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HOUSE BILL 48

44TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1999

INTRODUCED BY

R. David Pederson

AN ACT

RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY; REVISING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF RENTAL AGREEMENTS; AMENDING THE UNIFORM OWNER-RESIDENT RELATIONS ACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 47-8-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act:

- A. "abandonment" means absence of the resident from the dwelling, without notice to the owner, in excess of seven continuous days; providing such absence occurs only after rent for the dwelling unit is delinquent;
- B. "action" includes recoupment, counterclaim, set off, suit in equity and any other proceeding in which rights .125467.1

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 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;

- I. "normal wear and tear" means deterioration that 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;
- J. "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:
- (1) 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
- (2) 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;

		L.	"person"	i ncl udes	an	i ndi vi dual ,	corporation,
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- M "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;
- N. "rent" means <u>any</u> payments in currency or inkind 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, <u>and includes late charges</u>, <u>fees and utility</u> charges but does not include deposits;
- 0. "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;
- P. "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 a felony under the Controlled Substances Act;
- (2) involves a deadly weapon and is a felony under the Criminal Code;
- (3) is assault with intent to commit a violent felony, murder, criminal sexual penetration, robbery or burglary under the Criminal Code; or
- (4) is criminal damage to property and a felony under the Criminal Code.] violation of the rental agreement or rules and regulations by the resident or by a person on the premises with the resident's consent that

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T	Ther udes:
2	(1) possession, use or sale of a controlled
3	substance;
4	(2) use of a deadly weapon;
5	(3) actual or threatened physical harm to
6	another person;
7	(4) actual or threatened sexual assault or
8	sexual molestation of another person; or
9	(5) intentional or reckless damage to
10	property in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500);
11	T. "term" is the period of occupancy specified in
12	the rental agreement; and
13	U. "transient occupancy" means occupancy of a
14	dwelling unit for which rent is paid on less than a weekly
15	basis or where the resident has not manifested an intent to
16	make the dwelling unit a residence or household."
17	Section 2. Section 47-8-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975,
18	Chapter 38, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
19	"47-8-4. PRINCIPLES OF LAW AND EQUITYUnless displaced
20	by the provisions of the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act,
21	the principles of law and equity, including the law relating
22	to capacity to contract, mutuality of obligations, [equitable
23	abatement] principal and agent, real property, public health,
24	safety and fire prevention, estoppel, fraud,
25	misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, bankruptcy or

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other validating or invalidating cause supplement its provisions."

Section 3. Section 47-8-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-9. EXEMPTIONS.--Unless created to avoid the application of the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act, the following arrangements are exempted by that act:

A. residence at an institution, public or private, if incidental to detention or the provision of medical, geriatric, counseling, religious, educational, when room and board are an entity, or similar service;

- B. occupancy under a contract of sale of a dwelling unit or the property of which it is part, if the occupant is the purchaser or a person who succeeds to his interest;
- C. occupancy by a member of a fraternal or social organization in the portion of a structure operated for the benefit of the organization;
 - D. transient occupancy in a hotel or motel;
- E. occupancy by an employee of an owner pursuant to a written rental or employment agreement that specifies the employee's right to occupancy is conditional upon employment in and about the premises; [and]
- F. occupancy under a rental agreement covering premises used by the occupant primarily for agricultural .125467.1

purposes; and

G. occupancy by a roomer."

Section 4. Section 47-8-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 10) is amended to read:

"47-8-10. JUDICIAL JURISDICTION.--[A.-] The district or magistrate court of this state may exercise jurisdiction over any person with respect to [any] conduct in this state governed by the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act or with respect to [any] a claim arising from a transaction subject to [this] that act for a dwelling unit located within its jurisdictional boundaries. [In addition to any other method provided by rule or by statute, personal jurisdiction over a person may be acquired in a civil action or proceeding instituted in the district or magistrate court by the service of process in the manner provided by this section.

B. If a person is not a resident of this state or is a corporation not authorized to do business in this state and engages in any conduct in this state governed by the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act, or engages in a transaction subject to this act, he may designate an agent upon whom service of process may be made in this state. The agent shall be a resident of this state or a corporation authorized to do business in this state. The designation shall be in writing and shall be filed with the secretary of state. If no designation is made and filed or if process

cannot be served in this state upon the designated agent, process may be served upon the secretary of state, but service upon him is not effective unless the plaintiff or petitioner immediately mails a copy of the process and pleading by registered or certified mail to the defendant or respondent at his last reasonably ascertainable address. An affidavit of compliance with this section shall be filed with the clerk of the court on or before the return day of the process, if any, or within any further time the court allows. Provided, nothing in the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act confers jurisdiction over claims for injunctive or declaratory relief upon a court that would otherwise lack such jurisdiction. "

Section 5. Section 47-8-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 13, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-13. SERVICE OF NOTICE. --

[A. A person has notice of a fact if:

- (1) he has actual knowledge of it;
- (2) he has received a notice or notification of it; or
- (3) from all facts and circumstances known to him at the time in question he has reason to know that it exists.

B. A person notifies or gives a notice or notification to another by taking steps reasonably calculated to inform the other in ordinary course, whether or not the

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	14	1)	when	it comes	ŧn	his at	t en	tion-	

(2) (1) where written notice to the owner is required, when it is mailed or otherwise delivered at the place of business of the owner through which the rental agreement was made or at any place held out by him as the place for receipt of the communication; or

[(3)] (2) if written notice to the resident is required, when it is delivered in hand to the resident or mailed to him at the place held out by him as the place for receipt of the communication, or in the absence of such designation, to his last known place of residence.

[D-] B. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, notice to a resident for nonpayment of rent shall be effective only when hand delivered or mailed to the resident or posted on an exterior door of the dwelling unit. In all other cases where written notice to the resident is required, even if there is a notice by posting, there [must] shall also be a mailing of the notice by first class mail or hand delivery of the notice to the resident. The date of a posting shall be included in any notice posted, mailed or hand delivered and shall constitute the effective date of the notice. A posted notice shall be affixed to a door by taping all sides or placed in a fixture or receptacle designed for

notices or mail.

[E. Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification received by the resident or person is effective for a particular transaction from the time it is brought to the attention of the resident or person conducting that transaction, and in any event from the time it would have been brought to the resident's or person's attention if the resident or person had exercised reasonable diligence.

F. Where service of notice is required under the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act and the item is mailed but returned as undeliverable or where the last known address is the vacated dwelling unit, the owner shall serve at least one additional notice if an alternative address has been provided to the owner by the resident.]"

Section 6. Section 47-8-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-15. PAYMENT OF RENT. --

A. The resident shall pay rent in accordance with the rental agreement. In the absence of an agreement, the resident shall pay as rent the fair rental value for the use of the premises and occupancy of the dwelling unit.

