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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 641

## BY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

AN ACT

2 RELATING TO UNLAWFUL DETAINER; AMENDING SECTION 6-303, IDAHO CODE, TO PRO
3 VIDE A PROCESS IN THE EVENT A LANDLORD HAS REASON TO BELIEVE A TENANT IS

4 ENGAGING IN ILLEGAL DRUG ACTIVITY OCCURRING ON A LEASED PREMISES AND TO

5 MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 6-303, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 6-303. UNLAWFUL DETAINER DEFINED. A tenant of real property, for a term less than life, is quilty of an unlawful detainer:
- 1. When he continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, of the property, or any part thereof, after the expiration of the term for which it is let to him, without the permission of his landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be; but in case of a tenancy at will, it must first be terminated by notice, as prescribed in the civil code.
- 2. Where he continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, without permission of his landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be, after default in the payment of rent, pursuant to the lease or agreement under which the property is held, and three (3) days' notice, in writing, requiring its payment, stating the amount which is due, or possession of the property, shall have been served upon him, and if there be a subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, also upon such subtenant. Such notice shall also notify the tenant that if a court enters judgment against him, then he will have seventy-two (72) hours, if he is a residential tenant, and seven (7) days, or longer if granted by the court, if he is a commercial tenant or a tenant with a tract of land five (5) acres or more, to remove his belongings from the premises before the landlord may remove and dispose of such property pursuant to section 6-316, Idaho Code. Such notice may be served at any time within one (1) year after the rent becomes due. In all cases of tenancy upon agricultural lands, where the tenant has held over and retained possession for more than sixty (60) days after the expiration of his term without any demand of possession or notice to quit by the landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be, he shall be deemed to be holding by permission of the landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be, and shall be entitled to hold under the terms of the lease for another full year, and shall not be guilty of an unlawful detainer during said year, and such holding over for the period aforesaid shall be taken and construed as a consent on the part of a tenant to hold for another year.
- 3. Where he continues in possession, in person, or by subtenants, after a neglect or failure to perform other conditions or covenants of the lease or agreement under which the property is held, including any covenant not

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to assign or sublet, other than the one for payment of rent, and three (3) days' notice, in writing, requiring the performance of such conditions or covenants, or the possession of the property, shall have been served upon him, and if there be a subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, also upon such subtenant. Within three (3) days after the service of the notice, the tenant, or any subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, or any mortgagee of the term, or other person interested in its continuance, may perform the conditions or covenants of the lease, or pay the stipulated rent, as the case may be, and thereby save the lease from forfeiture: provided, if the covenants and conditions of the lease, violated by the lessee, cannot afterward be performed, then no notice, as last prescribed herein, need be given to said lessee or his subtenant demanding the performance of the violated covenant or conditions of the lease. A tenant may take proceedings similar to those prescribed in this chapter, to obtain possession of premises let to an undertenant, in case of his unlawful detention of the premises underlet to him.

- 4. A tenant or subtenant, assigning or subletting, or committing waste upon, the demised premises contrary to the covenants of his lease, thereby terminates the lease, and the landlord, or his successor in estate, shall, upon service of three (3) days' notice to quit upon the person or persons in possession, be entitled to restitution of possession of such demised premises under the provisions of this chapter.
- 5. If any person is, or has been, engaged in the unlawful delivery, production or use of a controlled substance on the premises of the leased property during the term for which the premises are let to the tenant. For purposes of this chapter, the terms "delivery," "production," and "controlled substance" shall be defined as set forth in section 37-2701, Idaho Code. Provided, however, in the event a landlord has reason to believe that there is illegal drug activity occurring on the premises, and the premises is located within a hotel or short-term rental where rooms can be rented on a nightly or weekly basis, the landlord must provide proof that the alleged illegal activity has taken place via police reports, sworn statements from neighbors, or signed affidavits, and then provide such proof to the tenant in support of the allegations. Upon receipt of such information, the tenant shall be given three (3) business days to submit a corrective action plan. The parties shall negotiate the terms of the plan with the goal of agreeing on the plan. Once a plan is agreed to, the matter shall be considered resolved provided both parties adhere to the corrective action plan. If the action plan is in place and there are no further complaints for three (3) months, then the matter shall be considered rectified. If the tenant does not complete and adhere to the corrective action plan, the landlord may pursue legal action for eviction against the tenant. In the event the tenant fails to prevail in the proceeding, such tenant shall have (3) days to vacate the property from the date of the court's order.

SECTION 2. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval.