First Regular Session Seventy-third General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

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

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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engages in a deceptive trade practice when, in the course of the person's business, vocation, or occupation, the person:

3 (nnn) VIOLATES SECTION 38-12-510; OR

4 (000) VIOLATES SECTION 38-12-105.

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SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-111, **amend** (1); and **add** (5) and (6) as follows:

13-40-111. Issuance and return of summons. (1) Upon filing the complaint as provided REQUIRED in section 13-40-110, the clerk of the court or the attorney for the plaintiff shall issue a summons. The summons shall MUST command the defendant to appear before the court at a place named in such THE summons and at a time and on a day which shall be not less than seven days nor BUT NOT more than fourteen days from the day of issuing the same to answer the complaint of plaintiff. A COURT SHALL NOT ENTER A DEFAULT JUDGMENT FOR POSSESSION BEFORE THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE DATE UPON WHICH AN APPEARANCE IS DUE. The summons shall MUST also contain a statement addressed to the defendant stating: "If you fail to file with the court, at or before the time for appearance specified in the summons, an answer to the complaint setting forth the grounds upon which you base your claim for possession and denying or admitting all of the material allegations of the complaint, judgment by default may be taken against you for the possession of the property described in the complaint, for the rent, if any, due or to become due, for present and future damages and costs, and for any other relief to which the plaintiff is entitled." If you are claiming that the landlord's failure to repair the residential premises is a defense to the landlord's 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 RESIDENTIAL TENANTS TO
5	OBTAIN CIVIL LEGAL AID AND RENTAL ASSISTANCE. THE DEPARTMENT OF
6	LOCAL AFFAIRS SHALL MAKE AVAILABLE AND KEEP CURRENT THE LIST OF
7	RESOURCES AVAILABLE. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES MAY ALSO
8	PROVIDE OR SUPPLEMENT THE LIST OF RESOURCES AND PROVIDE SUCH
9	RESOURCES TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS FOR PUBLICATION ON
10	ITS WEBSITE.
11	(6) A SUMMONS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MUST ALSO
12	CONTAIN:
13	(a) A COPY OF $\underline{\underline{A}}$ BLANK ANSWER FORM REQUIRED PURSUANT TO
14	SECTION 13-40-113; AND
15	(b) A FORM THAT ALLOWS THE DEFENDANT TO REQUEST ALL
16	DOCUMENTS IN THE LANDLORD'S POSSESSION RELATED TO THE
17	CURRENT ACTION.
18	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-40-113 as
19	follows:
20	13-40-113. Answer of defendant - additional and amended
21	pleadings. (1) The defendant shall file with the court, at or before the
22	<u>time DAY</u> specified for his THE DEFENDANT'S appearance in the summons,
23	an answer in writing. setting The Defendant's Answer must set forth
24	the grounds on which he the defendant bases his the defendant's
25	claim for possession, and admitting or denying all of the material
26	allegations of the complaint, and presenting every defense which then
27	exists and upon which he THE DEFENDANT intends to rely, either by

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1	including the same in his THE DEFENDANT'S answer or by filing
2	simultaneously therewith SIMULTANEOUSLY FILING motions setting forth
3	every such defense.
4	(2) The court for good cause may permit the filing of additional
5	and amended pleadings where such IF IT will not result in A delay
6	prejudicial to the defendant.
7	(3) A DEFENDANT DOES NOT WAIVE ANY DEFENSE RELATED TO
8	PROPER NOTICE BY FILING AN ANSWER PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.
9	(4) AFTER AN ANSWER IS PROVIDED TO THE COURT PURSUANT TO
10	THIS SECTION:
11	(a) THE COURT SHALL SET A DATE FOR TRIAL NO SOONER THAN
12	SEVEN DAYS AFTER THE ANSWER IS FILED, UNLESS THE DEFENDANT
13	REQUESTS A WAIVER OF THIS PROVISION IN THE DEFENDANT'S ANSWER OR
14	AFTER FILING AN ANSWER. THIS PROVISION DOES NOT APPLY TO A
15	FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER PETITION THAT ALLEGES A SUBSTANTIAL
16	VIOLATION, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 13-40-107.5 (3).
17	(b) IN THE TIME AFTER AN ANSWER IS FILED AND BEFORE A TRIAL
18	OCCURS, THE COURT SHALL ORDER THAT THE LANDLORD OR TENANT
19	PROVIDE ANY DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO THE CURRENT ACTION
20	THAT <u>EITHER PARTY</u> REQUESTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 13-40-111 (6)(b).
21	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-115, amend
22	(2); and add (4) <u>and (5)</u> as follows:
23	13-40-115. Judgment - writ of restitution - right to trial by
24	jury - cure period. (2) Upon such A trial or further hearing under this
25	article Pursuant to this article 40 after personal service is had has
26	BEEN MADE upon the defendant in accordance with section 13-40-112 (1),
27	if the court or jury has not already tried the issue of unlawful detainer, it