B. Rent is payable without demand or notice at the time and place agreed upon by the parties. Unless otherwise agreed, rent is payable at the dwelling unit. Unless otherwise agreed, periodic rent is payable at the beginning of .125467.1

any term of one month or less and otherwise in equal monthly installments at the beginning of each monthly period. The date of one month to the same date of the following month shall constitute a term of one month.

- C. Unless the rental agreement fixes a definite term, the residency is week-to-week in the case of a person who pays weekly rent and in all other cases month-to-month.
- D. If the rental agreement provides for the charging of a late fee and if the resident does not pay rent in accordance with the rental agreement, the owner may charge the resident a late fee in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the total rent payment for each rental period that the resident is in default. To assess a late fee, the owner shall provide notice of the late fee charged no later than the last day of the next rental period immediately following the period in which the default occurred.
- [E. An owner may not assess a fee from the resident for occupancy of the dwelling unit by a reasonable number of guests for a reasonable length of time. This shall not preclude charges for use of premises or facilities other than the dwelling unit by guests.
- F.-] E. An owner may increase the rent payable by the resident in a month-to-month residency by providing written notice to the resident of the proposed increase at least thirty days prior to the periodic rental date specified

in the rental agreement or, in the case of a fixed term residency, at least thirty days prior to the end of the term. In the case of a periodic residency of less than one month, written notice shall be provided at least one rental period in advance of the first rental payment to be increased.

[G.] F. Unless agreed upon in writing by the owner and the resident, a resident's payment of rent may not be allocated to any deposits or damages."

Section 7. Section 47-8-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-18. DEPOSITS. --

A. An owner is permitted to demand from the resident a reasonable deposit to be applied by the owner to recover damages, if any, caused to the premises by the resident during his term of residency.

- (1) Under the terms of an annual rental agreement, if the owner demands or receives of the resident such a deposit in an amount greater than one month's rent, the owner shall be required to pay to the resident annually an interest equal to the passbook interest permitted to savings and loan associations in this state by the federal home loan bank board on such deposit.
- (2) Under the terms of a rental agreement of a duration less than one year, an owner shall not demand or receive from the resident such a deposit in an amount in

excess of one month's rent.

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- B. It is not the intention of this section to include the last month's prepaid rent, which may be required by the rental agreement as a deposit as defined in Subsection D of Section 47-8-3 NMSA 1978. Any deposit as defined in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section shall not be construed as prepaid rent.
- C. Upon termination of the residency, property or money held by the owner as deposits may be applied by the owner to the payment of rent and the amount of damages which the owner has suffered by reason of the resident's noncompliance with the rental agreement or Section 47-8-22 No deposit shall be retained to cover normal wear NMSA 1978. In the event actual cause exists for retaining [any] <u>a</u> portion of the deposit, the owner shall provide the resident with an itemized written list of the deductions from the deposit and the balance of the deposit, if any, within thirty days of the date of termination of the rental agreement or resident departure, whichever is later. The owner is deemed to have complied with this [section] subsection by mailing the statement and any payment required to the last known address of the resident. Nothing in this section shall preclude the owner from retaining portions of the deposit for nonpayment of rent or utilities, repair work or other legitimate damages.

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D. If the owner fails to provide the resident with a written statement of deductions from the deposit and the balance shown by the statement to be due, within thirty days of the termination of the tenancy, the owner:

 $(1) \quad \text{shall forfeit the right to withhold any} \\ \text{portion of the deposit; } \underline{\text{and}}$

[(2) shall forfeit the right to assert any counterclaim in any action brought to recover that deposit;

(3) (2) shall be liable to the resident for court costs and reasonable [attorneys'] attorney fees [and

(4) shall forfeit the right to assert an independent action against the resident for damages to the rental property].

E. An owner who in bad faith retains a deposit in violation of this section is liable for a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) payable to the resident.

F. Not later than ninety days from the date of the owner's itemized written list of deductions from the deposit, the resident shall provide to the owner a written statement of any disputed items deducted from the deposit. The resident is deemed to have complied with this subsection by mailing the statement and any payment required to the last known address of the owner furnished to the resident. If the resident does not timely provide the written statement disputing the amounts

withheld, the resident shall forfeit the right to dispute any charge for which a portion of the deposit was withheld."

Section 8. Section 47-8-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-20. OBLIGATIONS OF OWNER. --

A. The owner shall:

- (1) substantially comply with requirements of the applicable minimum housing codes materially affecting health and safety;
- (2) make repairs and do whatever is necessary to put and keep the [premises] dwelling unit in a safe condition as provided by applicable law and rules and regulations as provided in Section 47-8-23 NMSA 1978;
- (3) keep common areas of the premises in a safe condition:
- (4) maintain in good and safe working order and condition electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other facilities and appliances in the dwelling unit, including elevators providing access to the dwelling unit, if any, supplied or required to be supplied by him;
- (5) provide and maintain appropriate receptacles and conveniences for the removal of ashes, garbage, rubbish and other waste incidental to the occupancy of the dwelling unit and arrange for their removal from the

appropriate receptacle; and

- (6) supply running water and a reasonable amount of hot water at all times and reasonable heat <u>to the dwelling unit</u>, except where the building that includes the dwelling unit is not required by law to be equipped for that purpose or the dwelling unit is so constructed that heat or hot water is generated by an installation within the exclusive control of the resident and supplied by a direct public utility connection.
- B. If there exists a minimum housing code applicable to the premises, the owner's maximum duty under this section shall be determined by Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section. The obligations imposed by this section are not intended to change existing tort law in the state.
- C. The owner and resident of a single family residence may agree that the resident perform the owner's duties specified in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of Subsection A of this section and also specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations and remodeling, but only if the transaction is in writing, for consideration, entered into in good faith and not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the owner.
- D. The owner and resident of a dwelling unit other than a single family residence may agree that the resident is to perform specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations

or remodeling only if:

- (1) the agreement of the parties is entered into in good faith and not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the owner and is set forth in a separate writing signed by the parties and supported by consideration; and
- (2) the agreement does not diminish or affect the obligation of the owner to other residents in the premises.
- E. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, an owner may arrange with a resident to perform the obligations of the owner. Any such arrangement between the owner and the resident will not serve to diminish the owner's obligations as set forth in this section, nor shall the failure of the resident to perform the obligations of the owner serve as a basis for eviction or in any way be considered a material breach by the resident of his obligations under the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act or the rental agreement.
- F. In multi-unit housing, if there is separate utility metering for each unit, the resident shall receive a copy of the utility bill for his unit upon request made to the owner or his agent. If the unit is submetered, the resident shall then be entitled to receive a copy of the apartment's utility bill. When utility bills for common areas are

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separately apportioned between units and the costs are passed on to the residents of each unit, each resident may, upon request, receive a copy of all utility bills being The calculations used as the basis for apporti oned. apportioning the cost of utilities for common areas and submetered apartments shall be made available to any resident upon request. The portion of the common area cost that would be allocated to an empty unit if it were occupied shall not be allocated to the remaining residents. It is solely the owner's responsibility to supply the items and information in this subsection to the [tenant] resident upon request. owner may charge an administrative fee not to exceed [two dollars (\$2.00) five dollars (\$5.00) for each monthly request of the items in this subsection.

