1	SENATE BILL 904
2	43rd legislature- STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997
3	I NTRODUCED BY
4	FERNANDO R. MACIAS
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO PROPERTY; PROVIDING PROCEDURES AND REMEDIES FOR
12	ESTABLISHING AND ENFORCING LIENS INVOLVING MOBILE HOMES AND
13	MOBILE HOME PARKS.
14	
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
16	Section 1. Section 47-8-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975,
17	Chapter 38, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"47-8-3. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Uniform
19	Owner-Resident Relations Act:
20	A. "abandonment" means absence of the resident from
21	the dwelling, without notice to the owner, for one full rental
22	period or in excess of seven days, whichever is less; providing
23	such absence occurs only after rent for the dwelling unit is
24	delinquent;
25	B. "action" includes recoupment, counterclaim, set
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off, suit in equity and any other proceeding in which rights are determined, including an action for possession;

- C. "codes" includes building codes, housing codes, health and safety codes, sanitation codes and any law, ordinance or governmental regulation concerning fitness for habitation or the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy or use of a dwelling unit;
- D. "deposit" means an amount of currency or instrument delivered to the owner by the resident as a pledge to abide by terms and conditions of the rental agreement;
- E. "dwelling unit" means a structure, mobile home or the part of a structure, including a hotel or motel, that is used as a home, residence or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or by two or more persons who maintain a common household and includes a parcel of land [other than a mobile home lot] leased by its owner for use as a site for the parking of a mobile home;
- F. "eviction" means any action initiated by the owner to regain possession of a dwelling unit and use of the premises under terms of the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act;
- G. "fair rental value" is that value that is comparable to the value established in the market place;
- H. "good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct of the transaction concerned as evidenced by all surrounding

circumstances;

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"normal wear and tear" means deterioration that Ι. occurs based upon the use for which the rental unit is intended, without negligence, carelessness, accident, abuse or intentional damage of the premises, equipment or chattels of the owner by the residents or by any other person in the dwelling unit or on the premises with the resident's consent; however, uncleanliness does not constitute normal wear and tear;

"organization" includes a corporation, government, governmental subdivision or agency thereof, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest or any other legal or commercial entity;

K. "owner" means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in whom is vested:

- all or part of the legal title to property, but shall not include the limited partner in an association regulated under the Uniform Limited Partnership Act; or
- all or part of the beneficial ownership and a right to present use and enjoyment of the premises and agents thereof and includes a mortgagee in possession and the lessors, but shall not include a person or persons, jointly or severally, who as owner leases the entire premises to a lessee of vacant land for apartment use;
 - "person" includes an individual, corporation,

entity or organization;

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"premises" means facilities, facilities and appurtenances, areas and other facilities held out for use of the resident or whose use is promised to the resident coincidental with occupancy of a dwelling unit;

- "rent" means payments in currency or in kind under terms and conditions of the rental agreement for use of a dwelling unit or premises, to be made to the owner by the resident, but does not include deposits;
- "rental agreement" means all written agreements between an owner and resident and valid rules and regulations adopted under Section 47-8-23 NMSA 1978 embodying the terms and conditions concerning the use and occupancy of a dwelling unit or premises;
- "resident" means a person entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling unit in peaceful possession to the exclusion of others and includes the owner of a mobile home renting premises, other than a lot or parcel in a mobile home park, for use as a site for the location of the mobile home;
- Q. "roomer" means a person occupying a dwelling unit that lacks a major bathroom or kitchen facility in a structure where one or more major facilities are used in common by occupants of the dwelling units. As referred to in this subsection, "major facility", in the case of a bathroom, means toilet and either a bath or shower and, in the case of a

kitchen, means refrigerator, stove or sink;

- R. "single family residence" means a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. Notwithstanding that a dwelling unit shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit, it is a single family residence if it has direct access to a street or thoroughfare and shares neither heating facilities, hot water equipment nor any other essential facility or service with any other dwelling unit;
- S. "substantial violation" means any act or series of acts that occur in the dwelling unit or on the premises by the resident or with the resident's consent and:
- (1) is [considered] a felony under the Controlled Substances Act;
- (2) involves a deadly weapon and is[considered] a felony under the Criminal Code;
- (3) is [considered] assault with intent to commit a violent felony, murder, criminal sexual penetration, robbery or burglary under the Criminal Code; or
- (4) is [considered] criminal damage to property and a felony under the Criminal Code;
- T. "term" is the period of occupancy specified in the rental agreement; and
- U. "transient occupancy" means occupancy of a dwelling unit for which rent is paid on less than a weekly basis or where the resident has not manifested an intent to make the

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dwelling unit a residence or household."