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may do so. and, if it IF THE COURT finds that the defendant has committed an unlawful detainer, the court shall enter judgment for the plaintiff to have restitution of the premises and shall issue a writ of restitution. In addition to such THE judgment for restitution, the court or jury shall further find the amount of rent, if any, due to the plaintiff from the defendant at the time of trial; the amount of damages, if any, sustained by the plaintiff to the time of the trial on account of the unlawful detention of the property by the defendant; and damages sustained by the plaintiff to the time of trial on account of injuries to the property. and judgment THE COURT shall enter JUDGMENT for such amounts, together with ANY reasonable attorney's ATTORNEY fees and costs upon which judgment execution shall issue as in other civil actions. Nothing in This section shall be construed to DOES NOT permit the entry of judgment in excess of the COURT'S jurisdictional limit. of the court.

(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, AS WELL AS ANY RENT THAT REMAINS DUE UNDER THE RENTAL AGREEMENT, AT ANY TIME UNTIL A JUDGE ISSUES A JUDGMENT FOR POSSESSION PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OR (2) OF THIS SECTION. A TENANT MAY PAY THIS AMOUNT TO EITHER THE LANDLORD OR TO THE COURT. ONCE A COURT HAS CONFIRMATION THAT THE FULL AMOUNT HAS BEEN TIMELY PAID, THE COURT SHALL:

- (a) VACATE ANY JUDGMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED; AND
- 26 (b) DISMISS THE ACTION WITH PREJUDICE.
 - (5) The rights provided in subsection (4) of this section

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1	MAY NOT BE WAIVED BY ANY WRITTEN AGREEMENT.
2	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-40-117, amend
3	(3) as follows:
4	13-40-117. Appeals. (3) If the appellee believes that he THE
5	APPELLEE may suffer serious economic harm during the pendency of the
6	appeal, he THE APPELLEE may petition the court taking the appeal to order
7	that an REQUIRE THE APPELLANT TO HAVE AN additional undertaking be
8	required of the appellant to cover the anticipated harm. The court shall
9	order such undertaking only after a hearing and upon a finding that the
10	appellee has shown a substantial likelihood of suffering such economic
11	harm during the pendency of the appeal and that he THE APPELLEE will not
12	BE adequately be protected under the appeals bond and the other
13	requirements for appeal pursuant to sections 13-40-118, 13-40-120 and
14	13-40-123.
15	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, repeal 13-40-118 as
16	follows:
17	13-40-118. Deposit of rent. In all appeals from the judgment of
18	a county court, in an action founded upon section 13-40-104 (1)(d), the
19	defendant, at the time of the filing thereof, shall deposit with the court the
20	amount of rent found due and specified in such judgment. Unless such
21	deposit is made, the appeal is not perfected, and proceedings upon such
22	judgment shall thereupon be had accordingly. If the appeal is perfected,
23	the court shall transmit such deposit to the clerk of the appellate court,
24	with the papers in such case; and the appellant thereafter, at the time
25	when the rents become due as specified in the judgment appealed from
26	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

