of nonpayment of rent has been served. A notice to quit shall TERMINATE TENANCY MUST be in writing and in the form specified in section 13-40-107 (2) INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. The property description required in section 13-40-107 (2) is legally sufficient if it states:

- (b) Service of the notice to quit shall TERMINATE TENANCY MUST 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.
- (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

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1	home or mobile home lot is out of compliance with local ordinances or
2	state laws or rules relating to mobile homes and mobile home lots, as
3	described in section 38-12-203 (1)(a), or out of compliance with written
4	rules and regulations of the mobile home park, as described in section
5	38-12-203 (1)(c), the notice must include a statement advising the home
6	owner that the home owner has a right to cure the noncompliance within
7	ninety days after the date of service or posting of the notice to quit
8	TERMINATE TENANCY. This ninety-day period runs concurrently with the
9	ninety-day period to sell the mobile home or remove it from the premises
10	as set forth in subsection (1)(c)(I) of this section. Rent payment and other
11	agreed tenant obligations remain in effect during this ninety-day period,
12	and acceptance of rent by a landlord during this ninety-day period does
13	not constitute a waiver of the landlord's right to terminate the tenancy for
14	any noncompliance described in section 38-12-203 (1)(a) or (1)(c).
15	SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-204.3,
16	amend (1) introductory portion, (1)(a), and (2) as follows:
17	38-12-204.3. Notice required for termination. (1) Where the
18	tenancy of a mobile home owner is being terminated under section
19	38-12-202 or section 38-12-204, the landlord or mobile home park owner
20	shall provide such mobile home owner with written notice as provided for
21	in subsection (2) of this section. Service of such notice shall MUST occur
22	at the same time and in the same manner as service of:
23	(a) The notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY as provided in section
24	38-12-202 (1); or
25	(2) The notice required under this section must be in at least

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE HOME OWNER:

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1	This notice and the accompanying notice to quit TERMINATE
2	TENANCY/notice of nonpayment of rent are the first steps in the eviction
3	process. Any dispute you may have regarding the grounds for eviction
4	should be addressed with your landlord or the management of the mobile
5	home park or in the courts if an eviction action is filed. Please be advised
6	that the "Mobile Home Park Act", part 2 of article 12 of title 38, Colorado
7	Revised Statutes, and the "Mobile Home Park Act Dispute Resolution and
8	Enforcement Program" created in section 38-12-1104, Colorado Revised
9	Statutes, may provide you with legal protection.
10	NOTICE TO QUIT TERMINATE TENANCY: In order to terminate a
11	home owner's tenancy, the landlord or management of a mobile home
12	park must serve to a home owner a notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY.
13	The notice must be in writing and must contain certain information,
14	including:
15	• The grounds for the termination of the tenancy;
16	• Whether or not the home owner has a right to cure under
17	the "Mobile Home Park Act"; and
18	• That the home owner has the option of mediation pursuant
19	to section 38-12-216, Colorado Revised Statutes, of the
20	"Mobile Home Park Act" and the option of filing a
21	complaint through the "Mobile Home Park Act Dispute
22	Resolution and Enforcement Program" created in section
23	38-12-1104, Colorado Revised Statutes.
24	NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT OF RENT: In order to terminate
25	a home owner's tenancy due to nonpayment of rent, the landlord or
26	management of a mobile home park must serve to a home owner a notice
27	of nonpayment of rent. The notice must be in writing and must require

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

in court. If the court rules in favor of the landlord or management of the

mobile home park, the home owner has not less than thirty days from the

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1	time of the ruling to either remove or sell the mobile home and to vacate
2	the premises. If the home owner wishes to extend such period beyond
3	thirty days but not more than sixty days from the date of the ruling, the
4	home owner shall prepay to the landlord an amount equal to a pro rata
5	share of rent for each day following the expiration of the initial thirty-day
6	period after the court's ruling that the mobile home owner will remain on
7	the premises. All prepayments shall be paid no later than thirty days after
8	the court ruling. This section does not preclude earlier removal by law
9	enforcement officers of a mobile home or one or more mobile home
10	owners or occupants from the mobile home park if a mobile home owner
11	violates article 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, or 18 of title 18 or section 16-13-303,
12	Colorado Revised Statutes.
13	SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-701, amend
14	(2)(b) as follows:
15	38-12-701. Notice of rent increase. (2) (b) A landlord may
16	SHALL not terminate a residential tenancy in which there is no written
17	agreement by serving a tenant with a notice to quit pursuant to section
18	13-40-107 TERMINATE TENANCY with the primary purpose of increasing
19	a tenant's rent in a manner inconsistent with this section.
20	SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-222, amend
21	(3) as follows:
22	38-12-222. Residents' right to privacy. (3) Except when posting
23	notices that are required by law or by a rental agreement, the management
24	shall make a reasonable effort to notify a resident of the management's
25	intention to enter the mobile home space at least forty-eight
26	SEVENTY-TWO hours before entry. The notification must include the date
27	and approximate time of the planned entry and must be delivered in a

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I	manner that is reasonably likely to be seen or heard by the resident in a
2	timely manner.
3	SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-508, amend
4	(4) as follows:
5	38-12-508. Landlord's defenses to a claim of breach of
6	warranty - limitations on claiming a breach. (4) Except as provided
7	in section 38-12-509 (2), a tenant may not assert a breach of the warranty
8	of habitability as a defense to a landlord's action for possession based
9	upon a nonmonetary violation of the rental agreement or for an action for
10	possession based upon a notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY or vacate.
11	SECTION 14. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-509, amend
12	(1.5) as follows:
13	38-12-509. Prohibition on retaliation. (1.5) A tenant may assert
14	as a defense to a landlord's action for possession, including an action for
15	possession based on a nonmonetary violation of the rental agreement or
16	an action for possession based upon a notice to quit TERMINATE TENANCY
17	or vacate, that the landlord retaliated against the tenant in violation of
18	subsection (1) of this section.
19	SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-33-112, amend
20	(3) as follows:
21	38-33-112. Notification to residential tenants. (3) Said The
22	notice DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION constitutes the
23	notice to terminate the tenancy; as provided by section 13-40-107, C.R.S.;
24	except that no A residential tenancy shall NOT be terminated prior to the
25	expiration date of the existing lease agreement, if any, unless consented
26	to by both the tenant and the developer. If the term of the lease has less
27	than ninety days remaining when notification is mailed or delivered, as

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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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