1	SUBTITLE III.
2	RENTAL CONVEYANCES.
3	Drafting note: Proposed Subtitle III is created to logically reorganize all provisions
4	relating to rental conveyances in two parts: proposed Part A, Residential Tenancies, and
5	proposed Part B, Other Tenancies.
6	PART A.
7	RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES.
8	Drafting note: Proposed Part A is created to logically reorganize all provisions
9	relating to residential tenancies in three chapters: parts of existing Chapters 13 and 13.2
10	are logically reorganized as proposed Chapter XX [1], General Provisions; parts of
11	existing Chapter 13.2 are retained as proposed Chapter XX [2], the Virginia Residential
12	Landlord and Tenant Act; and parts of existing Chapter 13 are retained as proposed
13	Chapter XX [3], Other Residential Tenancies.
14	CHAPTER XX. [1]
15	GENERAL PROVISIONS.
16	Drafting note: Parts of existing Chapters 13 and 13.2 are logically reorganized as
17	proposed Chapter XX [1] of Part A, which consolidates general provisions that apply to all
18	residential tenancies and is divided into the following proposed articles: Article 1, In
19	<b>31</b>
	General; Article 2, Assignments; Article 3, Landlord Obligations; Article 4, Tenant
20	
20 21	General; Article 2, Assignments; Article 3, Landlord Obligations; Article 4, Tenant
	General; Article 2, Assignments; Article 3, Landlord Obligations; Article 4, Tenant Obligations; Article 5, Tenant Remedies; and Article 6, Landlord Remedies.
21	General; Article 2, Assignments; Article 3, Landlord Obligations; Article 4, Tenant Obligations; Article 5, Tenant Remedies; and Article 6, Landlord Remedies.  Article 1.
21 22	General; Article 2, Assignments; Article 3, Landlord Obligations; Article 4, Tenant Obligations; Article 5, Tenant Remedies; and Article 6, Landlord Remedies.  Article 1.  In General.
<ul><li>21</li><li>22</li><li>23</li></ul>	General; Article 2, Assignments; Article 3, Landlord Obligations; Article 4, Tenant Obligations; Article 5, Tenant Remedies; and Article 6, Landlord Remedies.  Article 1.  In General.  Drafting note: Proposed Article 1 consolidates existing definitions and sections

When <u>As</u> used in this <u>chapter part</u>, unless <u>expressly stated otherwise</u> the context requires a different meaning:

"Action" means <u>any</u> recoupment, counterclaim, <u>set off setoff</u>, or other civil suit and any other proceeding in which rights are determined, including <u>without limitation</u> actions for possession, rent, unlawful detainer, unlawful entry, and distress for rent.

"Application deposit" means any refundable deposit of money, however denominated, including all money intended to be used as a security deposit under a rental agreement, or property, which that is paid by a tenant to a landlord for the purpose of being considered as a tenant for a dwelling unit.

"Application fee" means any nonrefundable fee, which that is paid by a tenant to a landlord or managing agent for the purpose of being considered as a tenant for a dwelling unit. An application fee shall not exceed \$50, exclusive of any actual out of pocket expenses paid by the landlord to a third party performing background, credit, or other pre occupancy checks on the applicant. However, where an application is being made for a dwelling unit which is a public housing unit or other housing unit subject to regulation by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, an application fee shall not exceed \$32, exclusive of any actual out-of-pocket expenses paid to a third party by the landlord performing background, credit, or other pre-occupancy checks on the applicant.

"Assignment" means the transfer by any tenant of all interests created by a rental agreement.

"Authorized occupant" means a person entitled to occupy a dwelling unit with the consent of the landlord, but who has not signed the rental agreement and therefore does not have the financial obligations as a tenant under the rental agreement.

"Building or housing code" means any law, ordinance, or governmental regulation concerning fitness for habitation, or the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, use, or appearance of any structure or that part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or

53 sleeping place, by one person who maintains a household or by two or more persons who 54 maintain a common household. 55 "Commencement date of rental agreement" means the date upon on which the tenant is **56** entitled to occupy the dwelling unit as a tenant. 57 "Community land trust" means a community housing development organization whose 58 (i) corporate membership is open to any adult resident or organization of a particular geographic 59 area specified in the bylaws of the organization and (ii) board of directors includes a majority of **60** members who are elected by the corporate membership and are composed of tenants, corporate **61** members who are not tenants, and any other category of persons specified in the bylaws of the **62** organization and that: 63 1. Is not sponsored by a for-profit organization; 64 2. Acquires parcels of land, held in perpetuity, primarily for conveyance under long-term 65 ground leases; 66 3. Transfers ownership of any structural improvements located on such leased parcels to the tenant; and 67 **68** 4. Retains a preemptive option to purchase any such structural improvement at a price 69 determined by formula that is designed to ensure that the improvement remains affordable to 70 low-income and moderate-income families in perpetuity. **71** "Dwelling unit" means a structure or part of a structure that is used as a home or **72** residence by one or more persons who maintain a household, including, but not limited to, a **73** manufactured home, as defined in § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.41]. **74** "Effective date of rental agreement" means the date-upon on which the rental agreement 75 is signed by the landlord and the tenant obligating each party to the terms and conditions of the 76 rental agreement. 77 "Essential service" includes heat, running water, hot water, electricity, and gas. 78 "Facility" means something that is built, constructed, installed, or established to perform

