First Regular Session Seventy-third General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 21-0614.01 Jane Ritter x4342

SENATE BILL 21-173

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING RIGHTS RELATED TO RESIDENTIAL RENTAL 102 AGREEMENTS.

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 addresses the following items related to landlord and tenant rights in residential rental agreements:

• When a landlord removes or excludes a tenant from a dwelling without resorting to proper court procedures, it is an unfair or deceptive trade practice for the purposes of the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act";

- After a complaint is filed by a landlord, the clerk of the court or the attorney for the plaintiff shall issue a summons, including information concerning filing an answer and legal aid. A court shall not enter a default writ of restitution before the close of business on the date upon which an appearance is due.
- Provides additional details regarding the defendant's answer, including that a defendant does not waive any defense related to proper notice by filing an answer; that the court shall set a date for trial no sooner than 7 days after the answer is filed, unless the defendant agrees to waive this provision and schedule the trial for an earlier date; and in the time after an answer is filed and before a trial occurs, the court shall order that the landlord provide any documentation related to the tenancy or the current action that the defendant requests;
- Repeals language requiring the defendant, in an appeal from a judgment of a county court, to deposit with the court the amount of rent found due;
- When a court has issued a writ of restitution in a residential forcible entry and wrongful detainer (FED) proceeding, a tenant may pay any rent that is still owed to the landlord at any point up to 48 hours after a court has ordered a writ of restitution;
- Eliminates the bond requirement for the warranty of habitability and allows the tenant to assert an alleged breach of the warranty of habitability as an affirmative defense;
- Establishes allowable court procedures and remedies in cases of an alleged breach of warranty of habitability;
- Bans liquidated damage clauses that assign a cost to a party stemming from a rental violation or an eviction action;
- Prohibits rental agreements that contain one-way fee-shifting clauses that award attorney fees and court costs only to one party; and
- Guarantees parties to a residential FED dispute the right to a trial by jury.

The bill prohibits a landlord of a mobile home park or a residential premises (landlord) from:

- Charging a tenant or mobile home owner (tenant) a late fee for late payment of rent unless the rent payment is late by at least 14 calendar days;
- Charging a tenant a late fee in an amount that exceeds the greater of:
 - \$20; or

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- 2.5% of the amount of the rent obligation that remains past due;
- Requiring a tenant to pay a late fee unless the late fee is disclosed in the rental agreement;
- Removing, excluding, or initiating eviction procedures against a tenant solely as a result of the tenant's failure to pay one or more late fees;
- Terminating a tenancy or other estate at will or a lease in a mobile home park because the tenant fails to pay one or more late fees to the landlord;
- Imposing a late fee on a tenant for the late payment or nonpayment of any portion of the rent that a rent subsidy provider, rather than the tenant, is responsible for paying;
- Imposing a late fee more than once for each late payment;
- Requiring a tenant to pay interest on late fees;
- Recouping any amount of a late fee from a rent payment made by a tenant; or
- Charging a tenant a late fee unless the landlord provided the tenant written notice of the late fee within 180 days after the date upon which the rent payment was due.

A landlord who commits a violation must pay a \$20 penalty to an aggrieved tenant for each violation. Otherwise, a landlord who commits a violation has 7 days to cure the violation, which 7 days begins when the landlord receives notice of the violation. If a landlord fails to timely cure a violation, the tenant may bring a civil action to seek one or more of the following remedies:

- Compensatory damages for injury or loss suffered;
- A penalty of at least \$500 but not more than \$2,000 for each violation, payable to the tenant;
- Costs, including reasonable attorney fees if the tenant is the prevailing party; and
- Other equitable relief the court finds appropriate.

The attorney general may investigate and prosecute alleged violations. A violation that is not timely cured or that was committed by a landlord in bad faith is an unfair or deceptive trade practice for the purposes of the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act".

- 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:
- 2 SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 6-1-105, add
- 3 (1)(nnn) and (1)(000) as follows:
- 4 6-1-105. Unfair or deceptive trade practices. (1) A person

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1 engages in a deceptive trade practice when, in the course of the person's 2 business, vocation, or occupation, the person: 3 (nnn) VIOLATES SECTION 38-12-510; OR 4 (ooo) VIOLATES SECTION 38-12-105. 5 **SECTION 2.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-111, amend 6 (1); and **add** (5) and (6) as follows: 7 13-40-111. Issuance and return of summons. (1) Upon filing 8 the complaint as provided REQUIRED in section 13-40-110, the clerk of the 9 court or the attorney for the plaintiff shall issue a summons. The 10 summons shall MUST command the defendant to appear before the court 11 at a place named in such THE summons and at a time and on a day which 12 shall be not less than seven days nor BUT NOT more than fourteen days 13 from the day of issuing the same to answer the complaint of plaintiff. A 14 COURT SHALL NOT ENTER A DEFAULT JUDGMENT FOR POSSESSION BEFORE 15 THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE DATE UPON WHICH AN APPEARANCE IS 16 DUE. The summons shall MUST also contain a statement addressed to the 17 defendant stating: "If you fail to file with the court, at or before the time 18 for appearance specified in the summons, an answer to the complaint 19 setting forth the grounds upon which you base your claim for possession 20 and denying or admitting all of the material allegations of the complaint, 21 judgment by default may be taken against you for the possession of the 22 property described in the complaint, for the rent, if any, due or to become 23 due, for present and future damages and costs, and for any other relief to 24 which the plaintiff is entitled." If you are claiming that the landlord's 25 failure to repair the residential premises is a defense to the landlord's 26 allegation of nonpayment of rent, the court will require you to pay into the

registry of the court, at the time of filing your answer, the rent due less

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1	any expenses you have incurred based upon the landlord's failure to repair
2	the residential premises."
3	(5) A SUMMONS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MUST ALSO
4	CONTAIN A LIST OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES FOR OBTAINING CIVIL LEGAL
5	AID AND RENTAL ASSISTANCE. THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS SHALL
6	MAKE AVAILABLE AND KEEP CURRENT THE LIST OF RESOURCES
7	AVAILABLE. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES MAY ALSO PROVIDE OR
8	SUPPLEMENT THE LIST OF RESOURCES.
9	(6) A SUMMONS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MUST ALSO
10	CONTAIN:
11	(a) A COPY OF THE BLANK ANSWER FORM REQUIRED PURSUANT TO
12	SECTION 13-40-113; AND
13	(b) A form that allows the defendant to request all
14	DOCUMENTS IN THE LANDLORD'S POSSESSION RELATED TO THE TENANCY
15	OR THE CURRENT ACTION.
16	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-40-113 as
17	follows:
18	13-40-113. Answer of defendant - additional and amended
19	pleadings. (1) The defendant shall file with the court, at or before the
20	time specified for his THE DEFENDANT'S appearance in the summons, an
21	answer in writing. setting The Defendant's answer must set forth the
22	grounds on which he the defendant bases his the defendant's claim
23	for possession, and admitting or denying all of the material allegations of
24	the complaint, and presenting every defense which then exists and upon
25	which he the defendant intends to rely, either by including the same in
26	his THE DEFENDANT'S answer or by filing simultaneously therewith
27	SIMULTANEOUSLY FILING motions setting forth every such defense.

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1	(2) The court for good cause may permit the filing of additional
2	and amended pleadings where such IF IT will not result in A delay
3	prejudicial to the defendant.
4	(3) A DEFENDANT DOES NOT WAIVE ANY DEFENSE RELATED TO
5	PROPER NOTICE BY FILING AN ANSWER PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.
6	(4) AFTER AN ANSWER IS PROVIDED TO THE COURT PURSUANT TO
7	THIS SECTION:
8	(a) THE COURT SHALL SET A DATE FOR TRIAL NO SOONER THAN
9	SEVEN DAYS AFTER THE ANSWER IS FILED, UNLESS THE DEFENDANT
10	AGREES TO WAIVE THIS PROVISION AND SCHEDULE THE TRIAL FOR AN
11	EARLIER DATE. THIS PROVISION DOES NOT APPLY TO A FORCIBLE ENTRY
12	AND DETAINER PETITION THAT ALLEGES A SUBSTANTIAL VIOLATION, AS
13	DEFINED IN SECTION 13-40-107.5 (3).
14	(b) IN THE TIME AFTER AN ANSWER IS FILED AND BEFORE A TRIAL
15	OCCURS, THE COURT SHALL ORDER THAT THE LANDLORD PROVIDE ANY
16	DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO THE TENANCY OR THE CURRENT ACTION
17	That the defendant requests pursuant to section $13-40-111$ (6)(b).
18	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-115, amend
19	(2); and add (4) as follows:
20	13-40-115. Judgment - writ of restitution - right to trial by
21	jury - cure period. (2) (a) Upon such A trial or further hearing under this
22	article Pursuant to this article 40 after personal service is had has
23	BEEN MADE upon the defendant in accordance with section 13-40-112 (1),
24	if the court or jury has not already tried the issue of unlawful detainer, it
25	may do so. and, if it IF THE COURT finds that the defendant has committed
26	an unlawful detainer, the court shall enter judgment for the plaintiff to
27	have restitution of the premises and shall issue a writ of restitution. In

