

CHAPTER 217

AN ACT

HB 3016

Relating to manufactured structures; creating new provisions; amending ORS 90.300, 90.545, 90.555, 90.632, 90.675, 90.680, 90.710, 90.730, 90.732, 308.250 and 446.525 and sections 6, 7, 9 and 10, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, and sections 2, 4 and 18, chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014; and prescribing an effective date.

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

SECTION 1. ORS 308.250 is amended to read:

308.250. (1) All personal property not exempt from ad valorem taxation or subject to special assessment shall be valued at 100 percent of its real market value, as of January 1, at 1:00 a.m. and shall be assessed at its assessed value determined as provided in ORS 308.146.

(2)(a) If the total assessed value of all taxable personal property required to be reported under ORS 308.290 in any county of any taxpayer is less than \$12,500 in any assessment year, the county assessor shall cancel the ad valorem tax assessment for property required to be reported under ORS 308.290 for that year.

(b) If, in a county with a population of more than 340,000, the total assessed value of all manufactured structures taxable as personal property under ORS 308.875 of any taxpayer is less than \$12,500 in any assessment year, the county assessor shall cancel the ad valorem tax assessment for the manufactured structures for that year **and any special assessment provided for those structures under ORS 446.525.**

(3) In any assessment year or years following an assessment year for which taxes are canceled under subsection (2)(a) of this section, the taxpayer may meet the requirements of ORS 308.290 by filing, within the time required or extended under ORS 308.290, a verified statement with the county assessor indicating that the total assessed value of all taxable personal property of the taxpayer required to be reported under ORS 308.290 in the county is less than \$12,500. The statement shall contain the name and address of the taxpayer, the information needed to identify the account and other pertinent information, but shall not be required to contain a listing or value of property or property additions or retirements.

(4)(a) For each tax year beginning on or after July 1, 2003, the Department of Revenue shall recompute the maximum amount of the assessed value of taxable personal property in subsection (2)(a) and (b) of this section for which ad valorem property taxes may be canceled under this section. The computation shall be as follows:

(A) Divide the average U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index for the prior calendar year by the average U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index for 2002.

(B) Recompute the maximum amount of assessed value for which taxes may be canceled under subsection (2)(a) or (b) of this section by multiplying \$12,500 by the appropriate indexing factor determined as provided in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(b) As used in this subsection, "U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index" means the U.S. City Average Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (All Items) as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

(c) If any change in the maximum amount of assessed value determined under paragraph (a) of this subsection is not a multiple of \$500, the increase shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$500.

SECTION 2. ORS 446.525 is amended to read:

446.525. (1) **Except as provided in ORS 308.250 (2)(b),** a special assessment is levied annually upon each manufactured dwelling that is assessed for ad valorem property tax purposes as personal property. The amount of the assessment is ~~[\$6]~~ **\$10.**

(2) On or before July 15 of each year, the county assessor shall determine and list the manufactured dwellings in the county that are assessed for the current assessment year as personal property. Upon making a determination and list, the county assessor shall cause the special assessment levied under subsection (1) of this section to be entered on the general assessment and tax roll prepared for the current assessment year as a charge against each manufactured dwelling so listed. Upon entry, the special assessment shall become a lien, be assessed and be collected in the same manner and with the same interest, penalty and cost charges as apply to ad valorem property taxes in this state.

(3) Any amounts of special assessment collected pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be deposited in the county treasury, *[shall be]* paid over by the county treasurer to the State Treasury and *[shall be]* credited to the Mobile Home Parks Account to be used exclusively for carrying out ORS 446.380, 446.385, 446.392 and 446.543 *[and]*, implementing the policies described in ORS 446.515 **and compensating the county for billing and collecting any special assessment under subsection (2) of this section. The Housing and Community Services Department shall pay to a county \$1.50 for each special assessment account that the county bills under subsection (2) of this section.**

(4) In lieu of the procedures under subsection (2) of this section, the Director of the Housing and Community Services Department may make a direct billing of the special assessment to the owners of manufactured dwellings and receive payment of the special assessment from those owners. In the event that under the billing procedures any owner fails to make payment, the unpaid special assessment shall become a lien against the manufactured dwelling and may be collected under contract or other agreement by a collection agency or may be collected under ORS 293.250, or the lien may be foreclosed by

suit as provided under ORS chapter 88 or as provided under ORS 87.272 to 87.306. Upon collection under this subsection, the amounts of special assessment shall be deposited in the State Treasury and shall be credited to the Mobile Home Parks Account to be used exclusively for carrying out ORS 446.380, 446.385, 446.392 and 446.543 and implementing the policies described in ORS 446.515.

SECTION 3. ORS 90.732 is amended to read:

90.732. (1) Every landlord of a manufactured dwelling park shall register annually in writing with the Housing and Community Services Department. The department shall charge the landlord a registration fee of [~~\$25~~] **\$50 for parks with more than 20 spaces and \$25 for parks with 20 or fewer spaces.** The landlord shall file a registration and pay a registration fee for each park owned or managed by the landlord. The registration shall consist of the following information:

(a) The name and business mailing address of the landlord and of any person authorized to manage the premises of the park.

(b) The name of the park.

(c) The physical address of the park or, if different from the physical address, the mailing address.

(d) A telephone number of the park.

(e) The total number of spaces in the park.

(2) The landlord of a new manufactured dwelling park shall register with the department no later than 60 days after the opening of the park.

(3) The department shall send a written reminder notice to each landlord that holds a current registration under this section before the due date for the landlord to file a new registration. The department shall confirm receipt of a registration.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (3) of this section, the department may provide for registration and confirmation of registration to be accomplished by electronic means instead of in writing.

(5) Moneys from registration fees described in subsection (1) of this section shall be deposited in the Mobile Home Parks Account. Notwithstanding ORS 446.533, moneys deposited in the account under this section are continuously appropriated to the department for the purpose of implementing and administering the duties of the department under this section and ORS 90.734 and 90.738.

SECTION 4. ORS 90.675 is amended to read:

90.675. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Current market value" means the amount in cash, as determined by the county assessor, that could reasonably be expected to be paid for personal property by an informed buyer to an informed seller, each acting without compulsion in an arm's-length transaction occurring on the assessment date for the tax year or on the date of a subsequent reappraisal by the county assessor.

(b) "Dispose of the personal property" means that, if reasonably appropriate, the landlord may throw away the property or may give it without consideration to a nonprofit organization or to a

person unrelated to the landlord. The landlord may not retain the property for personal use or benefit.

(c) "Lienholder" means any lienholder of abandoned personal property, if the lien is of record or the lienholder is actually known to the landlord.

(d) "Of record" means:

(A) For a manufactured dwelling, that a security interest has been properly recorded in the records of the Department of Consumer and Business Services pursuant to ORS 446.611 or on a certificate of title issued by the Department of Transportation prior to May 1, 2005.

(B) For a floating home, that a security interest has been properly recorded with the State Marine Board pursuant to ORS 830.740 to 830.755 for a home registered and titled with the board pursuant to ORS 830.715.

(e) "Personal property" means only a manufactured dwelling or floating home located in a facility and subject to ORS 90.505 to 90.840. "Personal property" does not include goods left inside a manufactured dwelling or floating home or left upon a rented space and subject to disposition under ORS 90.425.

(2) A landlord is responsible for abandoned personal property and shall store, sell or dispose of abandoned personal property as provided by this section. This section governs the rights and obligations of landlords, tenants and any lienholders in any personal property abandoned or left upon the premises by the tenant or any lienholder in the following circumstances:

(a) The tenancy has ended by termination or expiration of a rental agreement or by relinquishment or abandonment of the premises and the landlord reasonably believes under all the circumstances that the tenant has left the personal property upon the premises with no intention of asserting any further claim to the premises or to the personal property;

(b) The tenant has been absent from the premises continuously for seven days after termination of a tenancy by a court order that has not been executed; or

(c) The landlord receives possession of the premises from the sheriff following restitution pursuant to ORS 105.161.

(3) Prior to storing, selling or disposing of the tenant's personal property under this section, the landlord must give a written notice to the tenant that must be:

(a) Personally delivered to the tenant; or

(b) Sent by first class mail addressed and mailed to the tenant at:

(A) The premises;

(B) Any post-office box held by the tenant and actually known to the landlord; and

(C) The most recent forwarding address if provided by the tenant or actually known to the landlord.

(4)(a) A landlord shall also give a copy of the notice described in subsection (3) of this section to:

(A) Any lienholder of the personal property;

(B) The tax collector of the county where the personal property is located; and

(C) The assessor of the county where the personal property is located.

(b) The landlord shall give the notice copy required by this subsection by personal delivery or first class mail, except that for any lienholder, mail service must be both by first class mail and by certified mail with return receipt requested.

(c) A notice to lienholders under paragraph (a)(A) of this subsection must be sent to each lienholder at each address:

(A) Actually known to the landlord;

(B) Of record; and

(C) Provided to the landlord by the lienholder in a written notice that identifies the personal property subject to the lien and that was sent to the landlord by certified mail with return receipt requested within the preceding five years. The notice must identify the personal property by describing the physical address of the property.

