Guide for the Rental Seeker

Carry these tips with you and track your concerns on the back page!

Student Legal Services
182 Lory Student Center
sls.colostate.edu
(970) 491-1482
Application process
Read and understand every word of the application before you sign it

- Non-refundable fee of less than $50 for a background check is normal.
- Get a copy of the lease at the application stage. You need time to analyze it.
- If you view documents online, be careful not to E-sign unintentionally, as that will bind you to the contract.

Schedule a Lease Review with Student Legal Services
Get informed about the lease language and the particular landlord BEFORE you sign the lease!
Room 182, LSC

Application Fee: How much is too much?

- Be wary of landlords who demand large amounts (> $50) at the application stage.
- The fine print of the application may allow them to keep your money if you decide not to follow through.
- Landlords need time to analyze your credit worthiness and you need time to analyze the lease and the property.
- Wait to give more than a $50 credit check fee until you’re ready to sign their lease.
Finding a good landlord and a decent property

Safety
- Well lit, no overgrown bushes that make hiding places.
- Working locks on windows and doors.
- A way out in case of fire (pay attention to basement exit.)
- Insist on seeing a furnace inspection.
- Working smoke and carbon monoxide detectors.

Habitability
- Inspect every corner and detail before you sign a lease.
- Signs of pest or rodent droppings?
- Turn on every appliance and faucet and flush toilets.
- Signs of past water damage or mold? Ask about sewage back-ups or any other past complaints.

Landlord Reputation
- Search the internet for “complaints against” the landlord. The bad ones have lots of strongly worded complaints.
- Search by individual name and company name of the landlord.

Over-occupying
- Fort Collins permits only 3 unrelated tenants to share a property. The fine can be $1,000 per day of violation for each person involved.
- City investigation occurs upon a neighbor’s complaint. Large properties do exist that tempt renters to violate this occupancy limit.
- If you are considering over occupying, first talk to the lawyers at Student Legal Services (Room 182 of the Lory Student Center) to learn your risks.

Check out the online rental search tool and other resources at CSU’s Off-Campus Life!
ocl.colostate.edu

Student Legal Services
Signing a lease:
Don’t sign until you understand every word

Remember:
- E-signing commits you the same as a written signature. Do NOT e-sign until you have fully analyzed the lease, the landlord, and the property.
- If a co-signer is required, do NOT sign yourself until you are certain your co-signer will sign.

Clauses to look for:
- Joint liability. Most multiple tenant leases make you liable for roommates' damages and their nonpayment of rent or utilities.
- Term of the lease. Breaking a lease is expensive. Try for a shorter lease if you know you won’t stay the entire term.
- Sublease and assignment (transfer of lease). Is the fee reasonable?
- Late fee. Is it reasonable? Get into the habit of paying rent early.
- Pets. Is there extra pet rent and deposit? Is there a stated fine for an unauthorized pet? Pets cause expensive damage. It may be wise to avoid them.
- Repairs. The clause should require the landlord to pay for repairs unless the damage was caused by your (or a guest’s) misuse.
- Yard work. High charges can occur if the lease makes yard work your responsibility and you fail to do it. Who provides the tools?
- Renter’s Insurance. Buy it! Cost is about $10 per month. It covers your belongings and negligence claims against you. Some things are excluded. Read the policy/ask the insurance agent!
- Landlord entry. Does the lease give you enough privacy and advance warning before the landlord can enter?
- Prohibited activities. Know what is prohibited by the lease. Violations can cause high charges and eviction. Landlords do not have to permit marijuana use or cultivation.

Beware!
Signing a lease for an unfinished property is risky! Most leases do not give any protection if the building is not done by move in day.

Landlord’s verbal promises
- Write them on the lease and get Landlord to initial.

Negotiating changes
- Choose your battles.
- Edits must be in writing and initialed by all parties.

Signing on to an existing lease
- If it’s a joint liability lease, you take on previous damage and debt. Get legal advice on how to protect yourself BEFORE you sign on to an existing lease.
Moving In and Moving Out: Protect Your Security Deposit

Document the condition at move-in
• It is essential that you make a check-in sheet, whether required by the lease or not. Keep a copy! List ALL damages, no matter how small.
• Make a narrated video at move-in. Give a copy to your landlord and keep the original in a safe place.

Repairs
• Report all repair needs in writing throughout the lease and keep copies.

Cleaning
• Clean before you move out and take pictures.
• Make a narrated video going room to room, describing the cleaning you did and details of the condition. Give a copy to the landlord before your landlord even begins to handle your security deposit to ward off false charges.

Disputing landlord charges
Learn how to make a proper dispute at www.sls.colostate.edu and get help from Student Legal Services.

Tips for making your: Move In / Move Out Videos

• Imagine a court judge is your audience.
• Narrate your videos. Your move-out video should explain what was pre-existing, what is normal wear and tear you shouldn’t be charged for, and be sure to point out the cleaning you did.
Terms Defined

**Security Deposit:** An amount, often equal to one month’s rent, collected from the tenant and kept by the landlord to cover damages caused by the tenant or unpaid rent and utilities.

**Joint and several liability among tenants:** Obligation created in many leases that allows the landlord to come after one or all of the tenants for the entire liabilities, not just the tenant who actually caused the problem.

**Sublease:** A contract between a tenant and another person the tenant permits to live in the property (subtenant) with agreements about the subtenant paying rent and utilities. In most cases, subleasing is allowed only with written landlord approval. The original tenant (also known as a sublandlord) remains responsible to the landlord for all obligations of the lease and for any damage caused by the subtenant.

**Assignment:** A transfer of the rights and obligations of a lease from a tenant to a replacement tenant. Ideally, the assignment includes language releasing the departing tenant from further obligations of the lease.

**Renter’s Insurance:** Insurance purchased by a tenant for coverage of the tenant’s belongings and liability within a rental property.

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Notes on Properties Visited:

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