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- 1 addition to such THE judgment for restitution, the court or jury shall 2 further find the amount of rent, if any, due to the plaintiff from the 3 defendant at the time of trial; the amount of damages, if any, sustained by 4 the plaintiff to the time of the trial on account of the unlawful detention 5 of the property by the defendant; and damages sustained by the plaintiff 6 to the time of trial on account of injuries to the property. and judgment 7 THE COURT shall enter JUDGMENT for such amounts, together with ANY 8 reasonable attorney's ATTORNEY fees and costs upon which judgment 9 execution shall issue as in other civil actions. Nothing in This section 10 shall be construed to DOES NOT permit the entry of judgment in excess of 11 the COURT'S jurisdictional limit. of the court. 12 (b) IN ALL CASES INVOLVING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES, BOTH THE 13 PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT MAY REQUEST AND ARE GUARANTEED A RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY IN PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT PURSUANT TO THIS
- TO A TRIAL BY JURY IN PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT PURSUANT TO THIS

 ARTICLE 40 IF THE PARTY REQUESTING THE TRIAL BY JURY AGREES TO PAY

 COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH HAVING A JURY TRIAL.

 (4) A LANDLORD WHO PROVIDES A TENANT WITH PROPER NOTICE

 OF NONPAYMENT SHALL ACCEPT PAYMENT OF THE TENANT'S FULL

 PAYMENT OF ALL AMOUNTS DUE ACCORDING TO THE NOTICE AT ANY TIME
- 21 POSSESSION PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OR (2) OF THIS SECTION. A

UP TO FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER A JUDGE ISSUES A JUDGMENT FOR

- TENANT MAY PAY THIS AMOUNT TO EITHER THE LANDLORD OR TO THE
- 23 COURT. ONCE A COURT HAS CONFIRMATION THAT THE FULL AMOUNT HAS
- 24 BEEN TIMELY PAID, THE COURT SHALL:

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- 25 (a) VACATE ANY JUDGMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED; AND
- 26 (b) DISMISS THE ACTION WITH PREJUDICE.
- 27 **SECTION 5.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-117, amend

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(3) as follows:

APPELLEE may suffer serious economic harm during the pendency of the appeal, he THE APPELLEE may petition the court taking the appeal to order that an REQUIRE THE APPELLANT TO HAVE AN additional undertaking be required of the appellant to cover the anticipated harm. The court shall order such undertaking only after a hearing and upon a finding that the appellee has shown a substantial likelihood of suffering such economic harm during the pendency of the appeal and that he THE APPELLEE will not BE adequately be protected under the appeals bond and the other requirements for appeal pursuant to sections 13-40-118, 13-40-120 and 13-40-123.

SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, **repeal** 13-40-118 as follows:

a county court, in an action founded upon section 13-40-104 (1)(d), the defendant, at the time of the filing thereof, shall deposit with the court the amount of rent found due and specified in such judgment. Unless such deposit is made, the appeal is not perfected, and proceedings upon such judgment shall thereupon be had accordingly. If the appeal is perfected, the court shall transmit such deposit to the clerk of the appellate court, with the papers in such case; and the appellant thereafter, at the time when the rents become due as specified in the judgment appealed from and as often as the same become due, shall deposit the amount thereof with the clerk of such appellate court. In case the appellant, at any time during the pendency of such appeal and before final judgment therein, neglects or fails to make any deposit of rent, falling due at the time

