Second Regular Session Seventy-third General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REVISED

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

LLS NO. 22-0234.01 Shelby Ross x4510

SENATE BILL 22-115

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING CLARIFYING CERTAIN TERMS AS THE TERMS RELATE TO
102 A LANDOWNER'S LIABILITY.

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 clarifies the meaning of terms related to landowner liability and declares that the Colorado court of appeals and supreme court decisions in *Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood, Inc. v. Wagner* should not be relied upon to the extent that those decisions determined:

 The foreseeability of third-party criminal conduct based upon whether the goods or services offered by a landowner HOUSE Amended 2nd Reading March 15, 2022

SENATE 3rd Reading Unamended February 23, 2022

SENATE 2nd Reading Unamended February 22, 2022

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.

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

Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.

are controversial; and

• That a landowner could be held liable as a substantial factor in causing harm without considering whether a third-party criminal act was the predominant cause of that harm.

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) Rocky Mountain Planned Parenthood, Inc. v. Wagner, 2020 5 CO 51, 467 P.3d 287 and Wagner v. Planned Parenthood Federation of 6 America, Inc., 2019 COA 26, 471 P.3d 1089, are contrary to the stated 7 purpose of the landowner liability statute to the extent that they do not 8 create a legal climate that will promote private property rights and 9 commercial enterprise and foster the availability and affordability of 10 insurance: and 11 (b) In light of the Colorado court of appeals and supreme court 12 decisions in Wagner, and solely to the extent that Wagner contravenes 13 existing Colorado law and public policy, the general assembly finds it 14 necessary and appropriate to amend the landowner liability statute to 15 clarify its scope and meaning. In doing so, the general assembly does not 16 intend to expand or constrict the protections afforded to landowners and 17 invitees under the landowner liability statute, or any other statute, 18 including but not limited to the "Claire Davis School Safety Act", or to reject or otherwise disturb any judicial decision other than Wagner. 19 20 **SECTION 2.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-21-115 as 21 follows: 22 13-21-115. Actions against landowners - short title - legislative 23 declaration - definitions. (1) For the purposes of this section,

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1	"landowner" includes, without limitation, an authorized agent or a person
2	in possession of real property and a person legally responsible for the
3	condition of real property or for the activities conducted or circumstances
4	existing on real property.
5	(1.5) The short title of this section is the "Colorado"
6	Premises Liability Act".
7	(2) The general assembly hereby finds and declares THAT:
8	(a) That The provisions of this section were enacted in 1986 to
9	promote a state policy of responsibility by both landowners and those
10	upon the land as well as to assure ENSURE that the ability of an injured
11	party to recover is correlated with his the injured party's status as a
12	trespasser, licensee, or invitee;
13	(b) That These objectives were characterized by the Colorado
14	supreme court as "legitimate governmental interests" in Gallegos v.
15	Phipps, No. 88 SA 141 (September 18, 1989) 779 P.2d 856 (COLO. 1989);
16	(c) That The purpose of amending this section in the 1990
17	legislative session is WAS to:
18	(I) Assure Ensure that the language of this section effectuates
19	these legitimate governmental interests by imposing on landowners a
20	higher standard of care with respect to an invitee than a licensee and a
21	higher standard of care with respect to a licensee than a trespasser; AND
22	(d) That the purpose of this section is also to
23	(II) Create a legal climate which THAT will promote private
24	property rights and commercial enterprise and will foster the availability
25	and affordability of insurance;
26	(e) (d) That The general assembly recognizes that by amending
27	this section it is not reinstating the common law status categories as they