(5) The notice required under subsection (3) of this section must state that:

(a) The personal property left upon the premises is considered abandoned;

(b) The tenant or any lienholder must contact the landlord by a specified date, as provided in subsection (6) of this section, to arrange for the removal of the abandoned personal property;

(c) The personal property is stored on the rented space;

(d) The tenant or any lienholder, except as provided by subsection [(18)] (19) of this section, may arrange for removal of the personal property by contacting the landlord at a described telephone number or address on or before the specified date;

(e) The landlord shall make the personal property available for removal by the tenant or any lienholder, except as provided by subsection [(18)] (19) of this section, by appointment at reasonable times;

(f) If the personal property is considered to be abandoned pursuant to subsection (2)(a) or (b) of this section, the landlord may require payment of storage charges, as provided by subsection (7)(b) of this section, prior to releasing the personal property to the tenant or any lienholder;

(g) If the personal property is considered to be abandoned pursuant to subsection (2)(c) of this section, the landlord may not require payment of storage charges prior to releasing the personal property;

(h) If the tenant or any lienholder fails to contact the landlord by the specified date or fails to remove the personal property within 30 days after that contact, the landlord may sell or dispose of the personal property. If the landlord reasonably believes the county assessor will determine that the current market value of the personal property is \$8,000 or less, and the landlord intends to dispose of the property if the property is not claimed, the notice shall state that belief and intent; and

(i) If applicable, there is a lienholder that has a right to claim the personal property, except as provided by subsection [(18)] (19) of this section.

(6) For purposes of subsection (5) of this section, the specified date by which a tenant or lienholder must contact a landlord to arrange for the disposition of abandoned personal property must be not less than 45 days after personal delivery or mailing of the notice.

(7) After notifying the tenant as required by subsection (3) of this section, the landlord:

(a) Shall store the abandoned personal property of the tenant on the rented space and shall exercise reasonable care for the personal property; and

(b) Is entitled to reasonable or actual storage charges and costs incidental to storage or disposal. The storage charge may be no greater than the monthly space rent last payable by the tenant.

(8) If a tenant or lienholder, upon the receipt of the notice provided by subsection (3) or (4) of this section or otherwise, responds by actual notice to the landlord on or before the specified date in the landlord's notice that the tenant or lienholder intends to remove the personal property from the premises, the landlord must make that personal property available for removal by the tenant or lienholder by appointment at reasonable times during the 30 days following the date of the response, subject to subsection [(18)] (19) of this section. If the personal property is considered to be abandoned pursuant to subsection (2)(a) or (b) of this section, but not pursuant to subsection (2)(c) of this section, the landlord may require payment of storage charges, as provided in subsection (7)(b) of this section, prior to allowing the tenant or lienholder to remove the personal property. Acceptance by a landlord of such payment does not operate to create or reinstate a tenancy or create a waiver pursuant to ORS 90.412 or 90.417.

(9) Except as provided in subsections [(18) to (20)] (19) to (21) of this section, if the tenant or lienholder does not respond within the time provided by the landlord's notice, or the tenant or lienholder does not remove the personal property within 30 days after responding to the landlord or by any date agreed to with the landlord, whichever is later, the personal property is conclusively presumed to be abandoned. The tenant and any lienholder that have been given notice pursuant to subsection (3) or (4) of this section shall, except with regard to the distribution of sale proceeds pursuant to subsection (13) of this section, have no further right, title or interest to the personal property and may not claim or sell the property.

(10) If the personal property is presumed to be abandoned under subsection (9) of this section, the landlord then may:

(a) Sell the personal property at a public or private sale, provided that prior to the sale:

(A) The landlord may seek to transfer ownership of record of the personal property by complying with the requirements of the appropriate state agency; and

(B) The landlord shall:

(i) Place a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the personal property is located. The notice shall state:

(I) That the personal property is abandoned;

(II) The tenant's name;

(III) The address and any space number where the personal property is located, and any plate, registration or other identification number for a floating home noted on the title, if actually known to the landlord;

(IV) Whether the sale is by private bidding or public auction;

(V) Whether the landlord is accepting sealed bids and, if so, the last date on which bids will be accepted; and

(VI) The name and telephone number of the person to contact to inspect the personal property;

(ii) At a reasonable time prior to the sale, give a copy of the notice required by sub-subparagraph (i) of this subparagraph to the tenant and to any lienholder, by personal delivery or first class mail, except that for any lienholder, mail service must be by first class mail with certificate of mailing;

(iii) Obtain an affidavit of publication from the newspaper to show that the notice required under sub-subparagraph (i) of this subparagraph ran in the newspaper at least one day in each of two consecutive weeks prior to the date scheduled for the sale or the last date bids will be accepted; and

(iv) Obtain written proof from the county that all property taxes and assessments on the personal property have been paid or, if not paid, that the county has authorized the sale, with the sale proceeds to be distributed pursuant to subsection (13) of this section; or

(b) Destroy or otherwise dispose of the personal property if the landlord determines from the county assessor that the current market value of the property is \$8,000 or less.

(11)(a) A public or private sale authorized by this section must be conducted consistent with the terms listed in subsection (10)(a)(B)(i) of this section. Every aspect of the sale including the method, manner, time, place and terms must be commercially reasonable.

(b) If there is no buyer at a sale described under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the personal property is considered to be worth \$8,000 or less, regardless of current market value, and the landlord shall destroy or otherwise dispose of the personal property.

(12) Notwithstanding ORS 446.155 (1) and (2), unless a landlord intentionally misrepresents the condition of personal property, the landlord is not liable for the condition of the personal property to:

(a) A buyer of the personal property at a sale pursuant to subsection (10)(a) of this section, with or without consideration; or

(b) A person or nonprofit organization to whom the landlord gives the personal property pursuant to subsection (1)(b), (10)(b) or (11)(b) of this section.

(13)(a) The landlord may deduct from the proceeds of the sale:

(A) The reasonable or actual cost of notice, storage and sale; and

(B) Unpaid rent.

(b) After deducting the amounts listed in paragraph (a) of this subsection, the landlord shall remit the remaining proceeds, if any, to the county tax collector to the extent of any unpaid property taxes and assessments owed on the dwelling or home.

(c) After deducting the amounts listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection, if applicable, the landlord shall remit the remaining proceeds, if any, to any lienholder to the extent of any unpaid balance owed on the lien on the personal property.

(d) After deducting the amounts listed in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this subsection, if applicable, the landlord shall remit to the tenant the remaining proceeds, if any, together with an itemized accounting.

(e) If the tenant cannot after due diligence be found, the landlord shall deposit the remaining proceeds with the county treasurer of the county in which the sale occurred. If not claimed within three years, the deposited proceeds revert to the general fund of the county and are available for general purposes.

(14) The county tax collector **and the Department of Revenue** shall cancel all unpaid property taxes and **special** assessments as provided under ORS 311.790 **and 305.155** only under one of the following circumstances:

(a) The landlord disposes of the personal property after a determination described in subsection (10)(b) of this section.

(b) There is no buyer of the personal property at a sale described under subsection (11) of this section **and the landlord disposes of the property.**

(c)(A) There is a buyer of the personal property at a sale described under subsection (11) of this section;

(B) The current market value of the personal property is \$8,000 or less; and

(C) The proceeds of the sale are insufficient to satisfy the unpaid property taxes and assessments owed on the personal property after distribution of the proceeds pursuant to subsection (13) of this section.

[(d)(A) The landlord buys the personal property at a sale described under subsection (11) of this section;]

[(B) The current market value of the personal property is more than \$8,000;]

[(C) The proceeds of the sale are insufficient to satisfy the unpaid property taxes and assessments owed on the personal property after distribution of the proceeds pursuant to subsection (13) of this section; and]

[(D) The landlord disposes of the personal property.]

(d) The landlord buys the personal property at a sale described under subsection (11) of this section and sells the property, in compliance with subsection (15) of this section, to a buyer

who intends to occupy the property in the facility in which the property is located.

(e) The landlord acquires the personal property as a result of an agreement described in subsection (23) of this section and sells the property, in compliance with subsection (15) of this section, to a buyer who intends to occupy the property in the facility in which the property is located.

(15)(a) Subsection (14)(d) and (e) of this section apply only if:

(A) There exists a lien on the personal property for unpaid property taxes and special assessments owed to a county or to the Department of Revenue and the landlord files an affidavit or declaration with the county tax collector or the Department of Revenue, as appropriate, that states:

(i) The landlord's intent to sell the property in an arm's-length transaction to an unrelated buyer who intends to occupy the property in the facility in which the property is located; and

(ii) That the landlord shall comply with the requirements of this subsection; and

(B) Following the sale described in paragraph (a)(A) of this subsection, the landlord files an affidavit or declaration with the county tax collector or the Department of Revenue, as appropriate, that states:

(i) That the landlord has sold the property in an arm's-length transaction to an unrelated buyer who intends to occupy the property in the facility in which the property is located;

(ii) The sale price and a description of the landlord's claims against the property or costs from the sale, as described under subsection (13)(a) of this section, and any costs of improvements to the property for sale; and

(iii) The period of time, which may not be more than is reasonably necessary, that is taken by the landlord to complete the sale of the property.