G. The owner shall provide a written rental agreement to each [tenant] resident prior to the beginning of occupancy."

Section 9. Section 47-8-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 22, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-22. OBLIGATIONS OF RESIDENT. -- The resident shall:

- A. comply with obligations imposed upon residents by applicable minimum standards of housing codes materially affecting health or safety;
- B. keep that part of the premises that he occupies and uses as clean and safe as the condition of the premises . 125467.1

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permit, and, upon termination of the residency, place the dwelling unit in as clean condition, excepting ordinary wear and tear, as when residency commenced;

- C. dispose from his dwelling unit all ashes, rubbish, garbage and other waste in a clean and safe manner;
- D. keep all plumbing fixtures in the dwelling unit or used by the resident as clean as their condition permits;
- E. use in a reasonable manner all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilation, air conditioning and other facilities and appliances, including elevators, if any, in the premises;
- F. not deliberately or negligently destroy, deface, damage, impair or remove any part of the premises or knowingly permit any person to do so;
- G. conduct himself and require other persons on the premises with his consent to conduct themselves in a manner that will not disturb his neighbors' peaceful enjoyment of the premises; will not disturb, abuse, threaten or harass any person rightfully on the premises; and will not unreasonably interfere with the management of the premises;
- H. abide by all bylaws, covenants, rules or regulations of any applicable condominium regime, cooperative housing agreement or neighborhood association not inconsistent with owner's rights or duties; and
- I. not knowingly commit or consent to any other
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person knowingly committing a substantial violation."

Section 47-8-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Section 10. Chapter 38, Section 26) is amended to read:

"47-8-26. DELIVERY OF POSSESSION. -- [At the commencement of the rental period as specified in the rental agreement

At the time specified in the rental agreement for the commencement of occupancy, the owner shall deliver possession of the premises to the resident in compliance with the rental agreement and Section [20 of the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act | 47-8-20 NMSA 1978. The owner may bring an action for possession against the resident or any person wrongfully in possession and may recover the damages provided in Subsection [6] F of Section [33 of the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act. If the owner makes reasonable efforts to obtain possession of the premises, he shall not be liable for an action under this section | 47-8-33 NMSA 1978.

B. If the owner fails to deliver possession of the premises to the prospective resident as provided in Subsection A of this section, one hundred percent of the rent abates until possession is delivered and the prospective resident may:

(1) upon written notice to the owner, terminate the rental agreement effective immediately. Upon termination the owner shall return all prepaid rent, deposits and fees; or

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(2) demand performance of the rental
agreement by the owner and, if the prospective resident
elects, maintain an action for possession of the premises
against any person wrongfully in possession or wrongfully
withholding possession and recover the damages sustained and
seek the remedies provided in Section 47-8-48 NMSA 1978.

C. If the owner makes reasonable efforts to obtain possession of the premises and returns prepaid rent, deposits and fees within seven days of receiving a prospective resident's notice of termination, the owner shall not be liable for damages under this section. "

Section 11. Section 47-8-27.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 195, Section 12) is amended to read:

"47-8-27.2. ABATEMENT. - -

A. If there is a violation of Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 47-8-20 NMSA 1978 pertaining to the dwelling unit and materially affecting health and safety, the resident shall give written notice to the owner of the conditions needing repair and stating that if the owner does not make a reasonable attempt to remedy the conditions within seven days of the notice, rent will be abated. If the owner does not make a reasonable attempt to remedy the conditions within seven days of the notice, the resident is entitled to abate rent as set forth below:

(1) one-third of the pro-rata daily rent for

each day from the date [the resident notified the owner of the conditions needing repair] of the resident's notice through the day the conditions in the notice are remedied. If the conditions complained of continue to exist without remedy through any portion of a subsequent rental period, the resident may abate at the same rate for each day that the conditions are not remedied; and

- (2) one hundred percent of the rent for each day from the date the resident notified the owner of the conditions needing repair until the date the breach is cured if the dwelling is uninhabitable and the resident does not inhabit the dwelling unit as a result of the condition.
- B. For each rental period in which there is a violation under Subsection A of this section, the resident may abate the rent or may choose an alternate remedy in accordance with the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act. The choice of one remedy shall not preclude the use of an alternate remedy for the same violation in a subsequent rental period.
- C. If the resident's rent is subsidized in whole or in part by a government agency, the abatement limitation of one month's rent shall mean the total monthly rent paid for the dwelling and not the portion of the rent that the resident alone pays. Where there is a third party payor, either the payor or the resident may authorize the remedy and may abate rent payments as provided in this section.

D. [Nothing in this section shall limit a court in its discretion to apply] The abatement provided for in this section shall be in lieu of any equitable abatement."

Section 12. Section 47-8-33 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 33, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-33. BREACH OF AGREEMENT BY RESIDENT AND RELIEF BY OWNER. --

A. Except as provided in the Uniform

Owner-Resident Relations Act, if there is noncompliance with
Section 47-8-22 NMSA 1978 materially affecting health and
safety or upon the initial material noncompliance by the
resident with the rental agreement or any separate agreement,
the owner shall deliver a written notice to the resident
specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach,
including the dates and specific facts describing the nature
of the alleged breach, and stating that the rental agreement
will terminate upon a date not less than seven days after
receipt of the notice if the breach is not remedied in seven
days.

B. Upon the second material noncompliance with the rental agreement or any separate agreement by the resident, within six months of the initial breach, the owner shall deliver a written notice to the resident specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach, including the dates and specific facts describing the nature of the alleged breach,

and stating that the rental agreement shall terminate upon a date not less than seven days after receipt of the notice. If the subsequent breach occurs more than six months after the initial breach, it shall constitute an initial breach for purposes of applying the provisions of this section.

- C. The initial notice provided in this section shall state that the rental agreement will terminate upon the second material noncompliance with the rental agreement or any separate agreement by the resident, within six months of the initial breach. To be effective, any notice pursuant to this subsection shall be given within thirty days of the breach or knowledge thereof.
- D. If rent or any other money owed by the resident is unpaid when due and the resident fails to pay [rent] the total amount due within three days after written notice from the owner of nonpayment and his intention to terminate the rental agreement, the owner may terminate the rental agreement and the resident shall immediately deliver possession of the dwelling unit; provided that tender of the full amount due, in the manner stated in the notice, prior to the expiration of the three-day notice shall bar any action for nonpayment of rent.
- E. In [any] <u>a</u> court action for possession for nonpayment of rent or other charges where the resident disputes the amount owed because:

	(1)	the res	si dent	has	abated	rent	pursuant	to
Section	47-8-27.2	or	47-8-4	NMSA	1978:	or			

- (2) the owner has allocated rent paid by the resident as payment for damages to the premises, then, if the owner is the prevailing party, the court shall enter a writ of restitution conditioned upon the right of the resident to remedy within three days of entry of judgment. If the resident has satisfied the judgment within three days, the writ shall be dismissed. If the resident has not satisfied the judgment within three days, the owner may execute upon the writ without further order of the court.
- F. Except as provided in the Uniform

 Owner-Resident Relations Act, the owner may recover damages

 and obtain injunctive or other relief for any noncompliance by
 the resident with the rental agreement or this section or

 Section 47-8-22 NMSA 1978.
- G. In [any] a judicial action to enforce a remedy for which prior written notice is required, relief may be granted based only upon the grounds set forth in the written notice served; provided, however, that this shall not bar a defendant from raising any and all defenses or counterclaims for which written notice is not otherwise required by the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act.
- H. When the last day for remedying any breach pursuant to written notice required under [this] the Uniform . 125467.1

<u>Owner-Resident Relations</u> Act occurs on a weekend or federal holiday, the period to remedy shall be extended until the next day that is not a weekend or federal holiday.

- I. If the resident knowingly commits or consents to [any other] another person in the dwelling unit or on the premises knowingly committing a substantial violation, the owner shall deliver a written notice to the resident specifying the time, place and nature of the act constituting the substantial violation and that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than three days after receipt of the notice.
- J. In any action for possession under Subsection I of this section, it shall be a defense that the resident is a victim of domestic violence. If the resident has filed for or secured a temporary domestic violence restraining order as a result of the incident that is the basis for the termination notice or as a result of a prior incident, [then] the writ of restitution shall not issue. In all other cases where domestic violence is raised as a defense, the court shall have the discretion to evict the resident accused of the violation, while allowing the tenancy of the remainder of the residents to continue undisturbed.
- K. In any action for possession under Subsection I of this section, it shall be a defense that the resident did not know of, and could not have reasonably known of or

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prevented, the commission of a substantial violation by any other person in the dwelling unit or on the premises.

L. In any action for possession under Subsection I of this section, if the court finds that the action was frivolous or brought in bad faith, the petitioner shall be subject to a civil penalty equal to two times the amount of the monthly rent, plus damages and costs."

Section 13. Section 47-8-34.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 195, Section 15) is amended to read:

"47-8-34.1. DI SPOSITION OF PROPERTY LEFT ON THE PREMISES. --

A. Where the rental agreement terminates by [abandonment pursuant to Section 47-8-34 NMSA 1978:

(1) the owner shall store all personal property of the resident left on the premises for not less than thirty days;

(2) the owner shall serve the resident with written notice stating the owner's intent to dispose of the personal property on a date not less than thirty days from the date of the notice. The notice shall also contain a telephone number and address where the resident can reasonably contact the owner to retrieve the property prior to the disposition date in the notice;

(3) the notice of intent to dispose of personal property shall be personally delivered to the . 125467.1

resident or be sent by first class mail, postage prepaid, to
the resident at his last known address. If the notice is
returned as undeliverable or where the resident's last known
address is the vacated dwelling unit, the owner shall also
serve at least one notice to such other address as has been
provided to the owner by the resident, including the address
of the resident's place of employment or of a family member or
emergency contact for which the owner has a record;

- (4) the resident may contact the owner to retrieve the property at any time prior to the date specified in the notice for disposition of the property;
- (5) the owner shall provide reasonable access and adequate opportunities for the resident to retrieve all of the property stored prior to any disposition; and
- (6) if the resident does not claim or make attempt to retrieve the stored personal property prior to the date specified in the notice of disposition of the property, the owner may dispose of the stored personal property.
- B. Where the rental agreement terminates by the resident's voluntary surrender of the premises any means other than a judgment, the owner shall store any personal property left on the premises by the resident for a minimum of fourteen days from the date of surrender of the premises. The owner shall provide reasonable access to the resident for the purpose of the resident obtaining possession of the personal

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property stored. If after fourteen days from surrender of the premises the resident has not retrieved all the stored personal property, the owner may dispose of the stored personal property as follows:

[C. Where the rental agreement terminates by a writ of restitution, the owner shall have no obligation to store any personal property left on the premises after three days following execution of writ of restitution, unless otherwise agreed by the owner and resident. The owner may thereafter dispose of the personal property in any manner without further notice or liability.

D.] (1) where the property has a market value of less than one hundred dollars (\$100), the owner has the right to dispose of the property in any manner;

 $\left[\frac{E_{-}}{2}\right]$ where the property has a market value of more than one hundred dollars (\$100), the owner may:

[(1)] (a) sell the personal property
[under any provisions herein] and the proceeds of the sale, if
in excess of money due and owing to the owner, shall be mailed
to the resident at his last known address, along with an
itemized statement of the amounts received and amounts
allocated to other costs, within [fifteen] thirty days of the
sale; or

 $\left[\frac{(2)}{(b)}\right]$ retain the property for his own use or the use of others, in which case the owner shall .125467.1

credit the account of the resident for the fair market value of the property against any money due and owing to the owner, and any value in excess of money due and owing shall be mailed to the resident at his last known address, along with an itemized statement of the value allocated to the property and the amount allocated to costs, within [fifteen] thirty days of the retention of the property;

[F.] (3) if the last known address is the dwelling unit, the owner shall also mail at least one copy of the accounting and notice of the sums for distribution to the other address, if provided to the owner by the resident, such as place of employment, family members or emergency contact, on record with the owner: and

[6.] (4) an owner may charge the resident reasonable storage fees for any time that the owner provided storage for the resident's personal property and the prevailing rate of moving fees. The owner may require payment of storage and moving costs prior to the release of the property.

[H. The owner may not hold the property for any other debts claimed due or owning or for judgments for which an application for writ of execution has not previously been filed. The owner may not retain exempt property where an application for a writ of execution has been granted.]

B. When a judgment has been entered terminating
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the rental agreement, the owner shall have no obligation to
store any personal property left on the premises after three
days following the date specified in the judgment for the
issuance of a writ of restitution, unless otherwise agreed by
the owner and resident. The owner may thereafter dispose of
the personal property in any manner whatsoever without further
notice or liability."