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1	specified in the judgment appealed from, the court in which such appeal
2	is pending, upon such fact being made to appear and upon motion of the
3	appellee, shall affirm the judgment appealed from with costs; and
4	proceedings thereupon shall be had as in like cases determined upon the
5	merits.
6	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-40-120 as
7	follows:
8	13-40-120. Appellate review. Appellate review of the judgment
9	of the district courts of this state, in proceedings under this article
10	PURSUANT TO THIS ARTICLE 40, is allowed as provided by law and the
11	Colorado appellate rules. In cases of appeal from judgments founded
12	upon causes of action embraced in section 13-40-104 (1)(d), the deposit
13	of rent money during pendency of appeal shall be made, or judgment of
14	affirmance shall be entered, in the manner provided in section 13-40-118.
15	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-54-102, amend
16	(1)(r) as follows:
17	13-54-102. Property exempt - definitions - repeal. (1) The
18	following property is exempt from levy and sale under writ of attachment
19	or writ of execution:
20	(r) For purposes of garnishment proceedings pursuant to the
21	provisions of article 54.5 of this title TITLE 13, any amount held by a third
22	party as a security deposit, as defined in section 38-12-102 (2), C.R.S.
23	SECTION 38-12-102 (6), or any amount held by a third party as a utility
24	deposit to secure payment for utility goods or services used or consumed
25	by the debtor or his THE DEBTOR'S dependents;
26	SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 38-12-101 as
27	follows:

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1	38-12-101. Legislative declaration. The provisions of This part
2	1 shall be liberally construed to implement the intent of the general
3	assembly to insure ENSURE the proper administration of security deposits
4	AND LATE FEES and protect the interests of tenants, MOBILE HOME
5	OWNERS, and landlords.
6	SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 38-12-102
7	as follows:
8	38-12-102. Definitions. As used in this part 1, unless the context
9	otherwise requires:
10	(1) "Home owner" has the meaning set forth in section
11	38-12-201.5 (2).
12	(2) "Landlord" means a landlord, as defined in section
13	38-12-502 (5), or the management or landlord of a mobile home
14	PARK, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 38-12-201.5 (3).
15	(3) "LATE FEE" MEANS A MONETARY SUM THAT A LANDLORD
16	CHARGES A TENANT OR HOME OWNER AS A RESULT OF THE TENANT'S OR
17	HOME OWNER'S FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY RENT AND THAT IS DETERMINED
18	PURSUANT TO A RENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE LANDLORD AND THE
19	TENANT OR HOME OWNER.
20	(1) (4) "Normal wear and tear" means that deterioration which
21	THAT occurs, based upon the use for which the A rental unit OR MOBILE
22	HOME SPACE is intended, without negligence, carelessness, accident, or
23	abuse of the premises or equipment or chattels by the tenant OR HOME
24	OWNER or members of his the tenant's or home owner's household,
25	or their invitees or guests.
26	(5) "RENT SUBSIDY PROVIDER" MEANS A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE
27	ENTITY, INCLUDING A PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY, THAT PROVIDES

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1	ONGOING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO A LANDLORD FOR THE PURPOSE OF
2	SUBSIDIZING RENT.
3	(2)(6) "Security deposit" means any advance or deposit of money,
4	regardless of its denomination, the primary function of which is to secure
5	the performance of a rental agreement for A residential premises or any
6	part thereof OF A RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.
7	(7) "TENANT" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN SECTION 38-12-502
8	(9).
9	SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 38-12-105 as
10	follows:
11	38-12-105. Late fees charged to tenants and mobile home
12	owners - maximum late fee amounts - prohibited acts - penalties -
13	period to cure violations - remedies - unfair or deceptive trade
14	practice. (1) A LANDLORD SHALL NOT TAKE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING
15	ACTIONS OR DIRECT ANY AGENT TO TAKE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS
16	ON THE LANDLORD'S BEHALF:
17	(a) CHARGE A TENANT OR HOME OWNER A LATE FEE UNLESS A
18	RENT PAYMENT IS LATE BY AT LEAST FOURTEEN CALENDAR DAYS;
19	(b) Charge a tenant or home owner a late fee in an amount
20	THAT EXCEEDS THE GREATER OF:
21	(I) TWENTY DOLLARS; OR
22	(II) TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT OF THE AMOUNT OF THE PAST
23	DUE RENT PAYMENT;
24	(c) Require a tenant or home owner to pay a late fee
25	UNLESS THE LATE FEE IS DISCLOSED IN THE RENTAL AGREEMENT;
26	(d) Remove or exclude a tenant from a dwelling or
27	INITIATE A COURT PROCESS FOR THE REMOVAL OR EXCLUSION OF A