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some particular function.

"Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct of the transaction concerned.

"Guest or invitee" means a person, other than the tenant or person authorized by the landlord to occupy the premises an authorized occupant, who has the permission of the tenant to visit but not to occupy the premises.

"Interior of the dwelling unit" means the inside of the dwelling unit, consisting of interior walls, floor, and ceiling, that enclose the dwelling unit as conditioned space from the outside air.

"Landlord" means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of the dwelling unit or the building of which such dwelling unit is a part. "Landlord" also includes a managing agent of the premises who fails to disclose the name of such owner, lessor, or sublessor. Such managing agent shall be subject to the provisions of § 16.1-88.03. "Landlord—shall" does not, however, include a community land trust as defined in § 55-221.1.

"Managing agent" means a person authorized by the landlord to act on behalf of the landlord under an agreement.

"Mold remediation in accordance with professional standards" means mold remediation of that portion of the dwelling unit or premises affected by mold, or any personal property of the tenant affected by mold, performed consistent with guidance documents published by the United States U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, or the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (the Bioaerosols Manual: Assessment and Control); Standard and Reference Guides of the Institute of Inspection, Cleaning, and Restoration Certification (IICRC) for Professional Water Damage Restoration and Professional Mold Remediation; or any protocol for mold remediation prepared by an industrial hygienist consistent with said such guidance documents.

"Natural person," wherever the <u>chapter part</u> refers to an owner as a "natural person," includes co-owners who are natural persons, either as tenants in common, joint tenants, tenants in partnership, tenants by the entirety, trustees or beneficiaries of a trust, general partnerships,

limited liability partnerships, registered limited liability partnerships or limited liability companies, or any other lawful combination of natural persons permitted by law.

"Notice" means notice given in writing by either regular mail or hand delivery, with the sender retaining sufficient proof of having given such notice, which may be either a United States postal certificate of mailing or in the form of a certificate of service confirming such mailing prepared by the sender. However, a person shall be deemed to have notice of a fact if he has actual knowledge of it, he has received a verbal notice of it, or, from all of the facts and circumstances known to him at the time in question, he has reason to know it exists. A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or notification to another by taking steps reasonably calculated to inform another person, whether or not the other person actually comes to know of it. If notice is given that is not in writing, the person giving the notice has the burden of proof to show that the notice was given to the recipient of the notice.

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

"Owner" means one or more persons or entities, jointly or severally, <u>including a</u> mortgagee in possession, in whom is vested:

- 1. All or part of the legal title to the property; or
- 2. All or part of the beneficial ownership and a right to present use and enjoyment of the premises, and the term includes a mortgagee in possession.

"Person" means any individual, group of individuals, corporation, partnership, business trust, association, or other legal entity, or any combination thereof.

"Premises" means a dwelling unit and the structure of which it is a part—and, facilities and appurtenances <u>contained</u> therein, and grounds, areas, and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally or whose use is promised to the tenant.

"Processing fee for payment of rent with bad check" means the processing fee specified in the rental agreement, not to exceed \$50, assessed by a landlord against a tenant for payment

of rent with a check drawn by the tenant on which payment has been refused by the payor bank because the drawer had no account or insufficient funds.

"Readily accessible" means areas within the interior of the dwelling unit available for observation at the time of the move-in inspection that do not require removal of materials, personal property, equipment, or similar items.

"Rent" means all money, other than a security deposit, owed or paid to the landlord under the rental agreement, including prepaid rent paid more than one month in advance of the rent due date.

"Rental agreement" or "lease agreement" means all agreements, written or oral, and valid rules and regulations adopted under § 55-248.17 55.1-xxx embodying the terms and conditions concerning the use and occupancy of a dwelling unit and premises.