Section 14. Section 47-8-35 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 35) is amended to read:

"47-8-35. CLAIM FOR RENT AND DAMAGES. -- If the rental agreement is terminated, [the owner is entitled to possession and may have a claim for rent and a separate claim for damages for breach of the rental agreement and reasonable attorney's fees as provided in Subsection C of Section 33 of the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act as provided in Section 47-8-33 NMSA 1978, the owner is entitled to possession and may have a claim for rent through the date of the writ of restitution, and a separate claim for rent or other amounts lost as a result of the resident's failure to complete the term of the rental agreement, for damages for breach of the rental agreement and for reasonable attorney fees as provided in Section 47-8-48 NMSA 1978. In lieu of lost rents and other amounts due as a result of the resident's failure to complete the term of the rental agreement, the owner and the resident may agree upon an amount to be paid as liquidated damages for

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1	early termination of the rental agreement."
2	Section 15. Section 47-8-36 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975,
3	Chapter 38, Section 36, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-36. UNLAWFUL REMOVAL AND DIMINUTION OF SERVICES PROHI BI TED. --

Except in case of abandonment, surrender or as otherwise permitted in the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act, an owner or any person acting on behalf of the owner shall not knowingly exclude the resident or remove, threaten or attempt to remove or dispossess [a] the resident from the dwelling unit without a court order by:

(1) fraud;

plugging, changing, adding or (2)] <u>(1)</u> removing any lock or latching device;

 $[\frac{3}{3}]$ (2) blocking any entrance into the dwelling unit;

 $[\frac{4}{3}]$ interfering with services or normal and necessary utilities to the unit [pursuant to Section 47-8-32 NMSA 1978], including [but not limited to] electricity, gas, hot or cold water, plumbing, heat or telephone service, provided that this section shall not impose a duty upon the owner to make utility payments or otherwise prevent utility interruptions resulting from nonpayment of utility charges by the resident;

 $[\frac{(5)}{4}]$ removing the resident's personal

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[(6)] (5) removing or incapacitating appliances or fixtures, except for making necessary and legitimate repairs; or

[(7)] (6) any willful act rendering a dwelling unit or any personal property located in the dwelling unit or on the premises inaccessible or uninhabitable.

- B. The provisions of Subsection A of this section shall not apply if an owner temporarily interferes with possession while making legitimate repairs or inspections as provided for in the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act.
- C. If an owner commits any of the acts stated in Subsection A of this section, the resident may:
- (1) abate one hundred percent of the rent for each day in which the resident is denied possession of the premises for any portion of the day or each day where the owner caused termination or diminishment of any service for any portion of the day;
- (2) be entitled to civil penalties as provided in Subsection B of Section 47-8-48 NMSA 1978;
- (3) seek restitution of the premises pursuant to Sections 47-8-41 and [Section] 47-8-42 NMSA 1978 or terminate the rental agreement; and
 - (4) be entitled to damages."

Section 16. Section 47-8-36.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws . 125467.1

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1995, Chapter 195, Section 17) is amended to 1	read
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"47-8-36.1. LANDLORD LIEN. --

[A. There shall be no landlord's lien arising out of the rental of a dwelling unit to which the Uniform

Owner-Resident Act applies.

B. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the owner from levy and execution on a judgment arising out of a claim for rent or damages. Owners have a lien on any property of a resident left on the premises for rent or other amounts owed under the rental agreement. No property shall be removed from the premises without the consent of the owner until the amount owed is paid or secured. "

Section 17. Section 48-8-39 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 39, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-39. OWNER RETALIATION PROHIBITED. --

A. An owner may not retaliate against a resident who is in compliance with the rental agreement and not otherwise in violation of any provision of the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act by increasing rent, decreasing services or by bringing or threatening to bring an action for possession because the resident has within the previous three months:

(1) complained to a government agency charged with responsibility for enforcement of a minimum building or housing code of a violation applicable to the premises

materially affecting health and safety
--

- (2) organized or become a member of a residents' union, association or similar organization;
- (3) [acted in good faith to exercise his rights provided under the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations

 Act, including when the resident makes] made a written request or complaint to the owner to make repairs to comply with the owner's obligations under Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 47-8-20 NMSA 1978 with respect to the dwelling unit;
- (4) made a fair housing complaint to a government agency charged with authority for enforcement of laws or regulations prohibiting discrimination in rental housing;
- (5) prevailed in a lawsuit as either plaintiff or defendant or has a lawsuit pending against the owner relating to the residency;
- (6) testified on behalf of another resident; or
- (7) <u>properly</u> abated rent in accordance with the provisions of [Sections] Section 47-8-27.1 or 47-8-27.2 NMSA 1978.
- B. If the owner acts in violation of Subsection A of this section, the resident is entitled to the remedies provided in Section 47-8-48 NMSA 1978, and the violation shall be a defense in any action against him for possession.

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the owner may increase the rent or change services upon appropriate notice at the end of the term of the rental agreement or as provided under the terms of the rental agreement if the owner can establish that the increased rent or changes in services are consistent with those imposed on other residents of similar rental units and are not directed at the particular resident, but are uniform."

Section 18. Section 47-8-43 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 43, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-43. ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS. --

A. The summons shall be issued and directed, with a copy of the petition attached to the summons, and shall state the cause of the complaint, the answer day for other causes of action and notice that if the defendant fails to appear, judgment shall be entered against him. The summons may be served pursuant to the New Mexico rules of civil procedure and returned as in other cases. Trial of the action for possession shall be set [as follows:

(1) for any matter brought by the owner for possession] not less than seven or more than ten days after the service of summons [or

(2) for any matter brought by the resident for possession, not less than three or more than five days after the service of summons].

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B. Upon finding of good cause, the court may continue the date of hearing on the action for possession for up to seven days from the date of the initial hearing."

Section 19. Section 47-8-46 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 46, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-46. WRIT OF RESTITUTION. --

A. Upon petition for restitution filed by the owner if judgment is rendered against the defendant for restitution of the premises, the court shall declare the forfeiture of the rental agreement and shall, at the request of the plaintiff or his attorney, issue a writ of restitution directing the sheriff to restore possession of the premises to the plaintiff on a [specified] date specified in the judgment of not [less than three nor] more than [seven] three days after entry of judgment.

B. Upon a petition for restitution filed by the resident, if judgment is rendered against the defendant for restitution of the premises, the court shall, at the request of the plaintiff or his attorney, issue a writ of restitution directing the sheriff to restore possession of the premises to the plaintiff [within twenty-four hours] on a specified date not more than three days after entry of judgment."

