

Second Regular Session  
Seventy-fourth General Assembly  
STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 24-1169.01 Megan McCall x4215

SENATE BILL 24-213

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING AN EXEMPTION FROM COUNTY SHORT-TERM RENTAL  
102 REGULATION FOR CERTAIN STRUCTURES LOCATED IN AN  
103 UNINCORPORATED AREA OF A COUNTY THAT ARE USED FOR  
104 RECREATIONAL PURPOSES AND DO NOT RECEIVE PUBLIC  
105 SERVICES.

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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>.)*

Under current law, a board of county commissioners is authorized to license an owner or owner's agent who rents or advertises the owner's

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.  
*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.*

lodging unit for a short-term stay and to fix the fees, terms, and manner for issuing and revoking such licenses. The bill creates an exception to this authority for the owner or owner's agent of, and with respect to, any structure located in an unincorporated area of a county that does not receive water, heat, or sanitary sewer services from a public entity and is used for recreational purposes.

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

2           **SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly  
3 finds and declares that:

4           (a) Across the state, there are certain structures located in  
5 unincorporated areas of Colorado counties that do not rely on public  
6 services such as water, heat, or sanitary sewer and that are intended to be  
7 used for temporary or short-duration outdoor recreational purposes,  
8 including hunting cabins, huts, yurts, ski cabins, emergency shelters, or  
9 other similar structures. The use of these recreational structures is often  
10 for brief periods of days or weeks, and most have never been used as  
11 permanent housing. These recreational structures benefit users by offering  
12 a diversity of outdoor experiences, and Colorado has a rich history of the  
13 use of these types of recreational structures for outdoor recreation.

14           (b) These recreational structures are often found in remote  
15 locations across the state, including mountain regions, plains, and other  
16 remote locations, and generally do not rely on public services. Given the  
17 often remote locations of the structures, the structures are usually outside  
18 of the service areas of counties and special districts such that public  
19 services are unavailable. Further, emergency services are often also  
20 unavailable.

21           (c) The regulation of these unique recreational structures by  
22 counties is inconsistent across the state. This inconsistent regulation leads

1 to uncertainty and confusion about the use, management, standards,  
2 upkeep, and other issues relating to the occupancy and management of  
3 these recreational structures. While these structures are already exempt  
4 from Colorado's statutory warranty of habitability set forth in section  
5 38-12-511(1)(g), Colorado Revised Statutes, regulation of their use and  
6 management has become inconsistent and problematic, with a patchwork  
7 approach differing county by county. Some counties have perceived that  
8 a subset of remote recreational structures described in subsections (1)(a)  
9 and (1)(b) of this section are short-term rentals. In some cases, such  
10 regulation has unintentionally altered or limited the historical recreational  
11 use. For example, to accommodate temporary use as a recreational  
12 shelter, certain counties require these remote recreational structures to  
13 first qualify as a primary residence. This outcome is an unintended  
14 consequence of the patchwork approach to regulation.

15 (d) For the foregoing reasons, the regulation of these recreational  
16 structures is a matter of statewide concern, and such recreational  
17 structures were not intended to be regulated as short-term rentals as  
18 envisioned by the General Assembly in its adoption of section  
19 30-15-401(1)(s), Colorado Revised Statutes, which authorizes the board  
20 of county commissioners to adopt ordinances for the control or licensing  
21 of short-term rentals.

22 **SECTION 2.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 30-15-401, **add**  
23 (1)(s)(VI) as follows:

24 **30-15-401. General regulations - definitions.** (1) In addition to  
25 those powers granted by sections 30-11-101 and 30-11-107 and by parts  
26 1, 2, and 3 of this article 15, the board of county commissioners may  
27 adopt ordinances for control or licensing of those matters of purely local

1 concern that are described in the following enumerated powers:

2 (s) (VI) THIS SUBSECTION (1)(s) DOES NOT APPLY TO THE OWNER  
3 OR OWNER'S AGENT OF, AND WITH RESPECT TO, ANY STRUCTURE LOCATED  
4 IN AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OF A COUNTY THAT DOES NOT RECEIVE  
5 WATER, HEAT, OR SANITARY SEWER SERVICES FROM A PUBLIC ENTITY AND  
6 IS USED FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES, SUCH AS A HUNTING CABIN, YURT,  
7 HUT, SKI CABIN, EMERGENCY SHELTER, OR OTHER SIMILAR RECREATIONAL  
8 STRUCTURE.

9 **SECTION 3. Safety clause.** The general assembly finds,  
10 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate  
11 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety or for appropriations for  
12 the support and maintenance of the departments of the state and state  
13 institutions.