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

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

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

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	(d) Remove or exclude a tenant from a dwelling or
2	INITIATE A COURT PROCESS FOR THE REMOVAL OR EXCLUSION OF A
3	TENANT FROM A DWELLING BECAUSE THE TENANT FAILS TO PAY ONE OR
1	MORE LATE FEES TO THE LANDLORD;
5	(e) TERMINATE A TENANCY OR OTHER ESTATE AT WILL OR A LEASE
6	IN A MOBILE HOME PARK BECAUSE A TENANT OR HOME OWNER FAILS TO
7	PAY ONE OR MORE LATE FEES TO THE LANDLORD;
3	(f) IMPOSE A LATE FEE ON A TENANT OR HOME OWNER FOR THE
)	LATE PAYMENT OR NONPAYMENT OF ANY PORTION OF THE RENT THAT A
)	RENT SUBSIDY PROVIDER, RATHER THAN THE TENANT OR HOME OWNER, IS
	RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYING;
2	(g) IMPOSE A LATE FEE MORE THAN ONCE FOR EACH LATE
3	PAYMENT, EXCEPT THAT A LANDLORD MAY IMPOSE A LATE FEE MORE THAN
1	ONCE FOR A LATE PAYMENT IF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUCH LATE FEES
5	DOES NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1)(b) OF THIS
6	SECTION;
7	(h) REQUIRE A TENANT OR HOME OWNER TO PAY ANY AMOUNT OF
}	INTEREST ON A LATE FEE;
)	(i) RECOUP ANY AMOUNT OF A LATE FEE FROM A RENT PAYMENT
)	MADE TO THE LANDLORD BY A TENANT OR HOME OWNER; OR
	(j) CHARGE A TENANT OR HOME OWNER A LATE FEE UNLESS THE
,	LANDLORD PROVIDED THE TENANT OR HOME OWNER WRITTEN NOTICE OF
	THE LATE FEE WITHIN ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE UPON
-	WHICH THE RENT PAYMENT WAS DUE.
	(2) A LEASE OF A LANDLORD OR PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF A
	LANDLORD THAT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION
	(1) OF THIS SECTION IS VOID AND UNENFORCEABLE. A TENANT WHO IS

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1	AGGRIEVED BY AN ACTION TAKEN BY A LANDLORD OR PERSON ACTING ON
2	BEHALF OF THE LANDLORD IN VIOLATION OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS
3	SECTION MAY BRING AN ACTION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF PURSUANT TO
4	SUBSECTION (5) OF THIS SECTION.
5	(3) A LANDLORD WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION
6	SHALL PAY TO AN AGGRIEVED TENANT A PENALTY IN THE AMOUNT OF
7	TWENTY DOLLARS FOR EACH VIOLATION.
8	(4) Except as described in subsection (3) of this section,
9	AND NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION OF THIS SECTION TO THE
10	${\tt CONTRARY, A LANDLORD WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION}$
11	HAS SEVEN DAYS TO CURE THE VIOLATION, WHICH SEVEN DAYS BEGINS
12	WHEN THE LANDLORD RECEIVES WRITTEN OR ELECTRONIC NOTICE OF THE
13	VIOLATION.
14	(5) If a Landlord violates subsection (1) of this section
15	AND FAILS TO TIMELY CURE THE VIOLATION AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION
16	(4) of this section, a tenant or home owner may bring a civil
17	ACTION TO SEEK ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES:
18	(a) COMPENSATORY DAMAGES FOR INJURY OR LOSS SUFFERED;
19	(b) A PENALTY OF AT LEAST FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BUT NOT
20	MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH VIOLATION, PAYABLE TO
21	THE TENANT OR HOME OWNER;
22	(c) Costs, including reasonable attorney fees, if the
23	TENANT OR HOME OWNER IS THE PREVAILING PARTY; AND
24	(d) OTHER EQUITABLE RELIEF THE COURT FINDS APPROPRIATE.
25	(6) A TENANT OR HOME OWNER MAY RAISE AN ALLEGED
26	VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE IN A FORCIBLE
27	ENTRY AND DETAINER PROCEEDING.

