# House Bill 3129

Sponsored by Representative NOBLE

#### **SUMMARY**

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.** 

Allows landlord to terminate residential tenancy with 30 days' written notice upon receipt of government notice that occupancy is unlawful. Expands rights of landlords and tenants to terminate tenancies that are unlawful but not unsafe. Clarifies that landlord may not enter into tenancy known to be unlawful but not unsafe. Clarifies that terminating unlawful but not unsafe tenancy does not preclude parties' other available claims for damages.

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to residential tenancies; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 90.380, 90.545, 90.555, 90.620, 90.630, 90.632, 90.645, 90.671 and 105.124.

### Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

**SECTION 1.** ORS 90.380 is amended to read:

90.380. (1) As used in this section[,]:

- (a) ["Posted"] "Post" means that a governmental agency [has attached] attaches a copy of the agency's written determination in a secure manner to the main entrance of the dwelling unit or to the premises [or building of which the dwelling unit is a part].
- (b) "Unlawful" means a tenancy that violates, or a dwelling unit whose occupancy violates, state or local laws, including laws relating to building codes, occupancy limits, health, safety or land use.
- (2)(a) If a governmental agency [has posted] **posts** a dwelling unit as unsafe and unlawful to occupy due to the existence of conditions that [violate state or local law and] materially affect health or safety to an extent that, in the agency's determination, the tenant must vacate the unit and another person may not take possession of the unit, a landlord may not continue a tenancy or enter into a new tenancy for the dwelling unit until the landlord corrects the conditions that led to the agency's determination.
- (b) If a landlord knowingly violates paragraph (a) of this subsection, the tenant may immediately terminate the tenancy by giving the landlord actual notice of the termination and the reason for the termination and may recover from the landlord either two months' periodic rent or up to twice the actual damages sustained by the tenant as a result of the violation, whichever is greater. The tenant need not terminate the tenancy to recover damages under this section.
- (3)(a) If a governmental agency [has given] gives a written notice to a landlord that a dwelling unit [has been determined to be] or tenancy is unlawful, but not unsafe, [to occupy due to the existence of conditions that violate state or local law and materially affect health or safety to an extent that, in the agency's determination, although the unit is safe for an existing tenant to occupy, another person may not take possession of the unit,] the landlord may not enter into a new tenancy for the dwelling unit until the landlord corrects the conditions that led to the agency's determination.
  - (b) If a landlord knowingly violates paragraph (a) of this subsection, the tenant may recover

**NOTE:** Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

from the landlord either two months' periodic rent or up to twice the actual damages sustained by the tenant as a result of the violation, whichever is greater.

- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this subsection, a landlord is not liable to a tenant for a violation of paragraph (a) of this subsection if, prior to the commencement of the tenancy, the landlord discloses to the tenant that the dwelling unit [has been determined to be] or tenancy is unlawful [to occupy].
- (d) A disclosure described in paragraph (c) of this subsection must be in writing, include a description of the conditions that led to the agency's determination and state that the landlord is obligated to correct the conditions before entering into a new tenancy. The landlord shall attach a copy of the agency's notice to the disclosure. The notice copy may provide the information required by this paragraph to be disclosed by the landlord to the tenant.
- (e) A disclosure described in paragraph (c) of this subsection does not release the landlord from the duties imposed by this chapter, including the duty to maintain the dwelling unit in a habitable condition pursuant to ORS 90.320 or 90.730. A tenant who enters into a tenancy after the landlord's disclosure does not waive the tenant's other remedies under this chapter. The disclosure does not prevent the governmental agency that made the determination from imposing on the landlord any penalty authorized by law for entering into the new tenancy.
- (4)(a) If a governmental agency [has made a determination regarding a dwelling unit and has posted or given] **posts or gives** notice [for] **of** conditions described in subsection (2)(a) or (3)(a) of this section, a landlord may not accept from an applicant for that dwelling unit a deposit to secure the execution of a rental agreement pursuant to ORS 90.297 unless, before accepting the deposit, the landlord discloses to the applicant **the unlawful conditions** [as provided by subsection (3)(c) of this section that the dwelling unit has been determined to be unlawful to occupy].
- (b) If a landlord knowingly violates paragraph (a) of this subsection or fails to correct the conditions leading to the agency's determination before the date a new tenancy is to begin as provided by the agreement to secure the execution of a rental agreement, an applicant may terminate the agreement to secure the execution of the rental agreement by giving the landlord actual notice of the termination and the reason for termination. As a result of a termination, the applicant may recover from the landlord an amount equal to twice the deposit. If an applicant recovers damages for a violation pursuant to this paragraph, the applicant may not recover any amounts under ORS 90.297.
- (5) If, after a landlord and a tenant [have entered] enter into a tenancy, a governmental agency posts or gives written notice that a dwelling unit [as unsafe and] or tenancy is unlawful [to occupy due to the existence of conditions that violate state or local law, that materially affect health or safety] and that the unlawful conditions:
  - (a) Were not caused by the tenant[,]:
- (A) The tenant may immediately terminate the tenancy by giving the landlord actual notice of the termination and the reason for the termination; or
- (B) The landlord may terminate the tenancy by giving the tenant notice in writing stating the reason for the termination and attaching copies of any writing of the governmental agency not less than 30 days prior to the date designated in the termination notice. The reason for the termination is not subject to cure by the tenant.
- (b) Were not caused by the landlord or by the landlord's failure to maintain the dwelling, the landlord may terminate the tenancy by giving the tenant 24 hours' written notice of the termination and the reason for the termination[, after which the landlord may take possession in the manner

provided in ORS 105.105 to 105.168]. The reason for the termination is not subject to cure by the tenant.