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1	TENANT FROM A DWELLING BECAUSE THE TENANT FAILS TO PAY ONE OR
2	MORE LATE FEES TO THE LANDLORD;
3	(e) TERMINATE A TENANCY OR OTHER ESTATE AT WILL OR A LEASE
4	IN A MOBILE HOME PARK BECAUSE A TENANT OR HOME OWNER FAILS TO
5	PAY ONE OR MORE LATE FEES TO THE LANDLORD;
6	(f) IMPOSE A LATE FEE ON A TENANT OR HOME OWNER FOR THE
7	LATE PAYMENT OR NONPAYMENT OF ANY PORTION OF THE RENT THAT A
8	RENT SUBSIDY PROVIDER, RATHER THAN THE TENANT OR HOME OWNER, IS
9	RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYING;
10	(g) IMPOSE A LATE FEE MORE THAN ONCE FOR EACH LATE
11	PAYMENT, EXCEPT THAT A LANDLORD MAY IMPOSE A LATE FEE MORE THAN
12	ONCE FOR A LATE PAYMENT IF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUCH LATE FEES
13	DOES NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1)(b) OF THIS
14	SECTION;
15	(h) REQUIRE A TENANT OR HOME OWNER TO PAY ANY AMOUNT OF
16	INTEREST ON A LATE FEE;
17	(i) RECOUP ANY AMOUNT OF A LATE FEE FROM A RENT PAYMENT
18	MADE TO THE LANDLORD BY A TENANT OR HOME OWNER; OR
19	(j) Charge a tenant or home owner a late fee unless the
20	LANDLORD PROVIDED THE TENANT OR HOME OWNER WRITTEN NOTICE OF
21	THE LATE FEE WITHIN ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE UPON
22	WHICH THE RENT PAYMENT WAS DUE.
23	(2) A LANDLORD WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION
24	SHALL PAY TO AN AGGRIEVED TENANT A PENALTY IN THE AMOUNT OF
25	TWENTY DOLLARS FOR EACH VIOLATION.
26	(3) EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION,
27	AND NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION OF THIS SECTION TO THE

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1	${\tt CONTRARY}, {\tt ALANDLORDWHOVIOLATESSUBSECTION(1)OFTHISSECTION}$
2	HAS SEVEN DAYS TO CURE THE VIOLATION, WHICH SEVEN DAYS BEGINS
3	WHEN THE LANDLORD RECEIVES NOTICE OF THE VIOLATION.
4	(4) If a landlord violates subsection (1) of this section
5	AND FAILS TO TIMELY CURE THE VIOLATION AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION
6	(3) OF THIS SECTION, A TENANT OR HOME OWNER MAY BRING A CIVIL
7	ACTION TO SEEK ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES:
8	(a) COMPENSATORY DAMAGES FOR INJURY OR LOSS SUFFERED;
9	(b) A PENALTY OF AT LEAST FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BUT NOT
10	MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH VIOLATION, PAYABLE TO
11	THE TENANT OR HOME OWNER;
12	(c) Costs, including reasonable attorney fees, if the
13	TENANT OR HOME OWNER IS THE PREVAILING PARTY; AND
14	(d) OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF THE COURT FINDS APPROPRIATE.
15	(5) A TENANT OR HOME OWNER MAY RAISE AN ALLEGED
16	VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE IN A FORCIBLE
17	ENTRY AND DETAINER PROCEEDING.
18	(6) THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MAY INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE
19	ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION. A VIOLATION
20	OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION THAT IS NOT CURED WITHIN THE
21	PERIOD DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (3) OF THIS SECTION OR THAT WAS
22	COMMITTED BY THE LANDLORD IN BAD FAITH IS AN UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE
23	TRADE PRACTICE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE "COLORADO CONSUMER
24	PROTECTION ACT", ARTICLE 1 OF TITLE 6, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION
25	6-1-105 (1)(nnn).
26	(7) A LATE FEE IS DISTINCT FROM RENT, AND A RENTAL
27	AGREEMENT MAY NOT CLASSIFY A LATE FEE AS RENT FOR THE PURPOSES