(b) After a landlord files the affidavit or declaration under paragraph (a)(A) of this subsection, the county tax collector shall provide to the landlord a title to the property that the landlord may then provide to a buyer at the time of the sale of the property.

(c) The affidavit or declaration described in paragraph (a)(B) of this subsection must be accompanied by:

(A) Payment to the county tax collector or the Department of Revenue, as appropriate, of the amount remaining from the sale proceeds after the deduction of the landlord's claims and costs as described in the affidavit or declaration, up to the amount of the unpaid taxes or tax lien. The landlord may retain the amount of the sale proceeds that exceed the amount of the unpaid taxes or tax lien;

(B) Payment to the county tax collector of any county warrant fees; and

(C) An affidavit or declaration from the buyer that states the buyer's intent to occupy the property in the facility in which the property is located.

(d) Upon a showing of compliance with paragraph (c) of this subsection, the county tax collector or the Department of Revenue shall cancel all unpaid taxes or tax liens on the property.

[(15)] (16) The landlord is not responsible for any loss to the tenant or lienholder resulting from storage of personal property in compliance with this section unless the loss was caused by the landlord's deliberate or negligent act. In the event of a deliberate and malicious violation, the landlord is liable for twice the actual damages sustained by the tenant or lienholder.

[(16)] (17) Complete compliance in good faith with this section shall constitute a complete defense in any action brought by a tenant or lienholder against a landlord for loss or damage to such personal property disposed of pursuant to this section.

[(17)] (18) If a landlord does not comply with this section:

(a) The tenant is relieved of any liability for damage to the premises caused by conduct that was not deliberate, intentional or grossly negligent and for unpaid rent and may recover from the landlord up to twice the actual damages sustained by the tenant;

(b) A lienholder aggrieved by the noncompliance may recover from the landlord the actual damages sustained by the lienholder. ORS 90.255 does not authorize an award of attorney fees to the prevailing party in any action arising under this paragraph; and

(c) A county tax collector aggrieved by the noncompliance may recover from the landlord the actual damages sustained by the tax collector, if the noncompliance is part of an effort by the landlord to defraud the tax collector. ORS 90.255 does not authorize an award of attorney fees to the prevailing party in any action arising under this paragraph.

[(18)] (19) The provisions of this section regarding the rights and responsibilities of a tenant to the abandoned personal property also apply to any lienholder, except that the lienholder may not sell or remove the dwelling or home unless:

(a) The lienholder has foreclosed the lien on the manufactured dwelling or floating home;

(b) The tenant or a personal representative or designated person described in subsection [(20)] (21) of this section has waived all rights under this section pursuant to subsection [(22)] (23) of this section; or

(c) The notice and response periods provided by subsections (6) and (8) of this section have expired.

[(19)(a)] (20)(a) Except as provided by subsection [(20)(d)] (21)(d) and (e) of this section, if a lienholder makes a timely response to a notice of abandoned personal property pursuant to subsections (6) and (8) of this section and so requests, a landlord shall enter into a written storage agreement with the lienholder

providing that the personal property may not be sold or disposed of by the landlord for up to 12 months. A storage agreement entitles the lienholder to store the personal property on the previously rented space during the term of the agreement, but does not entitle anyone to occupy the personal property.

(b) The lienholder's right to a storage agreement arises upon the failure of the tenant or, in the case of a deceased tenant, the personal representative, designated person, heir or devisee to remove or sell the dwelling or home within the allotted time.

(c) To exercise the right to a storage agreement under this subsection, in addition to contacting the landlord with a timely response as described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, the lienholder must enter into the proposed storage agreement within 60 days after the landlord gives a copy of the agreement to the lienholder. The landlord shall give a copy of the proposed storage agreement to the lienholder in the same manner as provided by subsection (4)(b) of this section. The landlord may include a copy of the proposed storage agreement with the notice of abandoned property required by subsection (4) of this section. A lienholder enters into a storage agreement by signing a copy of the agreement provided by the landlord and personally delivering or mailing the signed copy to the landlord within the 60-day period.

(d) The storage agreement may require, in addition to other provisions agreed to by the landlord and the lienholder, that:

(A) The lienholder make timely periodic payment of all storage charges, as described in subsection (7)(b) of this section, accruing from the commencement of the 45-day period described in subsection (6) of this section. A storage charge may include a utility or service charge, as described in ORS 90.532, if limited to charges for electricity, water, sewer service and natural gas and if incidental to the storage of personal property. A storage charge may not be due more frequently than monthly;

(B) The lienholder pay a late charge or fee for failure to pay a storage charge by the date required in the agreement, if the amount of the late charge is no greater than for late charges imposed on facility tenants;

(C) The lienholder maintain the personal property and the space on which the personal property is stored in a manner consistent with the rights and obligations described in the rental agreement that the landlord currently provides to tenants as required by ORS 90.510 (4); and

(D) The lienholder repair any defects in the physical condition of the personal property that existed prior to the lienholder entering into the storage agreement, if the defects and necessary repairs are reasonably described in the storage agreement and, for homes that were first placed on the space within the previous 24 months, the repairs are reasonably consistent with facility standards in effect at the time of placement. The lienholder shall have 90 days after entering into the storage agreement to make the repairs. Failure to make the repairs within

the allotted time constitutes a violation of the storage agreement and the landlord may terminate the agreement by giving at least 14 days' written notice to the lienholder stating facts sufficient to notify the lienholder of the reason for termination. Unless the lienholder corrects the violation within the notice period, the agreement terminates as provided and the landlord may sell or dispose of the property without further notice to the lienholder.

(e) Notwithstanding subsection (7)(b) of this section, a landlord may increase the storage charge if the increase is part of a facility-wide rent increase for all facility tenants, the increase is no greater than the increase for other tenants and the landlord gives the lienholder written notice consistent with the requirements of ORS 90.600 (1).

(f) During the term of an agreement described under this subsection, the lienholder has the right to remove or sell the property, subject to the provisions of the lien. Selling the property includes a sale to a purchaser who wishes to leave the property on the rented space and become a tenant, subject to the provisions of ORS 90.680. The landlord may condition approval for occupancy of any purchaser of the property upon payment of all unpaid storage charges and maintenance costs.

(g)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(D) of this subsection, if the lienholder violates the storage agreement, the landlord may terminate the agreement by giving at least 90 days' written notice to the lienholder stating facts sufficient to notify the lienholder of the reason for the termination. Unless the lienholder corrects the violation within the notice period, the agreement terminates as provided and the landlord may sell or dispose of the property without further notice to the lienholder.

(B) After a landlord gives a termination notice pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph for failure of the lienholder to pay a storage charge and the lienholder corrects the violation, if the lienholder again violates the storage agreement by failing to pay a subsequent storage charge, the landlord may terminate the agreement by giving at least 30 days' written notice to the lienholder stating facts sufficient to notify the lienholder of the reason for termination. Unless the lienholder corrects the violation within the notice period, the agreement terminates as provided and the landlord may sell or dispose of the property without further notice to the lienholder.

(C) A lienholder may terminate a storage agreement at any time upon at least 14 days' written notice to the landlord and may remove the property from the facility if the lienholder has paid all storage charges and other charges as provided in the agreement.

(h) Upon the failure of a lienholder to enter into a storage agreement as provided by this subsection or upon termination of an agreement, unless the parties otherwise agree or the lienholder has sold or removed the property, the landlord may sell or dispose of the property pursuant to this section without further notice to the lienholder.

~~[(20)]~~ **(21)** If the personal property is considered abandoned as a result of the death of a tenant who was the only tenant, this section applies, except as follows:

(a) The provisions of this section regarding the rights and responsibilities of a tenant to the abandoned personal property shall apply to any personal representative named in a will or appointed by a court to act for the deceased tenant or any person designated in writing by the tenant to be contacted by the landlord in the event of the tenant's death.

(b) The notice required by subsection (3) of this section must be:

(A) Sent by first class mail to the deceased tenant at the premises; and

(B) Personally delivered or sent by first class mail to any personal representative or designated person if actually known to the landlord.

(c) The notice described in subsection (5) of this section must refer to any personal representative or designated person, instead of the deceased tenant, and must incorporate the provisions of this subsection.

(d) If a personal representative, designated person or other person entitled to possession of the property, such as an heir or devisee, responds by actual notice to a landlord within the 45-day period provided by subsection (6) of this section and so requests, the landlord shall enter into a written storage agreement with the representative or person providing that the personal property may not be sold or disposed of by the landlord for up to 90 days or until conclusion of any probate proceedings, whichever is later. A storage agreement entitles the representative or person to store the personal property on the previously rented space during the term of the agreement, but does not entitle anyone to occupy the personal property. If such an agreement is entered, the landlord may not enter a similar agreement with a lienholder pursuant to subsection ~~[(19)]~~ **(20)** of this section until the agreement with the personal representative or designated person ends.

(e) If a personal representative or other person requests that a landlord enter into a storage agreement, subsection ~~[(19)(c)]~~ **(20)(c)** to (e) and (g)(C) of this section applies, with the representative or person having the rights and responsibilities of a lienholder with regard to the storage agreement.