Section 2. Section 47-10-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 122, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-10-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Mobile Home Park
Act:

A. "landlord" or "management" means the owner or any person responsible for operating and managing a mobile home park or an agent, employee or representative authorized to act on the management's behalf in connection with matters relating to tenancy in the park;

B. "mobile home" means a single-family dwelling built on a permanent chassis designed for long-term residential occupancy and containing complete electrical, plumbing and sanitary facilities designed to be installed in a permanent or semi-permanent manner with or without a permanent foundation, which dwelling is capable of being drawn over public highways as a unit or in sections by special permit. "Mobile home" does not include a recreational travel trailer or a recreational vehicle, as those terms are defined in Section 66-1-4.15 NMSA 1978;

C. "mobile home park", "trailer park" or "park" means a parcel of land used for the continuous accommodation of twelve or more occupied mobile homes and operated for the pecuniary benefit of the owner of the parcel of land, his agents, lessees or assignees. "Mobile home park" does not include mobile home subdivisions or property zoned for

manufactured home subdivisions;

- D. "mobile home space", "space", "mobile home lot" or "lot" means a parcel of land within a mobile home park designated by the management to accommodate one mobile home and its accessory buildings and to which the required sewer and utility connections are provided by the mobile home park;
- E. "premises" means a mobile home park and existing facilities and appurtenances therein, including furniture and utilities where applicable, and grounds, areas and existing facilities held out for the use of the residents generally or the use of which is promised to the resident;
- F. "rent" means any money or other consideration to be paid to the management for the right of use, possession and occupation of the premises;
- G. "rental agreement" means a written agreement, including those conditions implied by law, between the management and the resident establishing the terms and conditions of a tenancy, including reasonable rules and regulations promulgated by the park management. A lease is a rental agreement;
- H. "resident" means any person or family of such person owning a mobile home that is subject to a tenancy in a mobile home park under a rental agreement;
- I. "tenancy" means the right of a resident to use a space or lot within a park on which to locate, maintain and

1	occupy a mobile home, lot improvements and accessory structures
2	for human habitation, including the use of services and
3	facilities of the park; [and]
4	J. "utility services" means electric, gas, water or
5	sewer services, but does not include refuse services;
6	K. "first lienholder" means a person or his
7	successor in interest who has a security interest in a mobile
8	home, whose interest has been perfected pursuant to the
9	provisions of Section 66-3-201 NMSA 1978 and whose interest is
10	prior to any other security interest in the mobile home; and
11	L. "abandoned" means absence of the resident from
12	the mobile home, without notice to the landlord, for one full
13	rental period or in excess of seven continuous days, whichever
14	is less, if the absence occurs after the mobile home lot rent is
15	<u>del i nquent.</u> "
16	Section 3. Section 47-10-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983,
17	Chapter 122, Section 9) is amended to read:
18	"47-10-9. REMEDIES
19	A. Upon granting judgment for possession by the
20	landlord in a forcible entry and detainer action, the court
21	shall issue the writ of restitution as provided in Section
22	47-8-46 NMSA 1978.
23	B. The notice of judgment shall state that at a
24	specified time, not less than forty-eight hours from the entry
25	of judgment, the sheriff will return to serve a writ of

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restitution and superintend the peaceful and orderly removal of the mobile home under that order of court. The notice of judgment shall also advise the mobile home owner to prepare the mobile home for removal from the premises by removing the skirting, disconnecting utilities, attaching tires and otherwise making the mobile home safe and ready for highway travel.