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1	(7) The attorney general may investigate and prosecute
2	ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION. A VIOLATION
3	OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION THAT IS NOT CURED WITHIN THE
4	PERIOD DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (4) OF THIS SECTION OR THAT WAS
5	COMMITTED BY THE LANDLORD IN BAD FAITH IS AN UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE
6	TRADE PRACTICE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE "COLORADO CONSUMER
7	PROTECTION ACT", ARTICLE 1 OF TITLE 6, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION
8	6-1-105 (1)(nnn).
9	(8) A LATE FEE IS DISTINCT FROM RENT, AND A RENTAL
10	AGREEMENT MAY NOT CLASSIFY A LATE FEE AS RENT FOR THE PURPOSES
11	OF SECTION 13-40-104 (1)(d).
12	SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-201.5,
13	amend the introductory portion, (1)(d), and (1)(e); and add (1)(f) and
14	(2.5) as follows:
15	38-12-201.5. Definitions. As used in this part 2 and in part 11 of
16	this title 38 ARTICLE 12, unless the context otherwise requires:
17	(1) "Entry fee" means any fee paid to or received from an owner
18	of a mobile home park or an agent thereof except for:
19	(d) Utilities; and
20	(e) Incidental reasonable charges for services actually performed
21	by the mobile home park owner or the home MOBILE HOME PARK owner's
22	agent and agreed to in writing by the home owner; AND
23	(f) Late fees.
24	(2.5) "Late fee" has the meaning set forth in section
25	38-12-102 (3).
26	SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-213, amend
27	(1) introductory portion, (1)(c), (1)(e), and (1)(f) as follows:

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1	38-12-213. Rental agreement - disclosure of terms in writing.
2	(1) The MANAGEMENT SHALL ADEQUATELY DISCLOSE THE terms and
3	conditions of a tenancy must be adequately disclosed in writing in a rental
4	agreement by the management to any prospective home owner prior to
5	BEFORE the rental or occupancy of a mobile home space or lot. Said THE
6	disclosures shall MUST include:
7	(c) The day when unpaid rent shall be IS considered in default FOR
8	THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A LATE FEE, WHICH DAY MAY NOT BE LESS
9	THAN FOURTEEN CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE DAY RENT IS DUE AND
10	PAYABLE;
11	(e) The name and mailing address where a manager's decision can
12	be appealed; AND
13	(f) All charges to the home owner other than rent, INCLUDING
14	LATE FEES.
15	SECTION 14. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 38-12-220
16	as follows:
17	38-12-220. Private civil right of action. Any A home owner who
18	owns a home in a mobile home park where the landlord has violated any
19	provision of this article shall have ARTICLE 12 HAS a private civil right of
20	action against the landlord. In any such action, EXCEPT AS DESCRIBED IN
21	SECTION 38-12-105 (4), the home owner shall be IS entitled to actual
22	economic damages and reasonable attorney fees and costs if the home
23	owner is successful in the action.
24	SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-507, amend
25	(1)(c) and (1)(d); and add (1)(d.5) as follows:
26	38-12-507. Breach of warranty of habitability - tenant's
27	remedies. (1) If there is a breach of the warranty of habitability as set

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forth in section 38-12-503 (2):

- (c) In an action for possession OR COLLECTION based upon nonpayment of rent, in which the tenant asserts a defense to possession based upon the landlord's alleged breach of the warranty of habitability, upon the filing of the tenant's answer the court shall order the tenant to pay into the registry of the court all or part of the rent accrued after due consideration of expenses already incurred by the tenant based upon the landlord's breach of the warranty of habitability THE TENANT MAY ASSERT, AS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE, AN ALLEGED BREACH OF THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY, PROVIDED THAT THE LANDLORD OR ANY AGENT ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE LANDLORD HAS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED WRITTEN OR ELECTRONIC NOTICE OF AN ALLEGED BREACH OF THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY.
 - (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 to either the court or the landlord within fourteen days from the date of the court's judgment. The court

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1	MAY ORDER THE LANDLORD TO MAKE REPAIRS AND CORRECT THE
2	CONDITIONS THAT CONSTITUTE A BREACH OF THE LANDLORD'S
3	OBLIGATIONS, SHALL ORDER THAT THE MONTHLY RENT BE LIMITED TO THE
4	PREMISE'S REASONABLE RENTAL VALUE, AS DETERMINED PURSUANT TO
5	THIS SECTION, UNTIL REPAIRS ARE COMPLETED, AND SHALL AWARD THE
6	TENANT COSTS AND ATTORNEY FEES IF PROVIDED BY AND PURSUANT TO
7	ANY STATUTE OR THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTIES. IF THE COURT ORDERS
8	REPAIRS OR CORRECTIONS, OR BOTH, PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, THE
9	COURT'S JURISDICTION CONTINUES OVER THE MATTER FOR THE PURPOSE
10	OF ENSURING COMPLIANCE. THE COURT SHALL AWARD POSSESSION OF THE
11	PREMISES TO THE LANDLORD IF THE TENANT FAILS TO PAY ALL REDUCED
12	RENT OBLIGATIONS ACCRUED TO THE DATE OF TRIAL WITHIN THE PERIOD
13	PRESCRIBED BY THE COURT PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION $(1)(d.5)$.
14	SECTION 16. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 38-12-510
15	as follows:
16	38-12-510. Unlawful removal or exclusion. (1) It shall be IS
17	unlawful for a landlord to remove or exclude a tenant from a dwelling
18	unit without resorting to court process, unless the removal or exclusion
19	is consistent with the provisions of article 18.5 of title 25 C.R.S., and the
20	rules promulgated by the state board of health for the cleanup of an illegal
21	drug laboratory; or is with the mutual consent of the landlord and tenant;
22	or unless the dwelling unit has been abandoned by the tenant, as
23	evidenced by the return of keys, the substantial removal of the tenant's
24	personal property, notice by the tenant, or the extended absence of the
25	tenant while rent remains unpaid, any of which would cause a reasonable
26	
-	person to believe the tenant had permanently surrendered possession of

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1	willful termination of utilities or the willful removal of doors, windows,
2	or locks to the premises other than as required for repair or maintenance.
3	If the landlord willfully and unlawfully removes the tenant from the
4	premises or willfully and unlawfully causes the termination of heat,
5	running water, hot water, electric, gas, or other essential services, the
6	tenant may seek any remedy available under the law, including this part
7	5.
8	(2) A TENANT AFFECTED BY ANY VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION MAY
9	BRING A CIVIL ACTION TO RESTRAIN FURTHER VIOLATIONS AND TO
10	RECOVER DAMAGES, COSTS, AND REASONABLE ATTORNEY FEES. IN THE
11	CASE OF A VIOLATION, THE TENANT MUST BE AWARDED STATUTORY
12	DAMAGES EQUAL TO THE TENANT'S ACTUAL DAMAGES AND THE HIGHER
13	AMOUNT OF EITHER THREE TIMES THE MONTHLY RENT OR FIVE THOUSAND
14	DOLLARS, AS WELL AS ANY OTHER <u>DAMAGES</u> , <u>ATTORNEY FEES</u> , AND COSTS
15	THAT MAY BE OWED.
16	(3) A COURT MAY ALSO ORDER THAT POSSESSION BE RESTORED TO
17	A TENANT WHO WAS AFFECTED BY A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION.
18	(4) A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION IS AN UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE
19	TRADE PRACTICE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE "COLORADO CONSUMER
20	PROTECTION ACT", ESTABLISHED IN PART 1 OF ARTICLE 1 OF TITLE 6, AND
21	SECTION 6-1-105.
22	SECTION 17. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 38-12-801, add (3)
23	as follows:
24	38-12-801. Written rental agreement - prohibited clauses -
25	copy - tenant. (3) A WRITTEN RENTAL AGREEMENT MUST NOT INCLUDE:
26	(a) A LIQUIDATED DAMAGES CLAUSE THAT ASSIGNS A COST TO A
27	PARTY STEMMING FROM AN EVICTION NOTICE OR AN EVICTION ACTION

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1	FROM A VIOLATION OF THE RENTAL AGREEMENT; OR
2	(b) A ONE-WAY, FEE-SHIFTING CLAUSE THAT AWARDS ATTORNEY
3	FEES AND COURT COSTS ONLY TO ONE PARTY. ANY FEE-SHIFTING CLAUSE
4	CONTAINED IN A RENTAL AGREEMENT MUST AWARD ATTORNEY FEES TO
5	THE PREVAILING PARTY IN A COURT DISPUTE CONCERNING THE RENTAL
6	AGREEMENT, RESIDENTIAL PREMISES, OR DWELLING UNIT.
7	(c) ANY CLAUSE IN VIOLATION OF SUBSECTION (3)(a) OR (3)(b) OF
8	THIS SECTION IS NULL AND VOID AND UNENFORCEABLE.
9	SECTION 18. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act
10	takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the
11	ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except
12	that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V
13	of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this
14	act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take
15	effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in
16	November 2022 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the
17	official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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