- (6) If the tenancy is terminated[, as a result of conditions as described in] **under** [subsections] **subsection** (2), (4) [and (5)] **or** (5)(a) of this section, within 14 days of the [notice] **date** of termination the landlord shall return to the applicant or tenant:
- (a) All of the deposit to secure the execution of a rental agreement, security deposit or prepaid rent owed to the applicant under this section or to the tenant under ORS 90.300; and
- (b) All rent prepaid for the month in which the termination occurs, prorated, if applicable, to the date of termination or the date the tenant vacates the premises, whichever is later.
- (7) If conditions at premises that existed at the outset of the tenancy and that were not caused by the tenant pose an imminent and serious threat to the health or safety of occupants of the premises within six months from the beginning of the tenancy, the tenant may immediately terminate the rental agreement by giving the landlord actual notice of the termination and the reason for the termination. In addition, if the landlord knew or should have reasonably known of the existence of the conditions, the tenant may recover either two months' periodic rent or twice the actual damages sustained by the tenant as a result of the violation, whichever is greater. The tenant need not terminate the rental agreement to recover damages under this section. Within four days of the tenant's notice of termination, the landlord shall return to the tenant:
  - (a) All of the security deposit or prepaid rent owed to the tenant under ORS 90.300; and
- (b) All rent prepaid for the month in which the termination occurs, prorated to the date of termination or the date the tenant vacates the premises, whichever is later.
- (8)(a) A landlord shall return the money due the applicant or tenant under subsections (6) and (7) of this section either by making the money available to the applicant or tenant at the landlord's customary place of business or by mailing the money by first class mail to the applicant or tenant.
- (b) The applicant or tenant [has the option of choosing] may choose the method for return of any money due under this section. If the applicant or tenant fails to choose one of these methods at the time of giving the notice of termination, the landlord shall use the mail method, addressed to the last-known address of the applicant or tenant and mailed within the relevant four-day or 14-day period following the applicant's or tenant's notice.
- (9) If the landlord fails to comply with subsection (8) of this section, the applicant or tenant may recover the money due in an amount equal to twice the amount due.
- (10) Subsections (5) to (9) of this section do not prevent a landlord or tenant from seeking appropriate damages under a tenancy that is unlawful, but not unsafe, regardless of whether the tenancy was terminated.

**SECTION 2.** ORS 105.124 is amended to read:

105.124. For a complaint described in ORS 105.123, if ORS chapter 90 applies to the dwelling unit:

(1) The complaint must be in substantially the following form and be available from the clerk of the court:

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42	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
43	FOR THE COUNTY OF
44	

No. \_\_\_

# ${\rm HB}\ 3129$

DI AINE	DITE (I and I and a manual).
	FIFF (Landlord or agent):
	s:
City: _	
State: _	Zip:
Telepho	one:
vs.	
	TDANT (Tenants/Occupants):
MAILIN	NG ADDRESS:
City: _	
State: _	Zip:
Telepho	one:
	1.  nants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:
	nants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above
Ten located	nants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:
located	nants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:  2.
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located Lar	nants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:  2.
located	ants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:  2. addord is entitled to possession of the property because of:
located	ants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:  2.  addord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal
located	ants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:  2.  addord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.
located Lar	ants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:  2.  addlord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely
located	2.  addord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for
located	2.  adlord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol
located	2.  adlord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol program. ORS 90.398.
located	2.  adlord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol program. ORS 90.398.  24-hour notice for perpetrating
located	2.  adlord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol program. ORS 90.398.  24-hour notice for perpetrating domestic violence, sexual assault or
located	2.  adlord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol program. ORS 90.398.  24-hour notice for perpetrating domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. ORS 90.445.
located	2.  andlord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol program. ORS 90.398.  24-hour notice for perpetrating domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. ORS 90.445.  72-hour or 144-hour notice for
located	2.  2.  2.  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol program. ORS 90.398.  24-hour notice for perpetrating domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. ORS 90.445.  72-hour or 144-hour notice for nonpayment of rent. ORS 90.394.
located	ants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:  2.  adlord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol program. ORS 90.398.  24-hour notice for perpetrating domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. ORS 90.445.  72-hour or 144-hour notice for nonpayment of rent. ORS 90.394.  7-day notice with stated cause in
located	ants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:  2.  addord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol program. ORS 90.398.  24-hour notice for perpetrating domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. ORS 90.445.  72-hour or 144-hour notice for nonpayment of rent. ORS 90.394.  7-day notice with stated cause in a week-to-week tenancy. ORS 90.392 (6).
located	ants are in possession of the dwelling unit, premises or rental property described above at:  2.  adlord is entitled to possession of the property because of:  24-hour notice for personal injury, substantial damage, extremely outrageous act or unlawful [occupant] occupancy.  ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396 or 90.403.  24-hour or 48-hour notice for violation of a drug or alcohol program. ORS 90.398.  24-hour notice for perpetrating domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking. ORS 90.445.  72-hour or 144-hour notice for nonpayment of rent. ORS 90.394.  7-day notice with stated cause in