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1	existed immediately prior to Mile Hi Fence v. Radovich, 175 Colo. 537,
2	489 P.2d 308 (1971) but that its purpose is to protect landowners from
3	liability in some circumstances when they were not protected at common
4	law and to define the instances when liability will be imposed in the
5	manner most consistent with the policies set forth in paragraphs (a), (c),
6	and (d) of this subsection (1.5) SUBSECTIONS (2)(a) AND (2)(c) OF THIS
7	SECTION; AND
8	(e) (I) THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN PLANNED PARENTHOOD, INC. V.
9	WAGNER, 2020 CO 51, 467 P.3d 287, AND WAGNER V. PLANNED
10	PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC., 2019 COA 26, 471 P.3d
11	1089, DECISIONS DO NOT ACCURATELY REFLECT THE INTENT OF THE
12	GENERAL ASSEMBLY REGARDING LANDOWNER LIABILITY AND MUST NOT
13	BE RELIED UPON IN APPLYING THIS SECTION TO THE EXTENT THAT THE
14	MAJORITY OPINIONS DETERMINED:
15	(A) THE FORESEEABILITY OF THIRD-PARTY CRIMINAL CONDUCT
16	BASED UPON WHETHER THE GOODS OR SERVICES OFFERED BY A
17	LANDOWNER ARE CONTROVERSIAL; AND
18	(B) That a landowner could be held liable as a
19	SUBSTANTIAL FACTOR IN CAUSING HARM WITHOUT CONSIDERING WHETHER
20	A THIRD-PARTY CRIMINAL ACT WAS THE PREDOMINANT CAUSE OF THAT
21	HARM, AS NOTED BY THE DISSENTING JUSTICES AND JUDGE.
22	(II) IN MAKING THIS DECLARATION, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOES
23	NOT INTEND TO REJECT OR OTHERWISE DISTURB ANY JUDICIAL DECISION
24	OTHER THAN THE WAGNER DECISIONS.
25	(2) (3) In any civil action brought against a landowner by a person
26	who alleges injury occurring while on the real property of another and by
27	reason of the condition of such property, or activities conducted or

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1	circumstances existing on such property, the landowner shall be IS liable
2	only as provided in subsection (3) SUBSECTION (4) of this section.
3	Sections 13-21-111, 13-21-111.5, and 13-21-111.7 shall apply to an
4	action to which this section applies. This subsection (2) shall SUBSECTION
5	(3) MUST not be construed to abrogate the doctrine of attractive nuisance
6	as applied to persons under fourteen years of age. A person who is at least
7	fourteen years of age but is less than eighteen years of age shall be IS
8	presumed competent for purposes of the application of this section.
9	(3) (4) (a) A trespasser may ONLY recover only for damages
10	willfully or deliberately caused by the landowner.
11	(b) A licensee may ONLY recover only for damages caused:
12	(I) By the landowner's unreasonable failure to exercise reasonable
13	care with respect to dangers created by the landowner of which THAT the
14	landowner actually knew ABOUT; or
15	(II) By the landowner's unreasonable failure to warn of dangers
16	not created by the landowner which THAT are not ordinarily present on
17	property of the type involved and of which THAT the landowner actually
18	knew ABOUT.
19	(c) (I) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (II) of this
20	paragraph (c) SUBSECTION (4)(c)(II) OF THIS SECTION, an invitee may
21	recover for damages caused by the landowner's unreasonable failure to
22	exercise reasonable care to protect against dangers of which he THE

(II) If the landowner's real property is classified for property tax purposes as agricultural land or vacant land, an invitee may recover for damages caused by the landowner's unreasonable failure to exercise reasonable care to protect against dangers of which he THE LANDOWNER

LANDOWNER actually knew ABOUT or should have known ABOUT.

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actually knew ABOUT.

(3.5) (5) It is the intent of the general assembly in enacting the provisions of subsection (3) SUBSECTION (4) of this section that the circumstances under which a licensee may recover include all of the circumstances under which a trespasser could recover and that the circumstances under which an invitee may recover include all of the circumstances under which a trespasser or a licensee could recover.

- (4) (6) In any action to which this section applies, the judge COURT shall determine whether the plaintiff is a trespasser, a licensee, or an invitee, in accordance with the definitions set forth in subsection (5) SUBSECTION (7) of this section. If two or more landowners are parties defendant PARTY DEFENDANTS to the action, the judge COURT shall determine the application of this section to each such landowner. The issues of liability and damages in any such action shall MUST be determined by the jury or, if there is no jury, by the judge COURT.
- (5) (7) As used in this section, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:
- (a) "Invitee" means a person who enters or remains on the land of another to transact business in which the parties are mutually interested or who enters or remains on such land in response to the landowner's express or implied representation that the public is requested, expected, or intended to enter or remain.
- (b) "Landowner" means, without limitation, an authorized agent or a person in possession of real property and a person legally responsible for the condition of real property or for the activities conducted or circumstances existing on real property.

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1	(b) (c) "Licensee" means a person who enters or remains on the
2	land of another for the licensee's own convenience or to advance his THE
3	LICENSEE'S own interests, pursuant to the landowner's permission or
4	consent. "Licensee" includes a social guest.
5	(c) (d) "Trespasser" means a person who enters or remains on the
6	land of another without the landowner's consent.
7	(6) (8) If any provision of this section is found by a court of
8	competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions of
9	the section shall be ARE deemed valid.
10	SECTION 3. Applicability. This act applies to actions pending
11	on or after the effective date of this act.
12	SECTION 4. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
13	determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
14	preservation of the public peace, health, or safety.

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