(f) During the term of an agreement described under paragraph (d) of this subsection, the representative or person has the right to remove or sell the property, including a sale to a purchaser or a transfer to an heir or devisee where the purchaser, heir or devisee wishes to leave the property on the rented space and become a tenant, subject to the provisions of ORS 90.680. The landlord also may condition approval for occupancy of any purchaser, heir or devisee of the property upon payment of all unpaid storage charges and maintenance costs.

(g) If the representative or person violates the storage agreement, the landlord may terminate the agreement by giving at least 30 days' written notice to the representative or person stating facts suffi-

cient to notify the representative or person of the reason for the termination. Unless the representative or person corrects the violation within the notice period, the agreement terminates as provided and the landlord may sell or dispose of the property without further notice to the representative or person.

(h) Upon the failure of a representative or person to enter into a storage agreement as provided by this subsection or upon termination of an agreement, unless the parties otherwise agree or the representative or person has sold or removed the property, the landlord may sell or dispose of the property pursuant to this section without further notice to the representative or person.

~~[(21)]~~ **(22)** If a governmental agency determines that the condition of personal property abandoned under this section constitutes an extreme health or safety hazard under state or local law and the agency determines that the hazard endangers others in the facility and requires quick removal of the property, the landlord may sell or dispose of the property pursuant to this subsection. The landlord shall comply with all provisions of this section, except as follows:

(a) The date provided in subsection (6) of this section by which a tenant, lienholder, personal representative or designated person must contact a landlord to arrange for the disposition of the property must be not less than 15 days after personal delivery or mailing of the notice required by subsection (3) of this section.

(b) The date provided in subsections (8) and (9) of this section by which a tenant, lienholder, personal representative or designated person must remove the property must be not less than seven days after the tenant, lienholder, personal representative or designated person contacts the landlord.

(c) The notice required by subsection (3) of this section must be as provided in subsection (5) of this section, except that:

(A) The dates and deadlines in the notice for contacting the landlord and removing the property must be consistent with this subsection;

(B) The notice must state that a governmental agency has determined that the property constitutes an extreme health or safety hazard and must be removed quickly; and

(C) The landlord shall attach a copy of the agency's determination to the notice.

(d) If the tenant, a lienholder or a personal representative or designated person does not remove the property within the time allowed, the landlord or a buyer at a sale by the landlord under subsection (11) of this section shall promptly remove the property from the facility.

(e) A landlord is not required to enter into a storage agreement with a lienholder, personal representative or designated person pursuant to subsection ~~[(19)]~~ **(20)** of this section.

~~[(22)(a)]~~ **(23)(a)** A landlord may sell or dispose of a tenant's abandoned personal property without complying with the provisions of this section if, after

termination of the tenancy or no more than seven days prior to the termination of the tenancy, the following parties so agree in a writing entered into in good faith:

(A) The landlord;

(B) The tenant, or for an abandonment as the result of the death of a tenant who was the only tenant, the personal representative, designated person or other person entitled to possession of the personal property, such as an heir or devisee, as described in subsection [(20)] (21) of this section; and

(C) Any lienholder.

(b) A landlord may not, as part of a rental agreement, as a condition to approving a sale of property on rented space under ORS 90.680 or in any other manner, require a tenant, a personal representative, a designated person or any lienholder to waive any right provided by this section.

[(23)] (24) Until personal property is conclusively presumed to be abandoned under subsection (9) of this section, a landlord does not have a lien pursuant to ORS 87.152 for storing the personal property.

SECTION 5. ORS 90.680 is amended to read:

90.680. (1) As used in this section, “consignment” means an agreement in which a tenant authorizes a landlord to sell a manufactured dwelling or floating home on behalf of the tenant who owns the dwelling or home in a facility that is owned by the landlord and for which the landlord receives compensation.

[(1)] (2) A landlord may not deny any manufactured dwelling or floating home space tenant the right to sell a manufactured dwelling or floating home on a rented space or require the tenant to remove the dwelling or home from the space solely on the basis of the sale.

(3) A landlord may not require, as a condition of a tenant’s occupancy, consignment of the tenant’s manufactured dwelling or floating home.

(4)(a) A landlord may sell a tenant’s manufactured dwelling or floating home on consignment only if:

(A) The sale involves a dwelling in a facility and the landlord is licensed to sell dwellings under ORS 446.661 to 446.756. The license may be held by a person that differs from the person that owns the facility and is the landlord, if there is common ownership between the two.

(B) The landlord and tenant first enter into a written consignment contract that specifies at a minimum:

(i) The duration of the contract, which, unless extended in writing, may not exceed 180 days;

(ii) The estimated square footage of the dwelling or home, and the make, model, year, vehicle identification number and license plate number, if known;

(iii) The price offered for sale of the dwelling or home;

(iv) Whether lender financing is permitted and the amount, if any, of the earnest money deposit;

(v) Whether the transaction is intended to be closed through a state-licensed escrow;

(vi) All liens, taxes and other charges known to be in existence against the dwelling or home that must be removed before the tenant can convey marketable title to a prospective buyer;

(vii) The method of marketing the sale of a dwelling or home to the public, such as signs posted at the facility or through advertisements posted on the Internet or published in newspapers or in other publications;

(viii) The form and amount of compensation to the landlord, such as a fixed fee, a percentage of the gross sale price or another similar arrangement. If the form of compensation is a fixed fee, the contract shall state the amount; and

(ix) For the purpose of determining the net sale proceeds that are payable to the tenant, the manner and order by which the gross sale proceeds will be applied to liens, taxes, actual costs of sale, landlord compensation and other closing costs.

(C) Within 10 days after a sale, the landlord pays to the tenant the tenant’s share of the sale proceeds and provides to the tenant a written accounting for the sale proceeds.

[(2)] (b) The landlord may not exact a commission or fee, however designated, or retain a portion of any sale proceeds for the sale of a manufactured dwelling or floating home on a rented space unless the landlord has acted as [agent] representative for the seller pursuant to a written consignment contract.

[(3)] (5)(a) The landlord may not deny the tenant the right to place a “for sale” sign on or in a manufactured dwelling or floating home owned by the tenant. The size, placement and character of such signs shall be subject to reasonable rules of the landlord.

(b) If the landlord advertises a manufactured dwelling or floating home for sale within the facility, the tenant may advertise the sale of the tenant’s dwelling or home by posting a sign in a similar manner and similar location.

(6) A landlord may not knowingly make false statements to a prospective purchaser about the quality of a tenant’s manufactured dwelling or floating home.

(7) Nothing in this section prevents a landlord from selling to a prospective purchaser a manufactured dwelling or floating home owned by the landlord at a price or on terms, including space rent, that are more favorable than the price and terms offered for dwellings or homes that are for sale by a tenant.

[(4)] (8) If the prospective purchaser of a manufactured dwelling or floating home desires to leave the dwelling or home on the rented space and be-

come a tenant, the landlord may require in the rental agreement:

(a) Except when a termination or abandonment occurs, that a tenant give not more than 10 days' notice in writing prior to the sale of the dwelling or home on a rented space;

(b) That prior to the sale, the prospective purchaser submit to the landlord a complete and accurate written application for occupancy of the dwelling or home as a tenant after the sale is finalized and that a prospective purchaser may not occupy the dwelling or home until after the prospective purchaser is accepted by the landlord as a tenant;

(c) That a tenant give notice to any lienholder, prospective purchaser or person licensed to sell dwellings or homes of the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (d) of this subsection, the location of all properly functioning smoke alarms and any other rules and regulations of the facility such as those described in ORS 90.510 (5)(b), (f), (g), (i) and (j); and

(d) If the sale is not by a lienholder, that the prospective purchaser pay in full all rents, fees, deposits or charges owed by the tenant as authorized under ORS 90.140 and the rental agreement, prior to the landlord's acceptance of the prospective purchaser as a tenant.

[(5)] **(9)(a)** If a landlord requires a prospective purchaser to submit an application for occupancy as a tenant under subsection [(4)] **(8)** of this section, **the landlord shall provide, upon request from the purchaser, a copy of the application.** At the time that the landlord gives the prospective purchaser an application the landlord shall also give the prospective purchaser copies of the statement of policy, the rental agreement and the facility rules and regulations, including any conditions imposed on a subsequent sale, all as provided by ORS 90.510.

(b) The terms of the statement, rental agreement and rules and regulations need not be the same as those in the selling tenant's statement, rental agreement and rules and regulations.

(c) Consistent with ORS 90.305 (4)(b), a landlord may require a prospective purchaser to pay a reasonable copying charge for the documents.

(d) If a prospective purchaser agrees, a landlord may provide the documents in an electronic format.