- C. Should the mobile home owner fail to have the mobile home safe and ready for physical removal from the premises or should inclement weather or other unforeseen problems occur at the time specified in the notice of judgment, the landlord and the sheriff may by written agreement extend the time for the execution of the writ of restitution to allow time for the landlord to arrange to have the necessary work done or to permit the sheriff's execution of the writ of restitution at a time when weather or other conditions will make removal less hazardous to the mobile home.
- D. If the mobile home is not removed from the landlord's land on behalf of the mobile home owner within the time permitted by the writ of restitution, the landlord and the sheriff shall have the right to take possession of the mobile home for the purposes of removal and storage. The liability of the landlord and the sheriff in [such] that event shall be limited to gross negligence or willful and wanton disregard of the property rights of the mobile home owner. The responsibility to prevent freezing and to prevent wind and

weather damage to the mobile home lies exclusively with those persons who have a property interest in the mobile home.

- E. Utility charges, other charges incurred by the landlord for which the resident is liable to the landlord pursuant to the provisions of a rental agreement, including amounts awarded to the landlord in an action brought pursuant to this section, rents and reasonable removal and storage charges may be paid by any party in interest. Those charges [shall] constitute a lien [which] that will run with the mobile home [and whoever ultimately claims the mobile home will owe that sum to the person who paid it]. The lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as a landlord's lien created pursuant to Section 48-3-5 NSMA 1978.
- F. Prior to the issuance of [said] the writ of restitution, the court shall make a finding of fact [based upon evidence or statements of counsel] that [there] the mobile home is or is not [a security agreement on the mobile home being subjected to the writ of restitution] subject to the security interest of a first lienholder. A written statement on the mobile home resident's owner's application for tenancy [with the landlord that there is no security agreement on the mobile home] identifying a lienholder by name and address shall be prima facie evidence of the [nonexistence] existence of [such security agreement] the interest of the lienholder. If the application for tenancy contains no information or states that no liens

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exist, the landlord shall obtain a written title search
statement from the motor vehicle division of the taxation and
revenue department and the matter contained in that document
shall be conclusive evidence of the existence or nonexistence of
security interests in the mobile home.

[In those cases where] If the court finds there is a security [agreement] interest in favor of a first <u>lienholder</u> on the mobile home subject to the writ of restitution [and where the holder of the security agreement can be identified with reasonable certainty or if the mobile home has been abandoned by the resident or possession of the mobile home has been surrendered to the landlord by the resident, then, upon receipt of the writ of restitution, the [plaintiff] landlord shall [promptly inform the holder of such security agreement as to the location of the mobile home, the name of the landlord who obtained the notify the first lienholder in writing that the landlord has obtained a writ of restitution [and the time when the mobile home will be subject to removal by the sheriff and the landlord for the mobile home park space where the mobile home is located or that the mobile home has been abandoned or surrendered by the resident. The notice shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Subsection J of this section and shall:

(1) state that an action for restitution has been filed against the resident and the effective date of a writ

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of restitution, if issued, or the date the mobile home was abandoned or voluntarily surrendered by the resident;

(2) disclose the amount of the utility charges, other charges incurred by the landlord as provided in the rental agreement, rents and reasonable removal and storage charges, accruing daily rent calculated pursuant to this section, and the date upon which the resident is required to make regular payments to the landlord; and

(3) attach a copy of the lease and the landlord's rules and regulations that apply to the resident.

H. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Subsection
E of this section, the landlord shall be entitled to collect
from the first lienholder only the utility charges, other
charges incurred by the landlord as provided in the rental
agreement and rents and reasonable removal and storage charges
accruing from and after the date the landlord provides the first
lienholder the written notice prescribed under Subsection G of
this section. The first lienholder shall notify the landlord
within thirty days of receipt of the notice whether it intends
to pay the rents and charges collectible under this subsection
or remove the mobile home. The rents and charges due under this
subsection shall be prorated to the date the mobile home is
removed or the date a new lease with a new resident becomes
effective, and the first lienholder shall not be liable for any
rents and charges thereafter. The maximum rent payable to the

landlord under this subsection is a daily rate equal to one-thirtieth of the then-current lot rental amount that would have been payable by the resident under the lease. The maximum daily rent may be increased over time in accordance with the notice requirements under the applicable provisions of the Mobile Home Park Act. The first lienholder shall have thirty days from the date notice is provided by the landlord to pay the rent and charges accruing to the notice date. Thereafter, the first lienholder shall pay the rent and charges in accordance with the resident's lease. If the first lienholder desires to remove the mobile home prior to a payment due date, the first lienholder shall pay the rent and charges accrued to the date of removal prior to removing the mobile home.