"Rental application" means the written application or similar document used by a landlord to determine if a prospective tenant is qualified to become a tenant of a dwelling unit. A landlord may charge an application fee as provided in this chapter and may request a prospective tenant to provide information that will enable the landlord to make such determination. The landlord may photocopy each applicant's driver's license or other similar photo identification, containing either the applicant's social security number or control number issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles pursuant to § 46.2-342. However, a landlord shall not photocopy a U.S. government issued identification so long as to do so is a violation of Title 18 U.S.C. Part I, Chapter 33, § 701. The landlord may require that each applicant provide a social security number issued by the U.S. Social Security Administration or an individual taxpayer identification number issued by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, for the purpose of determining whether each applicant is eligible to become a tenant in the landlord's dwelling unit.

"Roomer" means a person occupying a dwelling unit that lacks a major bathroom or kitchen facility, in a structure where one or more major facilities are used in common by occupants of the dwelling unit and other dwelling units. "Major facility" in the case of a bathroom means\_a toilet, and either a bath or shower, and in the case of a kitchen means\_a refrigerator, stove, or sink.

"Security deposit" means any refundable deposit of money that is furnished by a tenant to a landlord to secure the performance of the terms and conditions of a rental agreement, as a security for damages to the leased premises, or as a pet deposit. However, such money shall be deemed an application deposit until the commencement date of the rental agreement. "Security deposit shall" does not include a damage insurance policy or renter's insurance policy, as those terms are defined in § 55-248.7:2 55.1-xxx, purchased by a landlord to provide coverage for a tenant.

"Single-family residence" means a structure, other than a multi-family residential structure, maintained and used as a single dwelling unit, condominium unit, or any other dwelling unit that has direct access to a street or thoroughfare and shares neither does not share heating facilities, hot water equipment,—nor\_or any other essential facility or essential service with any other dwelling unit.

"Sublease" means the transfer by any tenant of any but not all interests created by a rental agreement.

"Tenant" means a person entitled only under the terms of a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling unit to the exclusion of others and shall include includes a roomer. "Tenant shall" does not include (i) an authorized occupant, (ii) a guest or invitee, or (iii) any person who guarantees or cosigns the payment of the financial obligations of a rental agreement but has no right to occupy a dwelling unit.

"Tenant records" means all information, including financial, maintenance, and other records, about a tenant or prospective tenant, whether such information is in written or electronic form or any other medium. A tenant may request copies of his tenant records pursuant to § 55-248.9:1.

"Utility" means electricity, natural gas, or water and sewer provided by a public service corporation or such other person providing utility services as permitted under § 56-1.2. If the

rental agreement so provides, a landlord may use submetering equipment or energy allocation equipment as defined in  $\$ 56-245.2_{7}$  or a ratio utility billing system as defined in  $\$ -55-226.2_{7}$  55.1-xxx.

"Visible evidence of mold" means the existence of mold in the dwelling unit that is visible to the naked eye by the landlord or tenant in areas within the interior of the dwelling unit readily accessible at the time of the move-in inspection.

"Written notice" means notice given in accordance with § 55-248.6 55.1-xxx, including any representation of words, letters, symbols, numbers, or figures, whether (i) printed in or inscribed on a tangible medium or (ii) stored in an electronic form or any other medium, retrievable in a perceivable form, and regardless of whether an electronic signature authorized by Chapter 42.1 the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (§ 59.1-479 et seq.) of Title 59.1 is affixed. The landlord may, in accordance with a written agreement, delegate to a managing agent or other third party the responsibility of providing any written notice required by this chapter.

Drafting note: Definitions from existing § 55-248.4 are relocated from the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (VRLTA) (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this proposed chapter because they apply to all residential tenancies. In the definitions of "action," "without limitation" is removed following the term "including" on the basis of § 1-218, which states that throughout the Code "'Includes' means includes, but not limited to." Language in the definition of "application fee" pertaining to the amount of such fee is stricken and relocated to proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.6:1] because it is applicable only to application fees for tenancies governed by the VRLTA. The definition for "community land trust" is relocated from existing § 55-221.1. In the definition of "dwelling unit," "but not limited to" is removed following the term "including" on the basis of § 1-218, which states that throughout the Code "'Includes' means, includes, but not limited to." The definition of "essential service" is added on the basis of the list of essential services in existing § 55-248.23. In the definition of "guest or invitee," the phrase "person authorized

by the landlord to occupy the premises" is replaced with the defined term "authorized occupant." In the definition of "Mold remediation in accordance with professional standards," the references to guide documents were updated to reflect the current titles. In the definition of "notice," reference to a U.S. postal certificate of mailing is—stricken because that type of certificate is no longer in use. Language in the definition of "rental application" pertaining to application fees and identification is—stricken and relocated to proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.6:1] because it is applicable only to rental agreements for tenancies governed by the VRLTA. The last sentence in the definition of "tenant records" is stricken because its provisions are contained in current law in subsection D of proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.9:1] and it is applicable only to tenancies governed by the VRLTA. The last sentence in the definition of "written notice" is relocated to proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.6], which contains all provisions related to service of notice for tenancies governed by the VRLTA. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-221.1. Community land trusts not considered landlords.