[(6)] **(10)** The following apply if a landlord receives an application for tenancy from a prospective purchaser under subsection [(4)] **(8)** of this section:

(a) The landlord shall accept or reject the prospective purchaser's application within seven days following the day the landlord receives a complete and accurate written application. An application is not complete until the prospective purchaser pays any required applicant screening charge and provides the landlord with all information and documentation, including any financial data and references, required by the landlord pursuant to ORS 90.510 (5)(i). The landlord and the prospective purchaser may agree to a longer time period for the landlord to evaluate the prospective purchaser's ap-

plication or to allow the prospective purchaser to address any failure to meet the landlord's screening or admission criteria. If a tenant has not previously given the landlord the 10 days' notice required under subsection [(4)(a)] **(8)(a)** of this section, the period provided for the landlord to accept or reject a complete and accurate written application is extended to 10 days.

(b) When a landlord considers an application for tenancy from a prospective purchaser of a dwelling or home from a tenant, the landlord shall apply to the prospective purchaser credit and conduct screening criteria that are substantially similar to the credit and conduct screening criteria the landlord applies to a prospective purchaser of a dwelling or home from the landlord.

[(b)] **(c)** The landlord may not unreasonably reject a prospective purchaser as a tenant. Reasonable cause for rejection includes, but is not limited to, failure of the prospective purchaser to meet the landlord's conditions for approval as provided in ORS 90.510 (5)(i) or failure of the prospective purchaser's references to respond to the landlord's timely request for verification within the time allowed for acceptance or rejection under paragraph (a) of this subsection. Except as provided in paragraph [(c)] **(d)** of this subsection, the landlord shall furnish to the seller and purchaser a written statement of the reasons for the rejection.

[(c)] **(d)** If a rejection under paragraph [(b)] **(c)** of this subsection is based upon a consumer report, as defined in 15 U.S.C. 1681a for purposes of the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, the landlord may not disclose the contents of the report to anyone other than the purchaser. The landlord shall disclose to the seller in writing that the rejection is based upon information contained within a consumer report and that the landlord may not disclose the information within the report.

[(7)] **(11)** The following apply if a landlord does not require a prospective purchaser to submit an application for occupancy as a tenant under subsection [(4)] **(8)** of this section or if the landlord does not accept or reject the prospective purchaser as a tenant within the time required under subsection [(6)] **(10)** of this section:

(a) The landlord waives any right to bring an action against the tenant under the rental agreement for breach of the landlord's right to establish conditions upon and approve a prospective purchaser of the tenant's dwelling or home;

(b) The prospective purchaser, upon completion of the sale, may occupy the dwelling or home as a tenant under the same conditions and terms as the tenant who sold the dwelling or home; and

(c) If the prospective purchaser becomes a new tenant, the landlord may impose conditions or terms on the tenancy that are inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the seller's rental agreement only if the new tenant agrees in writing.

[(8)] **(12)** A landlord may not, because of the age, size, style or original construction material of the

dwelling or home or because the dwelling or home was built prior to adoption of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5403), in compliance with the standards of that Act in effect at that time or in compliance with the state building code as defined in ORS 455.010:

(a) Reject an application for tenancy from a prospective purchaser of an existing dwelling or home on a rented space within a facility; or

(b) Require a prospective purchaser of an existing dwelling or home on a rented space within a facility to remove the dwelling or home from the rented space.

[(9)] **(13)** A tenant who has received a notice pursuant to ORS 90.632 may sell the tenant's dwelling or home in compliance with this section during the notice period. The tenant shall provide a prospective purchaser with a copy of any outstanding notice given pursuant to ORS 90.632 prior to a sale. The landlord may also give any prospective purchaser a copy of any such notice. The landlord may require as a condition of tenancy that a prospective purchaser who desires to leave the dwelling or home on the rented space and become a tenant must comply with the notice within the notice period consistent with ORS 90.632. If the tenancy has been terminated pursuant to ORS 90.632, or the notice period provided in ORS 90.632 has expired without a correction of cause or extension of time to correct, a prospective purchaser does not have a right to leave the dwelling or home on the rented space and become a tenant.

[(10)] **(14)** Except as provided by subsection [(9)] (13) of this section, after a tenancy has ended and during the period provided by ORS 90.675 (6) and (8), a former tenant retains the right to sell the tenant's dwelling or home to a purchaser who wishes to leave the dwelling or home on the rented space and become a tenant as provided by this section, if the former tenant makes timely periodic payment of all storage charges as provided by ORS 90.675 (7)(b), maintains the dwelling or home and the rented space on which it is stored and enters the premises only with the written permission of the landlord. Payment of the storage charges or maintenance of the dwelling or home and the space does not create or reinstate a tenancy or create a waiver pursuant to ORS 90.412 or 90.417. A former tenant may not enter the premises without the written permission of the landlord, including entry to maintain the dwelling or home or the space or to facilitate a sale.

(15) A landlord or tenant who sells a manufactured dwelling or floating home shall deliver title to the dwelling or home to the purchaser within 25 business days after completion of the sale. If the sale by contract requires future payments, the landlord or tenant shall notify the county that the purchaser is responsible for property tax payments.

SECTION 6. ORS 90.710 is amended to read:

90.710. (1)(a) **Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection**, any person aggrieved by a violation of ORS 90.525, 90.630, 90.680 or 90.765 [shall have] **has** a cause of action against the violator [thereof] for any damages sustained as a result of the violation or \$200, whichever is greater.

(b) If a person violates ORS 90.680 three or more times within a 24-month period, a person has a cause of action against the violator for any damages sustained as a result of the third or subsequent violation or \$500, whichever is greater.

(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, a tenant [shall have] **has** a cause of action against the landlord for a violation of ORS 90.510 (4) for any damages sustained as a result of [such] **the** violation, or \$100, whichever is greater.

(b) [However,] The tenant [shall have] **has** no cause of action if, within 10 days after the tenant requests a written agreement from the landlord, the landlord offers to enter into a written agreement [which] **that** does not substantially alter the terms of the oral agreement made when the tenant rented the space and [which] **that** complies with this chapter.

(c) If, within 10 days after being served with a complaint alleging a violation of ORS 90.510, the landlord offers to enter into a written rental agreement with each of the other tenants of the landlord [which] **that** does not substantially alter the terms of the oral agreement made when each tenant rented the space and [which] **that** complies with this chapter, then the landlord [shall not be] **is not** subject to any further liability to [such] **the** other tenants for previous violations of ORS 90.510.

(d) Notwithstanding ORS 41.580 (1), if a landlord and a tenant mutually agree on the terms of an oral agreement for renting residential property, but the tenant refuses to sign a written memorandum of that agreement after it has been reduced to writing by the landlord and offered to the tenant for the tenant's signature, the oral agreement [shall be] **is** enforceable notwithstanding the tenant's refusal to sign.

(e) A purchaser [shall have] **has** a cause of action, [against a seller] for damages sustained or \$100, whichever is greater, **against a seller** who sells the tenant's manufactured dwelling or floating home to the purchaser before the landlord has accepted the purchaser as a tenant if:

(A) The landlord rejects the purchaser as a tenant; and

(B) The seller knew the purchaser intended to leave the manufactured dwelling or floating home on the space.

[(3) *The court may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party in an action under this section.*]

SECTION 7. ORS 90.730 is amended to read:

90.730. (1) As used in this section, “facility common areas” means all areas under control of the landlord and held out for the general use of tenants.

(2) A landlord who rents a space for a manufactured dwelling or floating home shall at all times during the tenancy maintain the rented space, vacant spaces in the facility and the facility common areas in a habitable condition. The landlord does not have a duty to maintain a dwelling or home. A landlord’s habitability duty under this section includes only the matters described in subsections (3) to (6) of this section.

(3) For purposes of this section, a rented space is considered uninhabitable if it substantially lacks:

(a) A sewage disposal system and a connection to the space approved under applicable law at the time of installation and maintained in good working order to the extent that the sewage disposal system can be controlled by the landlord;

(b) If required by applicable law, a drainage system reasonably capable of disposing of storm water, ground water and subsurface water, approved under applicable law at the time of installation and maintained in good working order;

(c) A water supply and a connection to the space approved under applicable law at the time of installation and maintained so as to provide safe drinking water and to be in good working order to the extent that the water supply system can be controlled by the landlord;

(d) An electrical supply and a connection to the space approved under applicable law at the time of installation and maintained in good working order to the extent that the electrical supply system can be controlled by the landlord;

(e) A natural gas or propane gas supply and a connection to the space approved under applicable law at the time of installation and maintained in good working order to the extent that the gas supply system can be controlled by the landlord, if the utility service is provided within the facility pursuant to the rental agreement;

[(e)] **(f) At the time of commencement of the rental agreement, buildings, grounds and appurtenances that are kept in every part safe for normal and reasonably foreseeable uses, clean, sanitary and free from all accumulations of debris, filth, rubbish, garbage, rodents and vermin;**

[(f) Except as otherwise provided by local ordinance or by written agreement between the landlord and the tenant, an adequate number of appropriate receptacles for garbage and rubbish in clean condition and good repair at the time of commencement of the rental agreement, and for which the landlord shall provide and maintain appropriate serviceable receptacles thereafter and arrange for their removal; and]

(g) Excluding the normal settling of land, a surface or ground capable of supporting a manufactured dwelling approved under applicable law at the time of installation and maintained to support a dwelling in a safe manner so that it is suitable for occupancy. A landlord’s duty to maintain the surface or ground arises when

the landlord knows or should know of a condition regarding the surface or ground that makes the dwelling unsafe to occupy; and

[(g)] **(h) Completion of any landlord-provided space improvements, including but not limited to installation of carports, garages, driveways and sidewalks, approved under applicable law at the time of installation.**

(4) A rented space is considered uninhabitable if the landlord does not maintain a hazard tree as required by ORS 90.727.

(5) A vacant space in a facility is considered uninhabitable if the space substantially lacks safety from the hazards of fire or injury.

(6) A facility common area is considered uninhabitable if it substantially lacks:

(a) Buildings, grounds and appurtenances that are kept in every part safe for normal and reasonably foreseeable uses, clean, sanitary and free from all accumulations of debris, filth, rubbish, garbage, rodents and vermin;

(b) Safety from the hazards of fire;

(c) Trees, shrubbery and grass maintained in a safe manner; [and]

(d) If supplied or required to be supplied by the landlord to a common area, a water supply system, sewage disposal system or system for disposing of storm water, ground water and subsurface water approved under applicable law at the time of installation and maintained in good working order to the extent that the system can be controlled by the landlord[.]; and

(e) Except as otherwise provided by local ordinance or by written agreement between the landlord and the tenant, an adequate number of appropriate receptacles for garbage and rubbish in clean condition and good repair at the time of commencement of the rental agreement and for which the landlord shall provide and maintain appropriate serviceable receptacles thereafter and arrange for their removal.

(7) The landlord and tenant may agree in writing that the tenant is to perform specified repairs, maintenance tasks and minor remodeling only if:

(a) The agreement of the parties is entered into in good faith and not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the landlord;

(b) The agreement does not diminish the obligations of the landlord to other tenants on the premises; and

(c) The terms and conditions of the agreement are clearly and fairly disclosed and adequate consideration for the agreement is specifically stated.

SECTION 8. ORS 90.555 is amended to read:

90.555. (1) A facility tenant may not rent the tenant’s manufactured dwelling or floating home to another person for a period exceeding three days unless the facility landlord, facility tenant and dwelling or home renter enter into a written subleasing agreement specifying the rights and obligations of the landlord, tenant and renter during the renter’s occupancy of the dwelling or home. The

subleasing agreement shall include, but need not be limited to, provisions that require the dwelling or home renter to timely pay directly to the facility landlord the space rent, any separately assessed fees payable under the rental agreement and any separately billed utility or service charge described in ORS 90.532 (1)(b) or (c), and provisions that grant the dwelling or home renter the same rights as the facility tenant to cure a violation of the rental agreement for the facility space, to require facility landlord compliance with ORS 90.730 and to be protected from retaliatory conduct under ORS 90.765. This subsection does not authorize a facility tenant to rent a manufactured dwelling or floating home to another person in violation of the rental agreement between the facility tenant and the facility landlord.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 90.100 (47), a facility tenant who enters into a subleasing agreement continues to be the tenant of the facility space and retains all rights and obligations of a facility tenant under the rental agreement and this chapter. The occupancy of a manufactured dwelling or floating home by a renter as provided in a subleasing agreement does not constitute abandonment of the dwelling or home by the facility tenant.

(3) The rights and obligations of the dwelling or home renter under a subleasing agreement are in addition to the rights and obligations retained by the facility tenant under subsection (2) of this section. The rights and obligations of the dwelling or home renter under the subleasing agreement are separate from any rights or obligations of the renter under ORS 90.100 to 90.465 applicable to the renter's occupancy of the manufactured dwelling or floating home owned by the facility tenant.

(4) Unless otherwise provided in the subleasing agreement, a facility landlord may terminate a subleasing agreement:

(a) Without cause by giving the dwelling or home renter written notice not less than 30 days prior to the termination;

(b) If a condition described in ORS 90.380 (5)(b) exists for the facility space, by giving the renter the same notice to which the facility tenant is entitled under ORS 90.380 (5)(b); or

(c) Subject to the cure right established in subsection (1) of this section and regardless of whether the landlord terminates the rental agreement of the facility tenant:

(A) For nonpayment of facility space rent; or

(B) For any conduct by the dwelling or home renter that would be a violation of the rental agreement under ORS 90.396 or 90.398 if committed by the facility tenant.

(5) Upon termination of a subleasing agreement by the facility landlord, whether with or without cause, the dwelling or home renter and the facility tenant are excused from continued performance under any agreement for the renter's occupancy of the manufactured dwelling or floating home owned by the facility tenant.

(6)(a) If, during the term of a subleasing agreement, the facility landlord gives notice to the facility

tenant of a rental agreement violation, of a law or ordinance violation or of the facility's closure, conversion or sale, the landlord shall also promptly give a copy of the notice to the dwelling or home renter. The giving of notice to the dwelling or home renter does not constitute notice to the facility tenant unless the tenant has expressly appointed the renter as the tenant's agent for purposes of receiving notice.

(b) If the facility landlord gives notice to the dwelling or home renter that the landlord is terminating the subleasing agreement, the landlord shall also promptly give a copy of the notice to the facility tenant. The landlord shall give the notice to the facility tenant in the same manner as for giving notice of a rental agreement violation.

(c) If, during the term of a subleasing agreement, the facility tenant gives notice to the facility landlord of a rental agreement violation, termination of tenancy or sale of the manufactured dwelling or floating home, the tenant shall also promptly give a copy of the notice to the dwelling or home renter.

(d) If the dwelling or home renter gives notice to the facility landlord of a violation of ORS 90.730, the renter shall also promptly give a copy of the notice to the facility tenant.

(7) If the rental agreement permits the facility tenant to sublease the tenant's manufactured dwelling or floating home, the landlord shall apply to the dwelling or home renter credit and conduct screening criteria that is substantially similar to the credit and conduct screening criteria the landlord applies to applicants for a tenancy of a dwelling or home that is either owned by the landlord or on consignment with the landlord under ORS 90.680.

SECTION 9. Section 6, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, as amended by section 16, chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014, is amended to read:

Sec. 6. Amounts received as a result of the sale of a manufactured dwelling park to [a tenants' association, tenants' association supported nonprofit organization as described in ORS 90.820 or entity formed by or associated with the tenants,] **a corporate entity formed by the tenants of the park, or by a nonprofit corporation or housing authority, as described in section 2, chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014,** [to a community development corporation as described in ORS 458.210 or to a housing authority as defined in ORS 456.005] are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

SECTION 10. Section 9, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, as amended by section 17, chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014, is amended to read:

Sec. 9. Amounts received as a result of the sale of a manufactured dwelling park to [a tenants' association, tenants' association supported nonprofit organization as described in ORS 90.820 or entity formed by or associated with the tenants,] **a corporate entity formed by the tenants of the park, or by a nonprofit corporation or housing au-**

thority, as described in section 2, chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014, [to a community development corporation as described in ORS 458.210 or to a housing authority as defined in ORS 456.005] are exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.

SECTION 11. Section 2, chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014, is amended to read:

Sec. 2. (1) Within 10 days after delivery of the notice described in [section 1 of this 2014 Act] **section 1, chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014**, if the tenants choose to compete to purchase the manufactured dwelling park in which the tenants reside, the tenants must notify the owner in writing of:

(a) The tenants' interest in competing to purchase the park;

(b) The formation or identification of a single tenants committee formed for the purpose of purchasing the park; and

(c) The name and contact information of the representative of the tenants committee with whom the owner may communicate about the purchase.

(2) During the 10-day period, in order to perform a due diligence evaluation of the opportunity to compete to purchase the park, the representative of the tenants committee may make a written request for the kind of financial information that a seller of a park would customarily provide to a prospective purchaser.

(3) Of the financial information described in subsection (2) of this section, the owner shall provide the following information within seven days after delivery of the request by the tenants committee for the information:

(a) The asking price, if any, for the park;

(b) The total income collected from the park and related profit centers, including storage and laundry, in the 12-month period immediately before delivery of the notice required by section 1, **chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014** [of this 2014 Act];

(c) The cost of all utilities for the park that were paid by the owner in the 12-month period immediately before delivery of the notice required by section 1, **chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014** [of this 2014 Act];

(d) The annual cost of all insurance policies for the park that were paid by the owner, as shown by the most recent premium;

(e) The number of homes in the park owned by the owner; and

(f) The number of vacant spaces and homes in the park.

(4) The owner may:

(a) Designate all or part of the financial information provided pursuant to this section as confidential.

(b) If the owner designates financial information as confidential, establish, in cooperation with the representative of the tenants committee, a list of persons with whom the tenants may share the information, including any of the following persons that are either seeking to purchase the park on be-

half of the tenants committee or assisting the tenants committee in evaluating or purchasing the park:

(A) A nonprofit organization or a housing authority.

(B) An attorney or other licensed professional or adviser.

(C) A financial institution.

(c) Require that persons authorized to receive the confidential information:

(A) Sign a confidentiality agreement before receiving the information;

(B) Refrain from copying any of the information; and

(C) Return the information to the owner when the negotiations to purchase the park are completed or terminated.