I. If the first lienholder fails to pay the rent and charges due as provided in Subsection H of this section, the landlord may give the first lienholder notice of the nonpayment in accordance with Section 47-10-6 NMSA 1978. If the first lienholder fails to make payment within the time period specified in the notice, the landlord may proceed against the first lienholder by exercising the remedies granted it under the Mobile Home Park Act. The landlord may also seek any other remedies to which it is entitled by law. The prevailing party in any action brought in an event to seek relief under this section, including an action for damages, is entitled to an award for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in the

1	suit. Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary,
2	the judgment obtained in such an action, if in favor of the
3	landlord, constitutes a lien against the mobile home having
4	priority over the lien of the first lienholder. The lien may be
5	foreclosed pursuant to the procedures pertaining to a landlord's
6	lien created in Section 48-3-5 NMSA 1978.
7	J. Any notice required by this section between the
8	first lienholder and landlord shall be in writing and either

J. Any notice required by this section between the first lienholder and landlord shall be in writing and either hand delivered or mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall be effective the date of delivery or mailing. If hand delivered, the notice shall be delivered at the principal office or place of business of the addressee during regular business hours to the person in charge of the office or place of business.

K. If the mobile home is sold to third parties who intend to remain in the park, they will not be allowed to reside in the mobile home unless the parties have been qualified by the landlord as residents. Until the purchasers and the landlord enter into a written lease agreement, the landlord may refuse to recognize the sale and treat any persons living in the mobile home as trespassers.

L. If the first lienholder has paid in full all money due under Subsection H of this section, it shall be unlawful for the landlord to refuse to allow the first lienholder to remove the mobile home. If the landlord refuses

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to allow the first lienholder to remove the mobile home, the landlord is liable to the first lienholder for each day the landlord unlawfully maintains possession of the mobile home, at a daily rate equal to one-thirtieth of the monthly payment required by a contract between the first lienholder and resident. In all disputes between the landlord and the first lienholder, the court shall award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the prevailing party. In the event the mobile home has not been resold within six months the of landlord providing notice pursuant to Subsection G of this section, the landlord may request the first lienholder to remove the mobile home within thirty days of the request. Notice of the request shall be given to the first lienholder in accordance with Subsection J of this section."

Section 48-3-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1851-1852, Section 4. P. 243, as amended) is amended to read:

"48-3-5. LANDLORDS' LIENS. - -

Landlords have a lien on the property of their A. tenants that remains in or about the premises rented, for the rent due by the terms of any lease or other agreement in writing, and the property shall not be removed from the premises without the consent of the landlord until the rent is paid or A lien [shall] does not attach [where] if the premises secured. rented is a dwelling unit.

For purposes of this section, "dwelling unit"

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means a structure, mobile home and a leased parcel of land upon					
which it is located, or a part of a structure that is used as a					
home, residence or sleeping place by one person who maintains a					
household or by two or more persons who maintain a common					
household."					

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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE SB 904/a FIRST SESSION, 1997

March 3, 1997

Mr. President:

Your **JUDICIARY COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred

SENATE BILL 904

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, amended as follows:

- 1. On page 1, line 21, after the second comma strike the remainder of the line.
- 2. On page 1, line 22, strike "period or" and after the word 'seven" insert "continuous", and strike ", whichever is less".
- 3. On page 8, line 12, after the second comma strike the reminder of the line.
- 4. On page 8, line 13, strike "rental period or", and strike 'whichever".
 - 5. On page 8, line 14, strike "is less, if the" and insert in

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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

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10			Fernando R. Mac	ias, Chairman	
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12	Adopted_		Not Adopted		
13		(Chief Clerk)		(Chief Clerk)	
14		Data			
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17	The roll	call vote was 5 For 0	_ Agai nst		
18 19	Yes:	5			
	No:	None			
	Excused:	Lopez, Sanchez, Vernon			
	Absent:	None			
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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

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State of New Mexico House of Representatives

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

March 15, 1997

Mr. Speaker:

Your JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred

SENATE BILL 904, as amended

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS.**

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas P. Foy, Chairman

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

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2	Adopted _		Not	Adopted		
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6	The roll	call vote was 7	<u>′</u> For <u>0</u> Aga	i nst		
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9	Absent:	None				
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