	tenancy or without stated cause in a	
:	week-to-week tenancy. ORS 90.392 (5),	
;	90.405 or 90.427 (2).	
	20-day notice for a repeat violation.	
	ORS 90.630 (4).	
	30-day, 60-day or 180-day notice without	
	stated cause in a month-to-month	
	tenancy. ORS 90.427 (3) or (4) or 90.429.	
	30-day notice with stated cause.	
	ORS <b>90.380</b> ( <b>5</b> )( <b>a</b> )( <b>B</b> ), 90.392, 90.630 or 90.632.	
	60-day notice with stated cause.	
	ORS 90.632.	
	Notice to bona fide tenants after	
	foreclosure sale or termination of	
	fixed term tenancy after foreclosure	
	sale. ORS 86.782 (6)(c).	
	Other notice	
	No notice (explain)	
	A COPY OF THE NOTICE RELIED UPON, IF ANY, IS ATTACHED	
	3.	
	If the landlord uses an attorney, the case goes to trial and the landlord with	ins in court, the
	landlord can collect attorney fees from the defendant pursuant to ORS 90.255 and 1	105.137 (3).
	Landlord requests judgment for possession of the premises, court costs, disbut	rsements and at-
	torney fees.	
	I certify that the allegations and factual assertions in this complaint are true	to the best of my
	knowledge.	
	Signature of landlord or agent.	

- (2) The complaint must be signed by the plaintiff or an attorney representing the plaintiff as provided by ORCP 17, or verified by an agent or employee of the plaintiff or an agent or employee of an agent of the plaintiff.
  - (3) A copy of the notice relied upon, if any, must be attached to the complaint.

# **SECTION 3.** ORS 90.545 is amended to read:

- 90.545. (1) Except as provided under subsections (2) to (6) of this section, a fixed term tenancy for space for a manufactured dwelling or floating home, upon reaching its ending date, automatically renews as a month-to-month tenancy having the same terms and conditions, other than duration and rent increases under ORS 90.600, unless the tenancy is terminated under [ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.394, 90.396, 90.398, 90.630 or 90.632] this chapter.
- (2) To renew or extend a fixed term tenancy for another term, of any duration that is consistent with ORS 90.550, the landlord shall submit the proposed new rental agreement to the tenant at least

- 60 days prior to the ending date of the term. The landlord shall include with the proposed agreement a written statement that summarizes any new or revised terms, conditions, rules or regulations.
- (3) Notwithstanding ORS 90.610 (3), a landlord's proposed new rental agreement may include new or revised terms, conditions, rules or regulations, if the new or revised terms, conditions, rules or regulations:
- (a)(A) Fairly implement a statute or ordinance adopted after the creation of the existing agreement; or
- (B) Are the same as those offered to new or prospective tenants in the facility at the time the proposed agreement is submitted to the tenant and for the six-month period preceding the submission of the proposed agreement or, if there have been no new or prospective tenants during the six-month period, are the same as are customary for the rental market;
- (b) Are consistent with the rights and remedies provided to tenants under this chapter, including the right to keep a pet pursuant to ORS 90.530;
- (c) Do not relate to the age, size, style, construction material or year of construction of the manufactured dwelling or floating home contrary to ORS 90.632 (2); and
- (d) Do not require an alteration of the manufactured dwelling or floating home or alteration or new construction of an accessory building or structure.
- (4) A tenant shall accept or reject a landlord's proposed new rental agreement at least 30 days prior to the ending of the term by giving written notice to the landlord.
- (5) If a landlord fails to submit a proposed new rental agreement as provided by subsection (2) of this section, the tenancy renews as a month-to-month tenancy as provided by subsection (1) of this section.
- (6) If a tenant fails to accept or unreasonably rejects a landlord's proposed new rental agreement as provided by subsection (4) of this section, the fixed term tenancy terminates on the ending date without further notice and the landlord may take possession by complying with ORS 105.105 to 105.168.
- (7) If a tenancy terminates under conditions described in subsection (6) of this section, and the tenant surrenders or delivers possession of the premises to the landlord prior to the filing of an action pursuant to ORS 105.110, the tenant has the right to enter into a written storage agreement with the landlord, with the tenant having the same rights and responsibilities as a lienholder under ORS 90.675 (20), except that the landlord may limit the term of the storage agreement to not exceed six months. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the storage agreement must commence upon the date of the termination of the tenancy. The rights under ORS 90.675 of any lienholder are delayed until the end of the tenant storage agreement.

#### **SECTION 4.** ORS 90.555 is amended to read:

90.555. (1) A facility tenant may not rent the tenant's manufactured dwelling or floating home to another person for a period exceeding three days unless the facility landlord, facility tenant and dwelling or home renter enter into a written subleasing agreement specifying the rights and obligations of the landlord, tenant and renter during the renter's occupancy of the dwelling or home. The subleasing agreement shall include, but need not be limited to, provisions that require the dwelling or home renter to timely pay directly to the facility landlord the space rent, any separately assessed fees payable under the rental agreement and any separately billed utility or service charge described in ORS 90.532 (1)(b) or (c), and provisions that grant the dwelling or home renter the same rights as the facility tenant to cure a violation of the rental agreement for the facility space, to require facility landlord compliance with ORS 90.730 and to be protected from retaliatory conduct

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under ORS 90.765. This subsection does not authorize a facility tenant to rent a manufactured dwelling or floating home to another person in violation of the rental agreement between the facility tenant and the facility landlord.

- (2) Notwithstanding ORS 90.100 (47), a facility tenant who enters into a subleasing agreement continues to be the tenant of the facility space and retains all rights and obligations of a facility tenant under the rental agreement and this chapter. The occupancy of a manufactured dwelling or floating home by a renter as provided in a subleasing agreement does not constitute abandonment of the dwelling or home by the facility tenant.
- (3) The rights and obligations of the dwelling or home renter under a subleasing agreement are in addition to the rights and obligations retained by the facility tenant under subsection (2) of this section. The rights and obligations of the dwelling or home renter under the subleasing agreement are separate from any rights or obligations of the renter under ORS 90.100 to 90.465 applicable to the renter's occupancy of the manufactured dwelling or floating home owned by the facility tenant.
- (4) Unless otherwise provided in the subleasing agreement, a facility landlord may terminate a subleasing agreement:
- (a) Without cause by giving the dwelling or home renter written notice not less than 30 days prior to the termination;
- (b) If a condition described in ORS 90.380 [(5)(b)] (5) exists for the facility space, by giving the renter the same notice to which the facility tenant is entitled under ORS 90.380 [(5)(b)] (5); or
- (c) Subject to the cure right established in subsection (1) of this section and regardless of whether the landlord terminates the rental agreement of the facility tenant:
  - (A) For nonpayment of facility space rent; or

- (B) For any conduct by the dwelling or home renter that would be a violation of the rental agreement under ORS 90.396 or 90.398 if committed by the facility tenant.
- (5) Upon termination of a subleasing agreement by the facility landlord, whether with or without cause, the dwelling or home renter and the facility tenant are excused from continued performance under any agreement for the renter's occupancy of the manufactured dwelling or floating home owned by the facility tenant.
- (6)(a) If, during the term of a subleasing agreement, the facility landlord gives notice to the facility tenant of a rental agreement violation, of a law or ordinance violation or of the facility's closure, conversion or sale, the landlord shall also promptly give a copy of the notice to the dwelling or home renter. The giving of notice to the dwelling or home renter does not constitute notice to the facility tenant unless the tenant has expressly appointed the renter as the tenant's agent for purposes of receiving notice.
- (b) If the facility landlord gives notice to the dwelling or home renter that the landlord is terminating the subleasing agreement, the landlord shall also promptly give a copy of the notice to the facility tenant. The landlord shall give the notice to the facility tenant in the same manner as for giving notice of a rental agreement violation.
- (c) If, during the term of a subleasing agreement, the facility tenant gives notice to the facility landlord of a rental agreement violation, termination of tenancy or sale of the manufactured dwelling or floating home, the tenant shall also promptly give a copy of the notice to the dwelling or home renter.
- (d) If the dwelling or home renter gives notice to the facility landlord of a violation of ORS 90.730, the renter shall also promptly give a copy of the notice to the facility tenant.
  - (7) If the rental agreement permits the facility tenant to sublease the tenant's manufactured

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dwelling or floating home, the landlord shall apply to the dwelling or home renter credit and conduct screening criteria that is substantially similar to the credit and conduct screening criteria the landlord applies to applicants for a tenancy of a dwelling or home that is either owned by the landlord or on consignment with the landlord under ORS 90.680.