Section 20. Section 47-8-47 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 47, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-47. APPEAL STAYS EXECUTION. --

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A. If either party feels aggrieved by the
judgment, [he] that party may appeal as in other civil
actions. An appeal by the defendant shall stay the execution
of any writ of restitution; provided that in cases in which
the resident is the appellant, the execution of the writ of
restitution shall not be stayed unless the resident [shall],
within five days of the filing of the notice of appeal, [$\displaystyle \frac{pay}{}$
into an escrow account established by the trial court] pays to
$\underline{\text{the owner}}$ an amount equal to the rental amount that shall come
due from the day following the judgment through the end of
that rental period. The resident shall continue to pay the
monthly rent established by the rental agreement at the time
the complaint was filed, [into the escrow account] on a
monthly basis on the date rent would otherwise become due.
Payments [into an escrow account] pursuant to this subsection
by a subsidized resident shall not exceed the actual amount of
monthly rent paid by that resident. [Such amounts shall be
paid over to the owner monthly unless otherwise ordered by the
trial court. Upon the resident's failure to make any monthly
escrow deposit on the first day rent would otherwise come due,
the owner shall serve a three-day written notice on the
resident pursuant to Subsection B of Section 47-8-33 NMSA
1978. If the resident fails to deposit the rent within three
days, a hearing on the issue shall be scheduled within ten
days from the date the court is notified of the failure to

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deposit rent. The trial court shall lift the stay and issue the writ of restitution forthwith, unless the resident demonstrates a legal justification for failing to comply with the escrow requirement.] Upon the resident's failure to make any monthly rent payment on the first day rent would otherwise be due, the owner may serve a three-day written notice on the resident pursuant to Subsection D of Section 47-8-33 NMSA 1978. If the resident fails to pay the rent within the three days, a hearing on the issue shall be scheduled within ten days from the date the court is notified of the failure to pay The hearing shall be before the court in which the appeal was filed, in the case of an appeal de novo, or before the trial court, in the case of an appeal that is not de novo. If, at the hearing, the court finds that rent has not been paid, the court shall immediately lift the stay and issue the writ of restitution.

B. In order to stay the execution of a money judgment, the trial court, within its discretion, may require an appellant to deposit with the clerk of the trial court the amount of judgment and costs or to give a supersedeas bond in the amount of judgment and costs with or without surety. Any bond or deposit shall not be refundable during the pendency of any appeal.

[C. If judgment is rendered in favor of the owner, all money remaining in the escrow account established by the . 125467.1

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the o	vner w i	i thout	penal t	y or	cha	arges.]	"		

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Laws	1975,	Chapter	38,	Section	28,	as	amend	ed) i	s rep	eal ed.

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FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1999

February 15, 1999

Mr. Speaker:

Your JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred

HOUSE BILL 48

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO NOT PASS**, but that

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 48

DO PASS.

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HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 48

44TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1999

AN ACT

RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY; REVISING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF RENTAL AGREEMENTS; AMENDING THE UNIFORM OWNER-RESIDENT RELATIONS ACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 47-8-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act:

A. "abandonment" means absence of the resident from the dwelling, without notice to the owner, in excess of seven continuous days; providing such absence occurs only after rent for the dwelling unit is delinquent;

- B. "action" includes recoupment, counterclaim, set-off, suit in equity and any other proceeding in which rights are determined, including an action for possession;
- C. "amenity" means a facility appurtenance or area supplied by the owner and the absence of which would not

materially affect the health and safety of the resident or the habitability of the dwelling unit;

[C.] <u>D.</u> "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.] E. "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.] F. "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 leased by its owner for use as a site for the parking of a mobile home;

[F.] <u>G.</u> "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.] <u>H.</u> "fair rental value" is that value that is comparable to the value established in the market place;

[H.] I. "good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct of the transaction concerned as evidenced by all surrounding circumstances;

[H.] J. "normal wear and tear" means deterioration that 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:

[J.] <u>K.</u> "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.] \underline{L} "owner" means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in whom is vested:

- (1) 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
- (2) 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;

 $[\underline{\mathbf{L}}, \underline{\mathbf{M}}]$ "person" includes an individual, corporation, entity or organization;

[M-] N. "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;

[N-] <u>O.</u> "rent" means payments in currency or inkind 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;

[0.] P. "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;

[P.] Q. "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.-] R. "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.] S. "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.] $\underline{T.}$ "substantial violation" means [any act or series of acts that occur in the dwelling unit or on the

1	premises by the resident or with the resident's consent and:
2	(1) is a felony under the Controlled
3	Substances Act;
4	(2) involves a deadly weapon and is a felony
	under the Criminal Code;
5	(3) is assault with intent to commit a
6	violent felony, murder, criminal sexual penetration, robbery
7	or burglary under the Criminal Code; or
8	(4) is criminal damage to property and a
9	felony under the Criminal Code] a violation of the rental
10	agreement or rules and regulations by the resident or
11	occurring with the resident's consent that occurs in the
12	dwelling unit, on the premises or within three hundred feet of
	the premises and that includes the following conduct, which
13	shall be the sole grounds for a substantial violation:
14	(1) possession, use, sale, distribution or
15	manufacture of a controlled substance, excluding misdemeanor
16	possession and use;
17	(2) unlawful use of a deadly weapon;
18	(3) unlawful action causing serious physical
19	harm to another person;
	(4) sexual assault or sexual molestation of
20	another person;
21	(5) entry into the dwelling unit or vehicle
22	of another person without that person's permission and with
23	intent to commit theft or assault;
24	(6) theft or attempted theft of the property
95	of another person by use or threatened use of force; or

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 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \hline (T_{-}) & \underline{U}_{-} & "term" is the period of occupancy specified in the rental agreement; and (T_{-}) and (T_{-}) & $$

[U.] <u>V.</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 dwelling unit a residence or household."

Section 2. Section 47-8-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-20. OBLIGATIONS OF OWNER. --

A. The owner shall:

- (1) substantially comply with requirements of the applicable minimum housing codes materially affecting health and safety;
- (2) make repairs and do whatever is necessary to put and keep the premises in a safe condition as provided by applicable law and rules and regulations as provided in Section 47-8-23 NMSA 1978;
- (3) keep common areas of the premises in a safe condition:
- (4) maintain in good and safe working order and condition electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other facilities and appliances, including elevators, if any, supplied or required to be supplied by him;
- (5) provide and maintain appropriate receptacles and conveniences for the removal of ashes,

garbage, rubbish and other waste incidental to the occupancy of the dwelling unit and arrange for their removal from the appropriate receptacle; and

- (6) supply running water and a reasonable amount of hot water at all times and reasonable heat, except where the building that includes the dwelling unit is not required by law to be equipped for that purpose or the dwelling unit is so constructed that heat or hot water is generated by an installation within the exclusive control of the resident and supplied by a direct public utility connection.
- B. If there exists a minimum housing code applicable to the premises, the owner's maximum duty under this section shall be determined by Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section. The obligations imposed by this section are not intended to change existing tort law in the state.
- C. The owner and resident of a single family residence may agree that the resident perform the owner's duties specified in Paragraphs (5) and (6) of Subsection A of this section and also specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations and remodeling, but only if the transaction is in writing, for consideration, entered into in good faith and not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the owner.
- D. The owner and resident of a dwelling unit other than a single family residence may agree that the resident is to perform specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations or remodeling only if:

 (1) the agreement of the parties is entered into in good faith and not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the owner and is set forth in a separate writing signed by the parties and supported by consideration; and

- (2) the agreement does not diminish or affect the obligation of the owner to other residents in the premises.
- E. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, an owner may arrange with a resident to perform the obligations of the owner. Any such arrangement between the owner and the resident will not serve to diminish the owner's obligations as set forth in this section, nor shall the failure of the resident to perform the obligations of the owner serve as a basis for eviction or in any way be considered a material breach by the resident of his obligations under the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act or the rental agreement.
- F. In multi-unit housing, if there is separate utility metering for each unit, the resident shall receive a copy of the utility bill for his unit upon request made to the owner or his agent. If the unit is submetered, the resident shall then be entitled to receive a copy of the apartment's utility bill. When utility bills for common areas are separately apportioned between units and the costs are passed on to the residents of each unit, each resident may, upon request, receive a copy of all utility bills being apportioned. The calculations used as the basis for

apportioning the cost of utilities for common areas and submetered apartments shall be made available to any resident upon request. The portion of the common area cost that would be allocated to an empty unit if it were occupied shall not be allocated to the remaining residents. It is solely the owner's responsibility to supply the items and information in this subsection to the [tenant] resident upon request. The owner may charge an administrative fee not to exceed [two dollars (\$2.00)] five dollars (\$5.00) for each monthly request of the items in this subsection.

G. The owner shall provide a written rental agreement to each [tenant] resident prior to the beginning of occupancy."

Section 3. Section 47-8-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 26) is amended to read:

"47-8-26. DELIVERY OF POSSESSION. -- [At the commencement of the rental period as specified in the rental agreement]

A. At the time specified in the rental agreement for the commencement of occupancy, the owner shall deliver possession of the premises to the resident in compliance with the rental agreement and Section [$\frac{20}{47}$ of the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act] $\frac{47-8-20}{47-8-20}$ NMSA $\frac{1978}{47-8-30}$. The owner may bring an action for possession against the resident or any person wrongfully in possession and may recover the damages provided in Subsection [$\frac{6}{47}$] $\frac{F}{47-8-33}$ NMSA $\frac{1978}{47-8-33}$.

[If the owner makes reasonable efforts to obtain possession of the premises, he shall not be liable for an

action under this section.

B. If the owner fails to deliver possession of the premises to the prospective resident as provided in Subsection

A of this section, one hundred percent of the rent abates until possession is delivered and the prospective resident may:

(1) upon written notice to the owner,

terminate the rental agreement effective immediately. Upon

termination the owner shall return all prepaid rent and

deposits; or

(2) demand performance of the rental agreement by the owner and, if the prospective resident elects, maintain an action for possession of the premises against any person wrongfully withholding possession and recover the damages sustained by him and seek the remedies provided in Section 47-8-48 NMSA 1978.

C. If the owner makes reasonable efforts to obtain possession of the premises and returns prepaid rents, deposits and fees within seven days of receiving a prospective resident's notice of termination, the owner shall not be liable for damages under this section.

Section 4. Section 47-8-27.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 195, Section 12) is amended to read:

"47-8-27.2. ABATEMENT. - -

A. If there is a violation of <u>Subsection A of</u>
Section 47-8-20 NMSA 1978, <u>other than a failure or defect in</u>
<u>an amenity</u>, the resident shall give written notice to the
owner of the conditions needing repair. If the owner does not

remedy the conditions <u>set out in the notice within seven days</u>
<u>of the notice</u>, the resident is entitled to abate rent as set
forth below:

- (1) one-third of the pro-rata daily rent for each day from the date the resident notified the owner of the conditions needing repair, through the day the conditions in the notice are remedied. If the conditions complained of continue to exist without remedy through any portion of \underline{a} subsequent rental period, the resident may abate at the same rate for each day that the conditions are not remedied; and
- (2) one hundred percent of the rent for each day from the date the resident notified the owner of the conditions needing repair until the date the breach is cured if the dwelling is uninhabitable and the resident does not inhabit the dwelling unit as a result of the condition.
- B. For each rental period in which there is a violation under Subsection A of this section, the resident may abate the rent or may choose an alternate remedy in accordance with the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act. The choice of one remedy shall not preclude the use of an alternate remedy for the same violation in a subsequent rental period.
- C. If the resident's rent is subsidized in whole or in part by a government agency, the abatement limitation of one month's rent shall mean the total monthly rent paid for the dwelling and not the portion of the rent that the resident alone pays. Where there is a third party payor, either the payor or the resident may authorize the remedy and may abate rent payments as provided in this section.

- D. Nothing in this section shall limit a court in its discretion to apply equitable abatement.
- E. Nothing in this section shall entitle the resident to abate rent for the unavailability of an amenity.

Section 5. Section 47-8-33 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 33, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-33. BREACH OF AGREEMENT BY RESIDENT AND RELIEF BY OWNER. --

A. Except as provided in the Uniform

Owner-Resident Relations Act, if there is noncompliance with
Section 47-8-22 NMSA 1978 materially affecting health and
safety or upon the initial material noncompliance by the
resident with the rental agreement or any separate agreement,
the owner shall deliver a written notice to the resident
specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach,
including the dates and specific facts describing the nature
of the alleged breach, and stating that the rental agreement
will terminate upon a date not less than seven days after
receipt of the notice if the breach is not remedied in seven
days.

B. Upon the second material noncompliance with the rental agreement or any separate agreement by the resident, within six months of the initial breach, the owner shall deliver a written notice to the resident specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach, including the dates and specific facts describing the nature of the alleged breach, and stating that the rental agreement shall terminate upon a date not less than seven days after receipt of the notice. If

the subsequent breach occurs more than six months after the initial breach, it shall constitute an initial breach for purposes of applying the provisions of this section.

- C. The initial notice provided in this section shall state that the rental agreement will terminate upon the second material noncompliance with the rental agreement or any separate agreement by the resident, within six months of the initial breach. To be effective, any notice pursuant to this subsection shall be given within thirty days of the breach or knowledge thereof.
- D. If rent is unpaid when due and the resident fails to pay rent within three days after written notice from the owner of nonpayment and his intention to terminate the rental agreement, the owner may terminate the rental agreement and the resident shall immediately deliver possession of the dwelling unit; provided that tender of the full amount due, in the manner stated in the notice, prior to the expiration of the three-day notice shall bar any action for nonpayment of rent.
- E. In any court action for possession for nonpayment of rent or other charges where the resident disputes the amount owed because:
- (1) the resident has abated rent pursuant to Section 47-8-27.2 or 47-8-4 NMSA 1978; or
- (2) the owner has allocated rent paid by the resident as payment for damages to the premises, then, if the owner is the prevailing party, the court shall enter a writ of restitution conditioned upon the right of the resident to

remedy within three days of entry of judgment. If the resident has satisfied the judgment within three days, the writ shall be dismissed. If the resident has not satisfied the judgment within three days, the owner may execute upon the writ without further order of the court.

- F. Except as provided in the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act, the owner may recover damages and obtain injunctive or other relief for any noncompliance by the resident with the rental agreement or this section or Section 47-8-22 NMSA 1978.
- G. In [any] a judicial action to enforce a remedy for which prior written notice is required, relief may be granted based only upon the grounds set forth in the written notice served; provided, however, that this shall not bar a defendant from raising any and all defenses or counterclaims for which written notice is not otherwise required by the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act.
- H. When the last day for remedying any breach pursuant to written notice required under [this] the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act occurs on a weekend or federal holiday, the period to remedy shall be extended until the next day that is not a weekend or federal holiday.
- I. If the resident knowingly commits or consents to [any other] another person in the dwelling unit or on the premises knowingly committing a substantial violation, the owner shall deliver a written notice to the resident specifying the time, place and nature of the act constituting the substantial violation and that the rental agreement will

terminate upon a date not less than three days after receipt of the notice.

J. In any action for possession under Subsection I of this section, it shall be a defense that the resident is a victim of domestic violence. If the resident has filed for or secured a temporary domestic violence restraining order as a result of the incident that is the basis for the termination notice or as a result of a prior incident, [then] the writ of restitution shall not issue. In all other cases where domestic violence is raised as a defense, the court shall have the discretion to evict the resident accused of the violation, while allowing the tenancy of the remainder of the residents to continue undisturbed.

K. In any action for possession under Subsection I of this section, it shall be a defense that the resident did not know of, and could not have reasonably known of or prevented, the commission of a substantial violation by any other person in the dwelling unit or on the premises.

L. In an action for possession under Subsection I
of this section, it shall be a defense that the resident took
reasonable and lawful actions in defense of himself, others or
his property.

 $[\underline{L}.]$ \underline{M} In any action for possession under Subsection I of this section, if the court finds that the action was frivolous or brought in bad faith, the petitioner shall be subject to a civil penalty equal to two times the amount of the monthly rent, plus damages and costs."

Section 6. Section 47-8-39 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975,

Chapter 38, Section 39, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-39. OWNER RETALIATION PROHIBITED.--

A. An owner may not retaliate against a resident who is in compliance with the rental agreement and not otherwise in violation of any provision of the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act by increasing rent, decreasing services or by bringing or threatening to bring an action for possession because the resident has within the previous [three] six months:

- (1) complained to a government agency charged with responsibility for enforcement of a minimum building or housing code of a violation applicable to the premises materially affecting health and safety;
- (2) organized or become a member of a residents' union, association or similar organization;
- (3) acted in good faith to exercise his rights provided under the Uniform Owner-Resident Relations Act, including when the resident makes a written request or complaint to the owner to make repairs to comply with the owner's obligations under Section 47-8-20 NMSA 1978;
- (4) made a fair housing complaint to a government agency charged with authority for enforcement of laws or regulations prohibiting discrimination in rental housing;
- (5) prevailed in a lawsuit as either plaintiff or defendant or has a lawsuit pending against the owner relating to the residency;
 - (6) testified on behalf of another resident;

or

(7) abated rent in accordance with the provisions of [Sections of Section 47-8-27.1 or 47-8-27.2 NMSA 1978.

- B. If the owner acts in violation of Subsection A of this section, the resident is entitled to the remedies provided in Section 47-8-48 NMSA 1978 and the violation shall be a defense in any action against him for possession.
- C. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the owner may increase the rent or change services upon appropriate notice at the end of the term of the rental agreement or as provided under the terms of the rental agreement if the owner can establish that the increased rent or changes in services are consistent with those imposed on other residents of similar rental units and are not directed at the particular resident, but are uniform."

Section 7. Section 47-8-47 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 47, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-8-47. APPEAL STAYS EXECUTION. --

A. If either party feels aggrieved by the judgment, [he] that party may appeal as in other civil actions. An appeal by the defendant shall stay the execution of any writ of restitution; provided that in cases in which the resident is the appellant, the execution of the writ of restitution shall not be stayed unless the resident [shall], within five days of the filing of the notice of appeal, [pay into an escrow account established by the trial court] pays to the owner or into an escrow account with a professional escrow

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agent an amount equal to the rental amount that shall come due from the day following the judgment through the end of that The resident shall continue to pay the monthly rental period. rent established by the rental agreement at the time the complaint was filed, [into the escrow account] on a monthly basis on the date rent would otherwise become due. **Payments** [into an escrow account] pursuant to this subsection by a subsidized resident shall not exceed the actual amount of monthly rent paid by that resident. When the resident pays the owner directly, the owner shall immediately provide a written receipt to the resident upon demand. When the resident pays into an escrow account the resident shall cause such amounts [shall] to be paid over to the owner [monthly] immediately upon receipt unless otherwise ordered by the [trial] court. [Upon the resident's failure to make any monthly escrow deposit on the first day rent would otherwise come due, the owner shall serve a three-day written notice on the resident pursuant to Subsection [B] D of Section 47-8-33 NMSA 1978. If the resident fails to deposit the rent within three days, a hearing on the issue shall be scheduled within ten days from the date the court is notified of the failure to deposit rent. The trial court shall lift the stay and issuethe writ of restitution forthwith, unless the resident demonstrates a legal justification for failing to comply with the escrow requirement.] Upon the failure of the resident or the escrow agent to make a monthly rent payment on the first day rent would otherwise be due, the owner may serve a threeday written notice on the resident pursuant to Subsection D of

Section 47-8-33 NMSA 1978. If the resident or the resident's escrow agent fails to pay the rent within the three days, a hearing on the issue shall be scheduled within ten days from the date the court is notified of the failure to pay rent. In the case of an appeal de novo, the hearing shall be in the court in which the appeal will be heard. If, at the hearing, the court finds that rent has not been paid, the court shall immediately lift the stay and issue the writ of restitution unless the resident demonstrates a legal justification for failing to comply with the rent payment requirement.

B. In order to stay the execution of a money judgment, the trial court, within its discretion, may require an appellant to deposit with the clerk of the trial court the amount of judgment and costs or to give a supersedeas bond in the amount of judgment and costs with or without surety. Any bond or deposit shall not be refundable during the pendency of any appeal.

[C. If judgment is rendered in favor of the owner, all money remaining in the escrow account established by the court shall be paid over by the court, following judgment, to the owner without penalty or charges.]

Section 8. REPEAL.--Section 47-8-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 38, Section 28, as amended) is repealed.

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FIRST SESSION, 1999

FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

March 10, 1999

Mr. President:

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

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 48

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

Respectfully submitted,

Mchael S. Sanchez, Chairman

HJC/HB 48

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3	Adopted_			
4		(Chief Clerk)		(Chief Clerk)
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7		Do.t.o.		
8		Date _		
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10	The roll	call vote was	7 For 0 Against	
11	Yes:	7		
12	No:	None		
13	Excused:	Aragon		
14	Absent:	None		
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