For the purposes of this chapter, the term "landlord" shall not include a community land trust. "Community land trust" means a community housing development organization whose (i) corporate membership is open to any adult resident or organization of a particular geographic area specified in the bylaws of the organization and (ii) board of directors includes a majority of members who are elected by the corporate membership and are composed of lessees, corporate members who are not lessees, and any other category of persons specified in the bylaws of the organization and that:

- 1. Is not sponsored by a for-profit organization;
- 2. Acquires parcels of land, held in perpetuity, primarily for conveyance under long-term
   236 ground leases;
  - 3. Transfers ownership of any structural improvements located on such leased parcels to the lessee; and

4. Retains a preemptive option to purchase any such structural improvement at a price determined by formula that is designed to ensure that the improvement remains affordable to low and moderate income families in perpetuity.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-221.1 is logically relocated to two proposed sections: The definition of "community land trust" is relocated to proposed § 55.1-xxx[previous section] (Definitions), and the first sentence of existing § 55-221.1 is restated as proposed subdivision A 7 of § 55.1-xxx[next section] (Applicability), excluding occupancy in a community land trust from residential rental tenancies.

§ 55-248.5 55.1-xxx. Exemptions; exception to exemption; application of chapter to certain occupants Applicability.

A. Except as specifically made applicable by § 55–248.21:1, the following conditions are not governed by this This chapter applies to all residential tenancies. The following occupancies are not residential rental tenancies for purposes of this part:

- 1. Residence at a public or private institution, if incidental to detention or the provision of medical, geriatric, educational, counseling, religious, or similar services;
- 2. Occupancy under a contract of sale of a dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, if the occupant is the purchaser or a person who succeeds to his interest;
- 3. Occupancy by a member of a fraternal or social organization in the portion of a structure operated for the benefit of the organization;
- 4. Occupancy in a hotel, motel, extended stay facility, vacation residential facility, boardinghouse, or similar lodging as provided in subsection B;
- 5. Occupancy by an employee of a landlord whose right to occupancy is conditioned upon employment in and about the premises or an ex-employee whose occupancy continues less than sixty days;
- 6. 3. Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit or a holder of a proprietary lease in a cooperative;

265 7. 4. Occupancy under a rental agreement covering premises used by the occupant 266 primarily in connection with business, for a commercial or agricultural purposes tenancy; 8.5. Occupancy in a public housing unit or other housing unit subject to regulation by 267 268 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development where such regulation is inconsistent 269 with this chapter part; 270 9. Occupancy by a tenant who pays no rent; 10. Occupancy in single family residences located in Virginia where the owners are 271 272 natural persons or their estates who own in their own name no more than two single family 273 residences subject to a rental agreement; and 274 11.6. Occupancy in a campground as defined in § 35.1-1; and 275 7. Occupancy in a community land trust. 276 B. 1. A guest who is an occupant-in of a hotel, motel, extended stay facility, vacation 277 residential facility, including those governed by the Virginia Real Estate Time-Share Act (§ 278 55.1-xxx et seq. [§ 55-360 et seq.]), boardinghouse, or similar transient lodging shall not be 279 construed to be a tenant living in a dwelling unit if such person does not reside in such lodging 280 as his primary residence. Such guest shall be exempt from this chapter part, and the innkeeper or 281 property owner, or his agent-thereof, shall have the right to use self-help eviction under Virginia 282 law, without the necessity of the filing of an unlawful detainer action in a court of competent 283 jurisdiction and the execution of a writ of possession issued pursuant—thereto to such action, 284 which would otherwise be required under this chapter part. For purposes of this chapter part, a 285 hotel, motel, extended stay facility, vacation residential facility, boardinghouse, or similar 286 transient lodging shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter part if overnight sleeping 287 accommodations are furnished to a person for consideration if such person does not reside in 288 such lodging as his primary residence. 289 C. 2. If a person resides in a hotel, motel, extended stay facility, vacation residential **290** facility, including those governed by the Virginia Real Estate Time-Share Act (§ 55.1-xxx et 291 seq. [§ 55-360 et seq.]), boardinghouse, or similar transient lodging as his primary residence for

fewer than 90 consecutive days, such lodging shall not be subject to the provisions of this chapter part. However, the owner of such lodging establishment shall give a five-day written notice of nonpayment to a person residing in such lodging and, upon the expiration of the five-day period specified in the notice, may exercise self-help eviction if payment in full has not been received.