#### **SECTION 5.** ORS 90.620 is amended to read:

- 90.620. (1) The tenant who rents a space for a manufactured dwelling or floating home may terminate a rental agreement that is a month-to-month or fixed term tenancy without cause by giving to the landlord, at any time during the tenancy, not less than 30 days' notice in writing prior to the date designated in the notice for the termination of the tenancy.
- (2) The tenant may terminate a rental agreement that is a month-to-month or fixed term tenancy for cause pursuant to [ORS 90.315, 90.360 (1), 90.365 (2), 90.375 or 90.380] this chapter.
- [(3) A tenant may not be required to give the landlord more than 30 days' written notice to terminate.]
- **SECTION 6.** ORS 90.630, as amended by section 22, chapter 820, Oregon Laws 2015, is amended to read:
- 90.630. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, the landlord may terminate a rental agreement that is a month-to-month or fixed term tenancy for space for a manufactured dwelling or floating home by giving to the tenant not less than 30 days' notice in writing before the date designated in the notice for termination if the tenant:
- (a) Violates a law or ordinance related to the tenant's conduct as a tenant, including but not limited to a material noncompliance with ORS 90.740;
- (b) Violates a rule or rental agreement provision related to the tenant's conduct as a tenant and imposed as a condition of occupancy, including but not limited to a material noncompliance with a rental agreement regarding a program of recovery in drug and alcohol free housing;
  - (c) Is classified as a level three sex offender under ORS 163A.100 (3); or
  - (d) Fails to pay a:

- (A) Late charge pursuant to ORS 90.260;
- (B) Fee pursuant to ORS 90.302; or
  - (C) Utility or service charge pursuant to ORS 90.534 or 90.536.
- (2) A violation making a tenant subject to termination under subsection (1) of this section includes a tenant's failure to maintain the space as required by law, ordinance, rental agreement or rule, but does not include the physical condition of the dwelling or home. Termination of a rental agreement based upon the physical condition of a dwelling or home shall only be as provided in ORS 90.632.
- (3) The notice required by subsection (1) of this section shall state facts sufficient to notify the tenant of the reasons for termination of the tenancy and state that the tenant may avoid termination by correcting the violation as provided in subsection (4) of this section.
- (4) The tenant may avoid termination of the tenancy by correcting the violation within the 30-day period specified in subsection (1) of this section. However, if substantially the same act or omission that constituted a prior violation of which notice was given recurs within six months after the date of the notice, the landlord may terminate the tenancy upon at least 20 days' written notice specifying the violation and the date of termination of the tenancy.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsection (3) or (4) of this section, a tenant who is given a notice of termination under subsection (1)(c) of this section does not have a right to correct the violation. A notice given to a tenant under subsection (1)(c) of this section must state that the tenant does not

have a right to avoid the termination.

- (6) This section does not limit a landlord's right to terminate a tenancy [for nonpayment of rent under ORS 90.394 or] for other cause under [ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396, 90.398 or 90.632 by complying with ORS 105.105 to 105.168] this chapter.
- (7) A tenancy terminates on the date designated in the notice and without regard to the expiration of the period for which, by the terms of the rental agreement, rents are to be paid. Unless otherwise agreed, rent is uniformly apportionable from day to day.
- (8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or ORS 90.394, 90.396 or 90.398, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement for space for a manufactured dwelling or floating home because of repeated late payment of rent by giving the tenant not less than 30 days' notice in writing before the date designated in that notice for termination and may take possession as provided in ORS 105.105 to 105.168 if:
- (a) The tenant has not paid the monthly rent prior to the eighth day of the rental period as described in ORS 90.394 (2)(a) or the fifth day of the rental period as described in ORS 90.394 (2)(b) in at least three of the preceding 12 months and the landlord has given the tenant a nonpayment of rent termination notice pursuant to ORS 90.394 (2) during each of those three instances of nonpayment;
- (b) The landlord warns the tenant of the risk of a 30-day notice for termination with no right to correct the cause, upon the occurrence of a third nonpayment of rent termination notice within a 12-month period. The warning must be contained in at least two nonpayment of rent termination notices that precede the third notice within a 12-month period or in separate written notices that are given concurrent with, or a reasonable time after, each of the two nonpayment of rent termination notices; and
- (c) The 30-day notice of termination states facts sufficient to notify the tenant of the cause for termination of the tenancy and is given to the tenant concurrent with or after the third or a subsequent nonpayment of rent termination notice.
- (9) Notwithstanding subsection (4) of this section, a tenant who receives a 30-day notice of termination pursuant to subsection (8) of this section does not have a right to correct the cause for the notice.
- (10) The landlord may give a copy of the notice required by subsection (8) of this section to any lienholder of the manufactured dwelling or floating home by first class mail with certificate of mailing or by any other method allowed by ORS 90.150 (2) and (3). A landlord is not liable to a tenant for any damages incurred by the tenant as a result of the landlord giving a copy of the notice in good faith to a lienholder. A lienholder's rights and obligations regarding an abandoned manufactured dwelling or floating home shall be as provided under ORS 90.675.

#### **SECTION 7.** ORS 90.632 is amended to read:

- 90.632. (1) A landlord may terminate a month-to-month or fixed term rental agreement and require the tenant to remove a manufactured dwelling or floating home from a facility, due to the physical condition of the exterior of the manufactured dwelling or floating home, only by complying with this section and ORS 105.105 to 105.168. A termination shall include removal of the dwelling or home.
- (2) A landlord may not require removal of a manufactured dwelling or floating home, or consider a dwelling or home to be in disrepair or deteriorated, because of the age, size, style or original construction material of the dwelling or home or because the dwelling or home was built prior to adoption of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42)

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U.S.C. 5403), in compliance with the standards of that Act in effect at that time or in compliance with the state building code as defined in ORS 455.010.

- (3) Except as provided in subsections (4) and (6) of this section, if the exterior of the tenant's dwelling or home is in disrepair or is deteriorated, a landlord may terminate a rental agreement and require the removal of a dwelling or home by giving to the tenant not less than 60 days' written notice before the date designated in the notice for termination.
- (4) If the disrepair or deterioration of the manufactured dwelling or floating home creates a risk of imminent and serious harm to dwellings, homes or persons within the facility, a landlord may terminate a rental agreement and require the removal of the dwelling or home by giving to the tenant not less than 30 days' written notice before the date designated in the notice for termination. The notice shall describe the risk of harm.
  - (5) The notice required by subsections (3) and (4) of this section must:
- (a) State facts sufficient to notify the tenant of the specific disrepair or deterioration that is the cause or reason for termination of the tenancy and removal of the dwelling or home;
- (b) State that the tenant can avoid termination and removal by correcting the cause for termination and removal within the notice period;
- (c) If reasonably known by the landlord, describe specifically what repairs are required to correct the disrepair or deterioration that is the cause for termination;
- (d) Describe the tenant's right to give the landlord a written notice of correction, where to give the notice and the deadline for giving the notice in order to ensure a response by the landlord, all as provided by subsection (7) of this section; and
- (e) Describe the tenant's right to have the termination and correction period extended as provided by subsection (8) of this section.
- (6) The tenant may avoid termination of the tenancy by correcting the cause within the period specified. However, if substantially the same condition that constituted a prior cause for termination of which notice was given recurs within 12 months after the date of the notice, the landlord may terminate the tenancy and require the removal of the dwelling or home upon at least 30 days' written notice specifying the violation and the date of termination of the tenancy.
- (7) During the termination notice or extension period, the tenant may give the landlord written notice that the tenant has corrected the cause for termination. Within a reasonable time after the tenant's notice of correction, the landlord shall respond to the tenant in writing, stating whether the landlord agrees that the cause has been corrected. If the tenant's notice of correction is given at least 14 days prior to the end of the termination notice or extension period, failure by the landlord to respond as required by this subsection is a defense to a termination based upon the landlord's notice for termination.
- (8) Except when the disrepair or deterioration creates a risk of imminent and serious harm to dwellings, homes or persons within the facility, the 60-day period provided for the tenant to correct the cause for termination and removal shall be extended by at least:
  - (a) An additional 60 days if:

- (A) The necessary correction involves exterior painting, roof repair, concrete pouring or similar work and the weather prevents that work during a substantial portion of the 60-day period; or
- (B) The nature or extent of the correction work is such that it cannot reasonably be completed within 60 days because of factors such as the amount of work necessary, the type and complexity of the work and the availability of necessary repair persons; or
  - (b) An additional six months if the disrepair or deterioration has existed for more than the

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preceding 12 months with the landlord's knowledge or acceptance as described in ORS 90.412.

- (9) In order to have the period for correction extended as provided in subsection (8) of this section, a tenant must give the landlord written notice describing the necessity for an extension in order to complete the correction work. The notice must be given a reasonable amount of time prior to the end of the notice for termination period.
- (10) A tenancy terminates on the date designated in the notice and without regard to the expiration of the period for which, by the terms of the rental agreement, rents are to be paid. Unless otherwise agreed, rent is uniformly apportionable from day to day.
- (11) This section does not limit a landlord's right to terminate a tenancy [for nonpayment of rent under ORS 90.394 or] for other cause under [ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396, 90.398 or 90.630 by complying with ORS 105.105 to 105.168] this chapter.
- (12) A landlord may give a copy of the notice for termination required by this section to any lienholder of the dwelling or home, by first class mail with certificate of mailing or by any other method allowed by ORS 90.150 (2) and (3). A landlord is not liable to a tenant for any damages incurred by the tenant as a result of the landlord giving a copy of the notice in good faith to a lienholder.
- (13) When a tenant has been given a notice for termination pursuant to this section and has subsequently abandoned the dwelling or home as described in ORS 90.675, any lienholder shall have the same rights as provided by ORS 90.675, including the right to correct the cause of the notice, within the 90-day period provided by ORS 90.675 (20) notwithstanding the expiration of the notice period provided by this section for the tenant to correct the cause.