(5) Within 15 days after delivery of the financial information described in subsection (3) of this section, **or within 15 days after the end of the 10-day period described in subsection (1) of this section when the representative of the tenants committee does not request financial information under subsection (2) of this section**, if the tenants choose to continue competing to purchase the park, the tenants committee must:

(a) Form a corporate entity under ORS chapter 60, 62 or 65 that is legally capable of purchasing real property or associate with a nonprofit corporation or housing authority that is legally capable of purchasing real property or that is advising the tenants about purchasing the park in which the tenants reside.

(b) Submit to the owner a written offer to purchase the park, in the form of a proposed purchase and sale agreement, and either a copy of the articles of incorporation of the corporate entity or other evidence of the legal capacity of the formed or associated corporate entity to purchase real property.

(6)(a) The owner may accept the offer to purchase in the tenants committee's purchase and sale agreement, reject the offer or submit a counteroffer.

(b) If the parties reach agreement on the purchase, the purchase and sale agreement must specify the price, due diligence duties, schedules, timelines, conditions and any extensions.

(c) If the tenants do not act as required within the time periods described in this section and section 1, **chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014** [of this 2014 Act], if the tenants violate the confidentiality agreement described in this section or if the parties do not reach agreement on a purchase, the owner is not obligated to take additional action under sections 1 to 5, **chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014** [of this 2014 Act].

SECTION 12. Section 4, chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014, is amended to read:

Sec. 4. (1) With regard to a sale or transfer of a manufactured dwelling park, sections 1, 2 and 3, **chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014**, [of this 2014 Act] do not apply to:

(a) Any sale or transfer to an individual who would be included within the table of descent and distribution if the owner of the manufactured dwelling park were to die intestate.

(b) Any transfer by gift, devise or operation of law.

(c) Any **sale or** transfer by a corporation to an affiliate.

(d) Any **sale or** transfer by a partnership to any of its partners.

(e) Any sale or transfer of an interest in a limited liability company to any of the limited liability company's members.

(f) Any conveyance of an interest in a park incidental to the financing of the park.

(g) Any conveyance resulting from the foreclosure of a mortgage, deed of trust or other instrument encumbering a park or any deed given in lieu of a foreclosure.

(h) Any sale or transfer between or among joint tenants or tenants in common owning a park.

(i) Any sale or transfer in which the park satisfies the purchaser's requirement to make a like-kind exchange under section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(j) Any purchase of a park by a governmental entity under the entity's powers of eminent domain.

(k) Any transfer to a charitable trust.

(2) As used in this section, "affiliate" means any shareholder of the **selling or** transferring corporation, any corporation or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the **selling or** transferring corporation or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any shareholder of the **selling or** transferring corporation.

SECTION 13. Section 18, chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014, is amended to read:

Sec. 18. The amendments to sections 6 and 9, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, by sections 16 and 17, **chapter 89, Oregon Laws 2014**, [of this 2014 Act] apply to a sale of a manufactured dwelling park on or after [the effective date of this 2014 Act] **January 1, 2015, and to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and before January 1, 2020.**

SECTION 14. Section 7, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, as amended by section 21, chapter 906, Oregon Laws 2007, and section 36, chapter 750, Oregon Laws 2013, is amended to read:

Sec. 7. (1) Section 6, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, and before January 1, 2020.

(2) The amendments to section 6, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, by section 9 of this 2015 Act apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and before January 1, 2020.

SECTION 15. Section 10, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, as amended by section 22, chapter 906,

Oregon Laws 2007, and section 37, chapter 750, Oregon Laws 2013, is amended to read:

Sec. 10. (1) Section 9, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, and before January 1, 2020.

(2) The amendments to section 9, chapter 826, Oregon Laws 2005, by section 10 of this 2015 Act apply to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, and before January 1, 2020.

SECTION 16. ORS 90.300 is amended to read:

90.300. (1) As used in this section, "security deposit" includes any last month's rent deposit.

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a landlord may require a tenant to pay a security deposit. The landlord shall provide the tenant with a receipt for any security deposit the tenant pays. The landlord shall hold a security deposit or prepaid rent for the tenant who is a party to the rental agreement. A tenant's claim to the security deposit or prepaid rent is prior to the claim of a creditor of the landlord, including a trustee in bankruptcy.

(b) Except as provided in ORS 86.782 (10), the holder of the landlord's interest in the premises at the time the tenancy terminates is responsible to the tenant for any security deposit or prepaid rent and is bound by this section.

(3) A written rental agreement, if any, must list a security deposit paid by a tenant or required by a landlord.

(4) A landlord may not charge a tenant a pet security deposit for keeping a service animal or companion animal that a tenant with a disability requires as a reasonable accommodation under fair housing laws.

(5)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a landlord may not change the rental agreement to require the tenant to pay a new or increased security deposit during the first year after the tenancy has begun. Subject to subsection (4) of this section, the landlord may require an additional deposit if the landlord and tenant agree to modify the terms and conditions of the rental agreement to permit a pet or for other cause and the additional deposit relates to the modification. This paragraph does not prevent a landlord from collecting a security deposit that an initial rental agreement provided for but that remained unpaid at the time the tenancy began.

(b) If a landlord requires a new or increased security deposit after the first year of the tenancy, the landlord shall allow the tenant at least three months to pay the new or increased deposit.

(6) The landlord may claim all or part of the security deposit only if the landlord required the security deposit for any or all of the purposes specified in subsection (7) of this section.

(7)(a) The landlord may claim from the security deposit only the amount reasonably necessary:

(A) To remedy the tenant's defaults in the performance of the rental agreement including, but not limited to, unpaid rent; and

(B) To repair damages to the premises caused by the tenant, not including ordinary wear and tear.

(b) A landlord is not required to repair damage caused by the tenant in order for the landlord to claim against the deposit for the cost to make the repair. Any labor costs the landlord assesses under this subsection for cleaning or repairs must be based on a reasonable hourly rate. The landlord may charge a reasonable hourly rate for the landlord's own performance of cleaning or repair work.

(c) Defaults and damages for which a landlord may recover under this subsection include, but are not limited to:

(A) Carpet cleaning, other than the use of a common vacuum cleaner, if:

(i) The cleaning is performed by use of a machine specifically designed for cleaning or shampooing carpets;

(ii) The carpet was cleaned or replaced after the previous tenancy or the most recent significant use of the carpet and before the tenant took possession; and

(iii) The written rental agreement provides that the landlord may deduct the cost of carpet cleaning regardless of whether the tenant cleans the carpet before the tenant delivers possession as described in ORS 90.147.

(B) Loss of use of the dwelling unit during the performance of necessary cleaning or repairs for which the tenant is responsible under this subsection if the cleaning or repairs are performed in a timely manner.

(8) A landlord may not require a tenant to pay or to forfeit a security deposit or prepaid rent to the landlord for the tenant's failure to maintain a tenancy for a minimum number of months in a month-to-month tenancy.

(9) The landlord must apply any last month's rent deposit to the rent due for the last month of the tenancy:

(a) When either the landlord or the tenant gives to the other a notice of termination, pursuant to this chapter, other than a notice of termination under ORS 90.394;

(b) When the landlord and tenant agree to terminate the tenancy; or

(c) When the tenancy terminates in accordance with the provisions of a written rental agreement for a term tenancy.

(10) A landlord shall account for and refund as provided in subsections (12) to (14) of this section any portion of a last month's rent deposit the landlord does not apply as provided under subsection (9) of this section. Unless the tenant and landlord agree otherwise, the tenant may not require the landlord to apply a last month's rent deposit to rent due for any period other than the last month of the tenancy. A last month's rent deposit does not limit the amount of rent charged unless a written rental agreement provides otherwise.

(11) When the tenancy terminates, a landlord shall account for and refund to the tenant, in the same manner this section requires for security de-

posits, the unused balance of any prepaid rent the landlord has not previously refunded to the tenant under ORS 90.380 and 105.120 (5)(b) or any other provision of this chapter. The landlord may claim from the remaining prepaid rent only the amount reasonably necessary to pay the tenant's unpaid rent.

(12) In order to claim all or part of any prepaid rent or security deposit, within 31 days after the tenancy terminates and the tenant delivers possession the landlord shall give to the tenant a written accounting that states specifically the basis or bases of the claim. The landlord shall give a separate accounting for security deposits and for prepaid rent.

(13) The landlord shall return to the tenant the security deposit or prepaid rent or the portion of the security deposit or prepaid rent that the landlord does not claim in the manner provided by subsections (11) and (12) of this section not later than 31 days after the tenancy terminates and the tenant delivers possession to the landlord.

(14) The landlord shall give the written accounting required under subsection (12) of this section or shall return the security deposit or prepaid rent as required by subsection (13) of this section by personal delivery or by first class mail.

(15) If a security deposit or prepaid rent secures a tenancy for a space for a manufactured dwelling or floating home the tenant owns and occupies, whether or not in a facility, and the dwelling or home is abandoned as described in ORS 90.425 (2) or 90.675 (2), the 31-day period described in subsections (12) and (13) of this section commences on the earliest of:

(a) Waiver of the abandoned property process under ORS 90.425 (26) or 90.675 [(22)] **(23)**;

(b) Removal of the manufactured dwelling or floating home from the rented space;

(c) Destruction or other disposition of the manufactured dwelling or floating home under ORS 90.425 (10)(b) or 90.675 (10)(b); or

(d) Sale of the manufactured dwelling or floating home pursuant to ORS 90.425 (10)(a) or 90.675 (10)(a).

(16) If the landlord fails to comply with subsection (13) of this section or if the landlord in bad faith fails to return all or any portion of any prepaid rent or security deposit due to the tenant under this chapter or the rental agreement, the tenant may recover the money due in an amount equal to twice the amount:

(a) Withheld without a written accounting under subsection (12) of this section; or

(b) Withheld in bad faith.

(17)(a) A security deposit or prepaid rent in the possession of the landlord is not garnishable property, as provided in ORS 18.618.

(b) If a landlord delivers a security deposit or prepaid rent to a garnishor in violation of ORS 18.618 (1)(b), the landlord that delivered the security deposit or prepaid rent to the garnishor shall allow the tenant at least 30 days after a copy of the garnishee response required by ORS 18.680 is deliv-

ered to the tenant under ORS 18.690 to restore the security deposit or prepaid rent. If the tenant fails to restore a security deposit or prepaid rent under the provisions of this paragraph before the tenancy terminates, and the landlord retains no security deposit or prepaid rent from the tenant after the garnishment, the landlord is not required to refund or account for the security deposit or prepaid rent under subsection (11) of this section.

(18) This section does not preclude the landlord or tenant from recovering other damages under this chapter.

SECTION 17. ORS 90.545 is amended to read:

90.545. (1) Except as provided under subsections (2) to (6) of this section, a fixed term tenancy for space for a manufactured dwelling or floating home, upon reaching its ending date, automatically renews as a month-to-month tenancy having the same terms and conditions, other than duration and rent increases under ORS 90.600, unless the tenancy is terminated under ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.394, 90.396, 90.398, 90.630 or 90.632.

(2) To renew or extend a fixed term tenancy for another term, of any duration that is consistent with ORS 90.550, the landlord shall submit the proposed new rental agreement to the tenant at least 60 days prior to the ending date of the term. The landlord shall include with the proposed agreement a written statement that summarizes any new or revised terms, conditions, rules or regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding ORS 90.610 (3), a landlord's proposed new rental agreement may include new or revised terms, conditions, rules or regulations, if the new or revised terms, conditions, rules or regulations:

(a)(A) Fairly implement a statute or ordinance adopted after the creation of the existing agreement; or

(B) Are the same as those offered to new or prospective tenants in the facility at the time the proposed agreement is submitted to the tenant and for the six-month period preceding the submission of the proposed agreement or, if there have been no new or prospective tenants during the six-month period, are the same as are customary for the rental market;

(b) Are consistent with the rights and remedies provided to tenants under this chapter, including the right to keep a pet pursuant to ORS 90.530;

(c) Do not relate to the age, size, style, construction material or year of construction of the manufactured dwelling or floating home contrary to ORS 90.632 (2); and

(d) Do not require an alteration of the manufactured dwelling or floating home or alteration or new construction of an accessory building or structure.

(4) A tenant shall accept or reject a landlord's proposed new rental agreement at least 30 days prior to the ending of the term by giving written notice to the landlord.

(5) If a landlord fails to submit a proposed new rental agreement as provided by subsection (2) of

this section, the tenancy renews as a month-to-month tenancy as provided by subsection (1) of this section.

(6) If a tenant fails to accept or unreasonably rejects a landlord's proposed new rental agreement as provided by subsection (4) of this section, the fixed term tenancy terminates on the ending date without further notice and the landlord may take possession by complying with ORS 105.105 to 105.168.

(7) If a tenancy terminates under conditions described in subsection (6) of this section, and the tenant surrenders or delivers possession of the premises to the landlord prior to the filing of an action pursuant to ORS 105.110, the tenant has the right to enter into a written storage agreement with the landlord, with the tenant having the same rights and responsibilities as a lienholder under ORS 90.675 [(19)] (20), except that the landlord may limit the term of the storage agreement to not exceed six months. Unless the parties agree otherwise, the storage agreement must commence upon the date of the termination of the tenancy. The rights under ORS 90.675 of any lienholder are delayed until the end of the tenant storage agreement.

SECTION 18. ORS 90.632 is amended to read:

90.632. (1) A landlord may terminate a month-to-month or fixed term rental agreement and require the tenant to remove a manufactured dwelling or floating home from a facility, due to the physical condition of the manufactured dwelling or floating home, only by complying with this section and ORS 105.105 to 105.168. A termination shall include removal of the dwelling or home.

(2) A landlord may not require removal of a manufactured dwelling or floating home, or consider a dwelling or home to be in disrepair or deteriorated, because of the age, size, style or original construction material of the dwelling or home or because the dwelling or home was built prior to adoption of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5403), in compliance with the standards of that Act in effect at that time or in compliance with the state building code as defined in ORS 455.010.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, if the tenant's dwelling or home is in disrepair or is deteriorated, a landlord may terminate a rental agreement and require the removal of a dwelling or home by giving to the tenant not less than 30 days' written notice before the date designated in the notice for termination.

(4) The notice required by subsection (3) of this section must:

(a) State facts sufficient to notify the tenant of the causes or reasons for termination of the tenancy and removal of the dwelling or home;

(b) State that the tenant can avoid termination and removal by correcting the cause for termination and removal within the notice period;

(c) Describe what is required to correct the cause for termination;

(d) Describe the tenant's right to give the landlord a written notice of correction, where to give the notice and the deadline for giving the notice in order to ensure a response by the landlord, all as provided by subsection (6) of this section; and

(e) Describe the tenant's right to have the termination and correction period extended as provided by subsection (7) of this section.

(5) The tenant may avoid termination of the tenancy by correcting the cause within the period specified. However, if substantially the same condition that constituted a prior cause for termination of which notice was given recurs within 12 months after the date of the notice, the landlord may terminate the tenancy and require the removal of the dwelling or home upon at least 30 days' written notice specifying the violation and the date of termination of the tenancy.

(6) During the termination notice or extension period, the tenant may give the landlord written notice that the tenant has corrected the cause for termination. Within a reasonable time after the tenant's notice of correction, the landlord shall respond to the tenant in writing, stating whether the landlord agrees that the cause has been corrected. If the tenant's notice of correction is given at least 14 days prior to the end of the termination notice or extension period, failure by the landlord to respond as required by this subsection is a defense to a termination based upon the landlord's notice for termination.

(7) Except when the disrepair or deterioration creates a risk of imminent and serious harm to other dwellings, homes or persons within the facility, the 30-day period provided for the tenant to correct the cause for termination and removal shall be extended by at least:

(a) An additional 60 days if:

(A) The necessary correction involves exterior painting, roof repair, concrete pouring or similar work and the weather prevents that work during a substantial portion of the 30-day period; or

(B) The nature or extent of the correction work is such that it cannot reasonably be completed within 30 days because of factors such as the amount of work necessary, the type and complexity of the work and the availability of necessary repair persons; or

(b) An additional six months if the disrepair or deterioration has existed for more than the preced-

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

(8) In order to have the period for correction extended as provided in subsection (7) of this section, a tenant must give the landlord written notice describing the necessity for an extension in order to complete the correction work. The notice must be given a reasonable amount of time prior to the end of the notice for termination period.

(9) A tenancy terminates on the date designated in the notice and without regard to the expiration of the period for which, by the terms of the rental agreement, rents are to be paid. Unless otherwise agreed, rent is uniformly apportionable from day to day.

(10) This section does not limit a landlord's right to terminate a tenancy for nonpayment of rent under ORS 90.394 or for other cause under ORS 90.380 (5)(b), 90.396, 90.398 or 90.630 by complying with ORS 105.105 to 105.168.

(11) A landlord may give a copy of the notice for termination required by this section to any lienholder of the dwelling or home, by first class mail with certificate of mailing or by any other method allowed by ORS 90.150 (2) and (3). A landlord is not liable to a tenant for any damages incurred by the tenant as a result of the landlord giving a copy of the notice in good faith to a lienholder.

(12) When a tenant has been given a notice for termination pursuant to this section and has subsequently abandoned the dwelling or home as described in ORS 90.675, any lienholder shall have the same rights as provided by ORS 90.675, including the right to correct the cause of the notice, within the 90-day period provided by ORS 90.675 [(19)] (20) notwithstanding the expiration of the notice period provided by this section for the tenant to correct the cause.

SECTION 19. The amendments to ORS 90.300, 90.545, 90.555, 90.632, 90.675, 90.680, 90.710, 90.730, 90.732, 308.250 and 446.525 by sections 1 to 8 and 16 to 18 of this 2015 Act become operative on January 1, 2016.

SECTION 20. This 2015 Act takes effect on the 91st day after the date on which the 2015 regular session of the Seventy-eighth Legislative Assembly adjourns sine die.

Approved by the Governor June 2, 2015
Filed in the office of Secretary of State June 3, 2015
Effective date October 5, 2015