D. 3. If a person resides in a hotel, motel, extended stay facility, vacation residential facility, including those governed by the Virginia Real Estate Time-Share Act (§ 55.1-xxx et seq. [§ 55-360 et seq.]), boardinghouse, or similar transient lodging as their his primary residence for more than 90 consecutive days or is subject to a written lease for more than 90 days, such lodging shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter part.

E. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A, the landlord may specifically provide for the applicability of the provisions of this chapter in the rental agreement.

Drafting note: This section incorporates provisions of existing § 55-248.5 and existing subsections B, C, and D of § 55-225.8 (which duplicate existing subsections B, C, and D of § 55-248.5 in the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (VRLTA)) that apply to all residential tenancies. Existing subdivisions A 2, 5, and 9 of § 55-248.5 are stricken and relocated to proposed § 55-xxx [§ 55-248.3:1] because those exemption are only applicable to the VRLTA. Existing subdivision A 4 of § 55-248.5 is stricken as redundant to proposed subsection B of this section. Existing subdivision A 10 is stricken because it describes the applicability of the provisions of proposed Chapter XX [3].—The statement in existing § 55-221.1 that states that community land trusts are not landlords is moved to this section as proposed subdivision A 7 for a more logical placement as an exclusion from applicability. In proposed subsection B 1, the word "transient" is added before "lodging" for consistency with subdivisions B 2 and B 3, and cross-references are added to the Virginia Real Estate Time-Share Act throughout subdivision B. Existing subsection E is stricken and its provisions relocated to Chapter XX [3]. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-218.1 55.1-xxx. Appointment of resident agent by nonresident property owner; service of process, etc., on such agent or on Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Any nonresident person as the term "person" is defined in § 55-248.4 of this title 55.1-xxx of the Commonwealth who owns and leases residential or commercial real property consisting of four or more units within a county or city in the Commonwealth shall have and continuously maintain an agent who is a resident and maintains a business office within the Commonwealth. Every lease executed by or on behalf of nonresident property owners regarding any such real property shall specifically designate such agent and the agent's office address for the purpose of service of any process, notice, order, or demand required or permitted by law to be served upon such property owner.

Whenever any nonresident property owner fails to appoint or maintain an agent, as required herein in this section, or whenever his agent cannot with reasonable diligence be found, then the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be an agent of the nonresident property owner upon whom may be served any process, notice, order, or demand. Service may be made on the Secretary or any of his staff at his office, who shall forthwith cause it to be sent by registered or certified mail addressed to the property owner at his address as shown on the official tax records maintained by the locality where the property is located.

The name and office address of the agent appointed as provided herein in this section shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court in which deeds are recorded in the county or city wherein in which the property lies. Recordation shall be in the same book as certificates of fictitious names are recorded as provided by § 59.1-74 for which the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of \$10.

No nonresident property owner shall maintain an action in the courts of the Commonwealth concerning property for which a designation is required hereunder by this section until such designation has been filed.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-218.1 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) to this chapter of general provisions for residential tenancies because it

applies to all residential tenancies. The reference to commercial tenancies is stricken in this section. Language is updated for modern usage, and technical changes are made.

§-55-219\_55.1-xxx. Apportionment on purchase of part of land by holder of rent, etc.

When the holder of a rent\_shall purchase\_purchases part of the land out of which the same\_rent issues,\_the\_such rent shall be apportioned in like manner as if the land had come to him by descent; and when the holder of land, being part of land out of which a rent shall be issuing,\_shall\_purchase\_purchases such rent or part\_thereof\_of\_it, the rent so purchased shall be apportioned as\_aforesaid in like manner as if the land had come to him by descent.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-219 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) to this chapter of general provisions for residential tenancies because it applies to all residential tenancies. Technical changes are made.

§ 55 220.1 55.1-xxx. Perfection of lien or interest in leases, rents, and profits.

The recordation pursuant to §-55-106\_55.1-xxx, in the county or city in which the real property is located, of any deed, deed of trust, or other instrument granting, transferring, or assigning the interest of the grantor, transferor, assignor, pledgor, or lessor\_landlord in leases, rents, or profits arising from the real property described in such deed, deed of trust, or other instrument, shall fully perfect the interest of the grantee, transferee, assignee, or pledgee—or assignee as to the assignor and all third parties without the necessity of (i) furnishing notice to the assignor or lessee\_tenant, (ii) obtaining possession of the real property, (iii) impounding the rents, (iv) securing the appointment of a receiver, or (v) taking any other affirmative action. The lessee\_tenant is authorized to pay the assignor until the lessee\_tenant receives written notification that rents due or to become due have been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. This section shall apply to all instruments of record before, on, or after July 1, 1992.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-220.1 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) to this chapter of general provisions for residential tenancies because it applies to all residential tenancies. References to "lessor" are changed to "landlord" and references to "lessee" are changed to "tenant" to reflect modern usage of these terms in

373 the residential tenancies context. The last sentence is stricken as obsolete. Technical 374 changes are made. 375 § 55-226.2 55.1-xxx. Energy submetering, energy allocation equipment, sewer and water 376 submetering equipment, and ratio utility-billings billing systems; local government fees. 377 A. As used in this section: "Building" means all of the individual dwelling units served through the same utility-378 379 owned meter within a residential building that is defined in subsection A of § 56-245.2 as an 380 apartment building or house or all of the individual dwelling units served through the same 381 utility-owned meter within a manufactured home park as defined in § 55.1-xxx [55-248.41]. 382 "Campground" means the same as that term is defined in § 35.1-1. 383 "Campsite" means the same as that term is defined in § 35.1-1. "Energy allocation equipment" means the same as that term is defined in subsection A of 384 385 § 56-245.2. 386 "Energy submetering equipment" means the same as the term "submetering equipment" 387 as it is defined in subsection A of § 56-245.2. "Local government fees" means any local government charges or fees assessed against a 388 389 residential building or campground, including charges or fees for stormwater, recycling, trash 390 collection, elevator testing, fire or life safety testing, or residential rental inspection programs. **391** "Ratio utility billing system" means a program that utilizes a mathematical formula for 392 allocating, among the tenants of a building, manufactured home park, or campground, the actual 393 or anticipated water, sewer, electrical, or natural gas billings billed to the building, 394 manufactured home park, or campground owner from a third-party provider of the utility 395 service. Permitted allocation methods may include formulas based on square footage, 396 occupancy, number of bedrooms, or some other specific method agreed to by the building, 397 manufactured home park, or campground owner and the tenant in the rental agreement or lease. 398 "Water and sewer submetering equipment" means equipment used to measure actual 399 water or sewer usage in any dwelling unit, as defined in subsection A of § 56-245.2, or campsite, when such equipment is not owned or controlled by the utility or other provider of water or sewer service that provides service to the building in which the dwelling unit is located or campground where the campsite is located.

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B. Energy submetering equipment, energy allocation equipment, water and sewer submetering equipment, or a ratio utility billing system may be used in a commercial or residential building, manufactured home park, or campground if clearly stated in the rental agreement or lease for the leased premises or dwelling unit. All energy submetering equipment and energy allocation equipment shall meet the requirements and standards established and enforced by the State Corporation Commission pursuant to § 56-245.3.

B. C. If energy submetering equipment, energy allocation equipment, or water and sewer submetering equipment, or energy allocation equipment is used in any building, manufactured home park, or campground, the owner, manager, or operator of the building, manufactured home park, or campground shall bill the tenant for electricity, natural gas, or water and sewer for the same billing period as the utility serving the building, manufactured home park, or campground, unless the rental agreement or lease expressly provides otherwise. The owner, manager, or operator of the building, manufactured home park, or campground may charge and collect from the tenant additional service charges, including, but not limited to, monthly billing fees, account set-up fees, or account move-out fees, to cover the actual costs of administrative expenses and billing charged to the building, manufactured home park, or campground owner, manager, or operator by a third-party provider of such services, provided that such charges are agreed to by the building, manufactured home park, or campground owner and the tenant in the rental agreement or lease. The building, manufactured home park, or campground owner may require the tenant to pay a late charge of up to \$5 if the tenant fails to make payment when due, which shall not be less than 15 days following the date of mailing or delivery of the bill sent pursuant to this section.

C.D. If a ratio utility billing system is used in any building, manufactured home park, or campground, in lieu of increasing the rent, the owner, manager, or operator of the building,

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manufactured home park, or campground may employ such a program that utilizes a mathematical formula for allocating, among the tenants in a building, manufactured home park, or campground, the actual or anticipated water, sewer, electrical, or natural gas billings billed to the building, manufactured home park, or campground owner from a third-party provider of the utility service. The owner, manager, or operator of the building, manufactured home park, or campground may charge and collect from the tenant additional service charges, including but not limited to monthly billing fees, account set-up fees, or account move-out fees, to cover the actual costs of administrative expenses and billings charged to the building, manufactured home park, or campground owner, manager, or operator by a third-party provider of such services, provided that such charges are agreed to by the building, manufactured home park, or campground owner and the tenant in the rental agreement or lease. The building, manufactured home park, or campground owner may require the tenant to pay a late charge of up to \$5 if the tenant fails to make payment when due, which shall not be less than 15 days following the date of mailing or delivery of the bill sent pursuant to this section. The late charge shall be deemed rent (i) as defined in § 55-248.4 55.1-xxx if a ratio utility billing system is used in a residential multifamily dwelling unit subject to the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (§ 55-248.2 55.1-xxx et seq.) or (ii) as defined in § 55-248.41 55.1-xxx if a ratio utility billing system is used in a manufactured home park subject to the Manufactured Home Lot Rental Act (§ 55-<del>248.41</del> 55.1-xxx et seq.).

D. E. Energy allocation equipment shall be tested periodically by the owner, operator, or manager of the building, manufactured home park, or campground. Upon the request by a tenant, the owner shall test the energy allocation equipment without charge. The test conducted without charge to the tenant shall not be conducted more frequently than once in a 24-month period for the same tenant. The tenant or his designated representative may be present during the testing of the energy allocation equipment. A written report of the results of the test shall be made to the tenant within 10 working days after the completion of the test.

E. F. The owner of any building, manufactured home park, or campground shall maintain adequate records regarding energy submetering equipment, energy allocation equipment, water and sewer submetering equipment, energy allocation equipment, or a ratio utility billing system. A tenant may inspect and copy the records for the leased premises during reasonable business hours at a convenient location within the building, manufactured home park, or campground. The owner of the building, manufactured home park, or campground may impose and collect a reasonable charge for copying documents, reflecting the actual costs of materials and labor for copying, prior to providing copies of the records to the tenant.

F. G. Notwithstanding any enforcement action undertaken by the State Corporation Commission pursuant to its authority under § 56-245.3, tenants and owners shall retain any private right of action resulting from any breach of the rental agreement or lease terms required by this section or § 56-245.3, if applicable, to the same extent as such actions may be maintained for breach of other terms of the rental agreement or lease under Chapter 13\_XX [2] (§ 55-217\_55.1-xxx et seq.) or Chapter 13.2\_XX [3] (§ 55-248.2\_55.1-xxx et seq.) of this title, if applicable. The use of energy submetering equipment, energy allocation equipment, water and sewer submetering equipment, energy allocation equipment, or a ratio utility billing system is not within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under Chapter 56 (§ 3.2-5600 et seq.) of Title 3.2.

G. H. In lieu of increasing the rent, the owner, manager, or operator of a commercial or residential building, manufactured home park, or campground may employ a program that utilizes a mathematical formula for allocating the actual or anticipated local government fees billed to the building, manufactured home park, or campground owner among the tenants in such building, manufactured home park, or campground if clearly stated in the rental agreement or lease for the leased premises or dwelling unit. Permitted allocation methods may include formulas based upon square footage, occupancy, number of bedrooms, or some other specific method agreed to by the building, manufactured home park, or campground owner and the tenant in the rental agreement or lease. Such owner, manager, or operator of a commercial or

residential building, manufactured home park, or campground may also charge and collect from each tenant additional service charges, including monthly billing fees, account set-up fees, or account move-out fees, to cover the actual costs of administrative expenses for administration of such a program. If the building is residential and is subject to (i) the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (§—55-248.2\_55.1-xxx et seq.), such local government fees and administrative expenses shall be deemed to be rent as defined in §-55-248.4\_55.1-xxx or (ii) the Manufactured Home Lot Rental Act (§-55-248.41\_55.1-xxx et seq.), such local government fees and administrative expenses shall be deemed to be rent as defined in §-55-248.41\_55.1-xxx.

H. I. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an owner, manager, or operator of a commercial or residential building, manufactured home park, or campground from including water, sewer, electrical, natural gas, or other utilities in the amount of rent as specified in the rental agreement or lease.

## I. As used in this section:

"Building" means all of the individual units served through the same utility owned meter within a commercial or residential building that is defined in subsection A of § 56-245.2 as an apartment building or house, office building or shopping center, or all of the individual dwelling units served through the same utility-owned meter within a manufactured home park as defined in § 55-248.41.

"Campground" means the same as that term is defined in § 35.1-1.

"Campsite" means the same as that term is defined in § 35.1-1.

"Energy allocation equipment" has the same meaning ascribed to such term in subsection A of § 56-245.2.

"Energy submetering equipment" has the same meaning ascribed to "submetering equipment" in subsection A of § 56-245.2.

"Local government fees" means any local government charges or fees assessed against a commercial or residential building or campground, including stormwater, recycling, trash collection, elevator testing, fire or life safety testing, or residential rental inspection programs.