#### **SECTION 8.** ORS 90.645 is amended to read:

- 90.645. (1)(a) If a manufactured dwelling park, or a portion of the park that includes the space for a manufactured dwelling, is to be closed and the land or leasehold converted to a use other than as a manufactured dwelling park, and the closure is not required by the exercise of eminent domain or by order of federal, state or local agencies, the landlord may terminate a month-to-month or fixed term rental agreement for a manufactured dwelling park space:
- (A) By giving the tenant not less than 365 days' notice in writing before the date designated in the notice for termination; and
- (B) By paying a tenant, for each space for which a rental agreement is terminated, one of the following amounts:
  - (i) \$6,000 if the manufactured dwelling is a single-wide dwelling;
  - (ii) \$8,000 if the manufactured dwelling is a double-wide dwelling; or
  - (iii) \$10,000 if the manufactured dwelling is a triple-wide or larger dwelling.
- (b) The Office of Manufactured Dwelling Park Community Relations of the Housing and Community Services Department shall establish by rule a process to annually recalculate the amounts described in paragraph (a) of this subsection to reflect inflation.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, if a landlord closes a manufactured dwelling park under this section as a result of converting the park to a subdivision under ORS 92.830 to 92.845, the landlord:
- (a) May terminate a rental agreement by giving the tenant not less than 180 days' notice in writing before the date designated in the notice for termination.
  - (b) Is not required to make a payment under subsection (1) of this section to a tenant who:
- (A) Buys the space or lot on which the tenant's manufactured dwelling is located and does not move the dwelling; or

- (B) Sells the manufactured dwelling to a person who buys the space or lot.
  - (3) A notice given under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall, at a minimum:
- 3 (a) State that the landlord is closing the park, or a portion of the park, and converting the land 4 or leasehold to a different use;
  - (b) Designate the date of closure; and

- (c) Include the tax credit notice described in ORS 90.650.
- (4) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (5) of this section, the landlord must pay a tenant the full amount required under subsection (1) of this section regardless of whether the tenant relocates or abandons the manufactured dwelling. The landlord shall pay at least one-half of the payment amount to the tenant within seven days after receiving from the tenant the notice described in subsection (5)(a) of this section. The landlord shall pay the remaining amount no later than seven days after the tenant ceases to occupy the space.
  - (5) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section:
- (a) A landlord is not required to make a payment to a tenant as provided in subsection (1) of this section unless the tenant gives the landlord not less than 30 days' and not more than 60 days' written notice of the date within the 365-day period on which the tenant will cease tenancy, whether by relocation or abandonment of the manufactured dwelling.
  - (b) If the manufactured dwelling is abandoned:
- (A) The landlord may condition the payment required by subsection (1) of this section upon the tenant waiving any right to receive payment under ORS 90.425 or 90.675.
- (B) The landlord may not charge the tenant to store, sell or dispose of the abandoned manufactured dwelling.
- (6)(a) A landlord may not charge a tenant any penalty, fee or unaccrued rent for moving out of the manufactured dwelling park prior to the end of the 365-day notice period.
- (b) A landlord may charge a tenant for rent for any period during which the tenant occupies the space and may deduct from the payment amount required by subsection (1) of this section any unpaid moneys owed by the tenant to the landlord.
- (7) A landlord may not increase the rent for a manufactured dwelling park space after giving a notice of termination under this section to the tenant of the space.
- (8) This section does not limit a landlord's right to terminate a tenancy [for nonpayment of rent under ORS 90.394 or] for other cause under [ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396, 90.398 or 90.632 by complying with ORS 105.105 to 105.168] this chapter.
- (9) If a landlord is required to close a manufactured dwelling park by the exercise of eminent domain or by order of a federal, state or local agency, the landlord shall notify the park tenants no later than 15 days after the landlord receives notice of the exercise of eminent domain or of the agency order. The notice to the tenants shall be in writing, designate the date of closure, state the reason for the closure, describe the tax credit available under section 17, chapter 906, Oregon Laws 2007, and any government relocation benefits known by the landlord to be available to the tenants and comply with any additional content requirements under ORS 90.650.
- **SECTION 9.** ORS 90.645, as amended by section 2a, chapter 906, Oregon Laws 2007, and section 2, chapter 198, Oregon Laws 2017, is amended to read:
- 90.645. (1)(a) If a manufactured dwelling park, or a portion of the park that includes the space for a manufactured dwelling, is to be closed and the land or leasehold converted to a use other than as a manufactured dwelling park, and the closure is not required by the exercise of eminent domain or by order of federal, state or local agencies, the landlord may terminate a month-to-month or fixed

1 term rental agreement for a manufactured dwelling park space:

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- (A) By giving the tenant not less than 365 days' notice in writing before the date designated in the notice for termination; and
- (B) By paying a tenant, for each space for which a rental agreement is terminated, one of the following amounts:
  - (i) \$6,000 if the manufactured dwelling is a single-wide dwelling;
  - (ii) \$8,000 if the manufactured dwelling is a double-wide dwelling; or
- (iii) \$10,000 if the manufactured dwelling is a triple-wide or larger dwelling.
  - (b) The Office of Manufactured Dwelling Park Community Relations of the Housing and Community Services Department shall establish by rule a process to annually recalculate the amounts described in paragraph (a) of this subsection to reflect inflation.
  - (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, if a landlord closes a manufactured dwelling park under this section as a result of converting the park to a subdivision under ORS 92.830 to 92.845, the landlord:
  - (a) May terminate a rental agreement by giving the tenant not less than 180 days' notice in writing before the date designated in the notice for termination.
    - (b) Is not required to make a payment under subsection (1) of this section to a tenant who:
- (A) Buys the space or lot on which the tenant's manufactured dwelling is located and does not move the dwelling; or
  - (B) Sells the manufactured dwelling to a person who buys the space or lot.
  - (3) A notice given under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall, at a minimum:
- 22 (a) State that the landlord is closing the park, or a portion of the park, and converting the land 23 or leasehold to a different use;
  - (b) Designate the date of closure; and
  - (c) Include the tax notice described in ORS 90.650.
  - (4) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (5) of this section, the landlord must pay a tenant the full amount required under subsection (1) of this section regardless of whether the tenant relocates or abandons the manufactured dwelling. The landlord shall pay at least one-half of the payment amount to the tenant within seven days after receiving from the tenant the notice described in subsection (5)(a) of this section. The landlord shall pay the remaining amount no later than seven days after the tenant ceases to occupy the space.
    - (5) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section:
  - (a) A landlord is not required to make a payment to a tenant as provided in subsection (1) of this section unless the tenant gives the landlord not less than 30 days' and not more than 60 days' written notice of the date within the 365-day period on which the tenant will cease tenancy, whether by relocation or abandonment of the manufactured dwelling.
    - (b) If the manufactured dwelling is abandoned:
  - (A) The landlord may condition the payment required by subsection (1) of this section upon the tenant waiving any right to receive payment under ORS 90.425 or 90.675.
  - (B) The landlord may not charge the tenant to store, sell or dispose of the abandoned manufactured dwelling.
  - (6)(a) A landlord may not charge a tenant any penalty, fee or unaccrued rent for moving out of the manufactured dwelling park prior to the end of the 365-day notice period.
  - (b) A landlord may charge a tenant for rent for any period during which the tenant occupies the space and may deduct from the payment amount required by subsection (1) of this section any un-

paid moneys owed by the tenant to the landlord.

- (7) A landlord may not increase the rent for a manufactured dwelling park space after giving a notice of termination under this section to the tenant of the space.
- (8) This section does not limit a landlord's right to terminate a tenancy [for nonpayment of rent under ORS 90.394 or] for other cause under [ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396, 90.398 or 90.632 by complying with ORS 105.105 to 105.168] this chapter.
- (9) If a landlord is required to close a manufactured dwelling park by the exercise of eminent domain or by order of a federal, state or local agency, the landlord shall notify the park tenants no later than 15 days after the landlord receives notice of the exercise of eminent domain or of the agency order. The notice to the tenants shall be in writing, designate the date of closure, state the reason for the closure, describe any government relocation benefits known by the landlord to be available to the tenants and comply with any additional content requirements under ORS 90.650.
- (10) The Office of Manufactured Dwelling Park Community Relations shall adopt rules establishing a sample form for the notice described in subsection (3) of this section.

# SECTION 10. ORS 90.671 is added to and made a part of ORS chapter 90.

SECTION 11. ORS 90.671 is amended to read:

- 90.671. (1) If a marina or a portion of the marina that includes a marina space is to be closed and the land or leasehold converted to a different use, and the closure is not required by the exercise of eminent domain or by order of a federal, state or local agency, the landlord of the marina may terminate a month-to-month or fixed term rental agreement for a marina space by giving the tenant:
- (a) Not less than 365 days' notice in writing before the date designated in the notice for termination; or
- (b) Not less than 180 days' notice in writing before the date designated in the notice for termination, if:
- (A) The landlord finds space acceptable to the tenant to which the tenant can move the floating home; and
  - (B) The landlord pays the cost of moving and set-up expenses or \$3,500, whichever is less.
  - (2) The landlord may:
- (a) Provide greater financial incentive to encourage the tenant to accept an earlier termination date than that provided in subsection (1) of this section; or
  - (b) Contract with the tenant for a mutually acceptable arrangement to assist the tenant's move.
- (3) The Housing and Community Services Department shall adopt rules to administer this section.
- (4)(a) A landlord may not increase the rent for a dwelling unit for the purpose of offsetting the payments required under this section.
- (b) A landlord may not increase the rent for a dwelling unit after giving a notice of termination under this section to the tenant.
- (5) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall prevent a landlord from relocating a floating home to another comparable space in the same marina, or in another marina owned by the same owner in the same city, if the landlord desires or is required to make repairs, to remodel or to modify the tenant's original space.
- (6) This section does not limit a landlord's right to terminate a tenancy [for nonpayment of rent under ORS 90.394 or] for other cause under [ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396, 90.398 or 90.632 by complying with ORS 105.105 to 105.168] this chapter.

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(7) If a landlord is required to close a marina by the exercise of eminent domain or by order of a federal, state or local agency, the landlord shall notify the marina tenants no later than 15 days after the landlord receives notice of the exercise of eminent domain or of the agency order. The notice to the tenants shall be in writing, designate the date of closure, state the reason for the closure and describe any government relocation benefits known by the landlord to be available to the tenants.