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I	OF SECTION 13-40-104 (1)(d).
2	SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-201.5
3	amend the introductory portion, (1)(d), and (1)(e); and add (1)(f) and
4	(2.5) as follows:
5	38-12-201.5. Definitions. As used in this part 2 and in part 11 of
6	this title 38 ARTICLE 12, unless the context otherwise requires:
7	(1) "Entry fee" means any fee paid to or received from an owner
8	of a mobile home park or an agent thereof except for:
9	(d) Utilities; and
10	(e) Incidental reasonable charges for services actually performed
11	by the mobile home park owner or the home MOBILE HOME PARK owner's
12	agent and agreed to in writing by the home owner; AND
13	(f) Late fees.
14	(2.5) "Late fee" has the meaning set forth in section
15	38-12-102 (3).
16	SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-213, amend
17	(1) introductory portion, (1)(c), (1)(e), and (1)(f) as follows:
18	38-12-213. Rental agreement - disclosure of terms in writing
19	(1) The MANAGEMENT SHALL ADEQUATELY DISCLOSE THE terms and
20	conditions of a tenancy must be adequately disclosed in writing in a rental
21	agreement by the management to any prospective home owner prior to
22	BEFORE the rental or occupancy of a mobile home space or lot. Said THE
23	disclosures shall MUST include:
24	(c) The day when unpaid rent shall be IS considered in default FOR
25	THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A LATE FEE, WHICH DAY MAY NOT BE LESS
26	THAN FOURTEEN CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE DAY RENT IS DUE AND
27	PAYABLE;

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1	(e) The name and mailing address where a manager's decision can
2	be appealed; AND
3	(f) All charges to the home owner other than rent, INCLUDING
4	LATE FEES.
5	SECTION 14. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 38-12-220
6	as follows:
7	38-12-220. Private civil right of action. Any A home owner who
8	owns a home in a mobile home park where the landlord has violated any
9	provision of this article shall have ARTICLE 12 HAS a private civil right of
10	action against the landlord. In any such action, EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED IN
11	SECTION 38-12-105 (4), the home owner shall be IS entitled to actual
12	economic damages and reasonable attorney fees and costs if the home
13	owner is successful in the action.
14	SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-507, amend
15	(1)(c) and (1)(d); and add (1)(d.5) as follows:
16	38-12-507. Breach of warranty of habitability - tenant's
17	remedies. (1) If there is a breach of the warranty of habitability as set
18	forth in section 38-12-503 (2):
19	(c) In an action for possession OR COLLECTION based upon
20	nonpayment of rent, in which the tenant asserts a defense to possession
21	based upon the landlord's alleged breach of the warranty of habitability,
22	upon the filing of the tenant's answer the court shall order the tenant to
23	pay into the registry of the court all or part of the rent accrued after due
24	consideration of expenses already incurred by the tenant based upon the
25	landlord's breach of the warranty of habitability THE TENANT MAY ASSERT,
26	AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE, AN ALLEGED BREACH OF THE WARRANTY OF
27	HABITABILITY, PROVIDED THAT THE LANDLORD OR ANY AGENT ACTING ON

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BEHALF OF THE LANDLORD HAS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED ACTUAL OR LEGAL NOTICE OF AN ALLEGED BREACH OF THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY.

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- (d) Whether asserted as a claim, or counterclaim, OR AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE, a tenant may recover damages directly arising from a breach of the warranty of habitability, which may include, but are not limited to, any reduction in the fair rental value of the dwelling unit, in any court of competent jurisdiction.
 - (d.5) The court shall determine the reduction of the PREMISE'S RENTAL VALUE IN ITS UNINHABITABLE STATE TO THE DATE OF TRIAL AND SHALL DENY POSSESSION TO THE LANDLORD AND DEEM THE TENANT TO BE THE PREVAILING PARTY, CONDITIONED UPON THE PAYMENT OF THE RENT THAT HAS ACCRUED TO THE DATE OF THE TRIAL, AS ADJUSTED PURSUANT TO THE REDUCTION IN THE RENTAL VALUE CAUSED BY THE BREACH OF THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY. THE TENANT SHALL MAKE THIS PAYMENT WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE COURT'S JUDGMENT. THE COURT MAY ORDER THE LANDLORD TO MAKE REPAIRS AND CORRECT THE CONDITIONS THAT CONSTITUTE A BREACH OF THE LANDLORD'S OBLIGATIONS, SHALL ORDER THAT THE MONTHLY RENT BE LIMITED TO THE PREMISE'S REASONABLE RENTAL VALUE, AS DETERMINED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, UNTIL REPAIRS ARE COMPLETED, AND SHALL AWARD THE TENANT COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES IF PROVIDED BY AND PURSUANT TO ANY STATUTE OR THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTIES. IF THE COURT ORDERS REPAIRS OR CORRECTIONS, OR BOTH, PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, THE COURT'S JURISDICTION CONTINUES OVER THE MATTER FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENSURING COMPLIANCE. THE COURT SHALL AWARD POSSESSION OF THE PREMISES TO THE LANDLORD IF THE TENANT FAILS TO PAY ALL REDUCED RENT OBLIGATIONS ACCRUED TO THE DATE OF TRIAL

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1 WITHIN THE PERIOD PRESCRIBED BY THE COURT PURSUANT TO THIS 2 SUBSECTION (1)(d.5). 3 **SECTION 16.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 38-12-510 4 as follows: 5 **38-12-510.** Unlawful removal or exclusion. (1) It shall be IS unlawful for a landlord to remove or exclude a tenant from a dwelling 6 7 unit without resorting to court process, unless the removal or exclusion 8 is consistent with the provisions of article 18.5 of title 25 C.R.S., and the 9 rules promulgated by the state board of health for the cleanup of an illegal 10 drug laboratory; or is with the mutual consent of the landlord and tenant; 11 or unless the dwelling unit has been abandoned by the tenant, as 12 evidenced by the return of keys, the substantial removal of the tenant's 13 personal property, notice by the tenant, or the extended absence of the 14 tenant while rent remains unpaid, any of which would cause a reasonable 15 person to believe the tenant had permanently surrendered possession of 16 the dwelling unit. Such Unlawful removal or exclusion includes the 17 willful termination of utilities or the willful removal of doors, windows, 18 or locks to the premises other than as required for repair or maintenance. 19 If the landlord willfully and unlawfully removes the tenant from the 20 premises or willfully and unlawfully causes the termination of heat, 21 running water, hot water, electric, gas, or other essential services, the 22 tenant may seek any remedy available under the law, including this part 23 5. 24 (2) A TENANT AFFECTED BY ANY VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION MAY 25 BRING A CIVIL ACTION TO RESTRAIN FURTHER VIOLATIONS AND TO 26 RECOVER DAMAGES, COSTS, AND REASONABLE ATTORNEY FEES. IN THE 27 CASE OF A VIOLATION, THE TENANT MUST BE AWARDED STATUTORY

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1	DAMAGES EQUAL TO THE TENANT'S ACTUAL DAMAGES AND THE HIGHER
2	AMOUNT OF EITHER THREE TIMES THE MONTHLY RENT OR FIVE THOUSAND
3	DOLLARS, AS WELL AS ANY OTHER DAMAGES AND COSTS THAT MAY BE
4	OWED.
5	(3) A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION IS AN UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE
6	TRADE PRACTICE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE "COLORADO CONSUMER
7	PROTECTION ACT", ESTABLISHED IN PART 1 OF ARTICLE 1 OF TITLE 6, AND
8	SECTION 6-1-105.
9	SECTION 17. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-801, add (3)
10	as follows:
11	38-12-801. Written rental agreement - prohibited clauses -
12	copy - tenant. (3) A WRITTEN RENTAL AGREEMENT MUST NOT INCLUDE
13	(a) A LIQUIDATED DAMAGES CLAUSE THAT ASSIGNS A COST TO A
14	PARTY STEMMING FROM AN EVICTION NOTICE OR AN EVICTION ACTION
15	FROM A VIOLATION OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT OR AN EVICTION NOTICE
16	OR
17	(b) A ONE-WAY, FEE-SHIFTING CLAUSE THAT AWARDS ATTORNEY
18	FEES AND COURT COSTS ONLY TO ONE PARTY. ANY FEE-SHIFTING CLAUSE
19	CONTAINED IN A RENTAL AGREEMENT MUST AWARD ATTORNEY FEES TO
20	THE PREVAILING PARTY IN A COURT DISPUTE CONCERNING THE RENTAL
21	AGREEMENT, RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, OR DWELLING UNIT.
22	(c) Any clause in violation of subsection (3)(a) or (3)(b) of
23	THIS SECTION IS NULL AND VOID AND UNENFORCEABLE.
24	SECTION 18. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act
25	takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the
26	ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; excep-
2.7	that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V

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- of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this
- 2 act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take
- 3 effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in
- 4 November 2022 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the
- official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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