"Ratio utility billing system" means a program that utilizes a mathematical formula for allocating, among the tenants in a building or campground, the actual or anticipated water, sewer, electrical, or natural gas billings billed to the building or campground owner from a third party provider of the utility service. Permitted allocation methods may include formulas based upon square footage, occupancy, number of bedrooms, or some other specific method agreed to by the building or campground owner and the tenant in the rental agreement or lease.

"Water and sewer submetering equipment" means equipment used to measure actual water or sewer usage in any dwelling unit or nonresidential rental unit, as defined in subsection A of § 56-245.2 or campsite, when such equipment is not owned or controlled by the utility or other provider of water or sewer service that provides service to the building in which the dwelling unit or nonresidential rental unit is located or campground where the campsite is located.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-226.2 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) to this chapter of general provisions for residential tenancies because it applies to all residential tenancies. The definitions are moved from existing subsection I to the beginning of the section. References to commercial buildings are stricken. The term "manufactured home park" is added throughout the section for consistency with subsection B. In proposed subsections C and D, "but not limited to" is removed following the term "including" on the basis of § 1-218, which states that throughout the Code ""Includes' means, includes, but not limited to." Technical changes are made.

CHAPTER 25.

## TRANSFER OF DEPOSITS.

Drafting note: Existing Chapter 25 is recommended for repeal. It contains only one section, which has been relocated to proposed Chapter XX [1], Chapter XX, Chapter XX [4] and Chapter XX [6] because it applies to residential tenancies, the rental of manufactured homes, and commercial tenancies.

§ 55-507 55.1-xxx. Transfer of deposits upon purchase.

The owner of rental property shall transfer any security deposits and any accrued interest on the deposits in his possession to the new owner at the time of the transfer of the rental property.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-507 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 25 (§ 55-507) to this chapter of general provisions for residential tenancies because it applies to all residential tenancies, and identical language is added to Chapter XX [4] and Chapter XX [6] as it also applies to manufactured home rentals and commercial tenancies.

541 <u>Article 2.</u>

542 <u>Assignments.</u>

Drafting note: Proposed Article 2 of Chapter XX [1] consolidates all sections from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) relating to assignments of leases that are applicable to residential tenancies.

§-55-217 55.1-xxx. Grantees and assignees-to have same rights against lessees tenants as lessors, etc landlords.

A grantee or assignee of any land let to lease rented, or of the reversion thereof, and his heirs, personal representative, or assigns shall enjoy against the lessee, tenant or his personal representative or assigns, the like advantage, by action or entry for any forfeiture or by action upon any covenant or promise in the lease, which that the grantor, assignor, or lessor landlord, or his heirs, might have enjoyed.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-217 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) to this article on assignments because it applies to assignments of leases for all residential tenancies. References to "lessor" are changed to "landlord" and references to "lessee" are changed to "tenant" to reflect modern usage of these terms in the residential tenancies context. Technical changes are made.

§-55-218\_55.1-xxx. Lessees, etc., to Tenants have same rights against grantees, etc., as against lessors landlords.

A-lessee, tenant or his personal representative or assigns may have against a grantee or alienee of the reversion, or of any part thereof of such reversion, or his heirs or assigns, the like benefit of any condition, covenant, or promise in the lease as he could have had against the lessors themselves landlord and their his heirs and assigns, except the benefit of any warranty, in deed or law.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-218 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) to this article on assignments because it applies to assignments of leases for all residential tenancies. References to "lessor" are changed to "landlord" and references to "lessee" are changed to "tenant" to reflect modern usage of these terms in the residential tenancies context. Technical changes are made.

§ 55 220 55.1-xxx. What powers to pass to grantee or devisee; when attornment unnecessary.

In conveyances or devises of rents in fee, with powers of distress and reentry, or either of them, such powers shall pass to the grantee or devisee without express words. A grant or devise of a rent, or of a reversion or remainder, shall be is good and effectual without attornment of the tenant; but no tenant who; before notice of the grant, shall have paid the rent to the grantor shall suffer any damage thereby as a result of such payment.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-220 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) to this article on assignments because it applies to assignments of leases for all residential tenancies. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-221 55.1-xxx. When attornment void.

The attornment of a tenant to any stranger shall be is void, unless it be is with the consent of the landlord of such tenant or pursuant to or in consequence of the judgment, order, or decree of a court.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-221 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) to this article on assignments because it applies to assignments of leases for all residential tenancies. Technical changes are made.

587 Article 3. 588 Landlord Obligations. 589 Drafting note: Proposed Article 3 consolidates all sections from existing Chapters 590 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) and 13.2, the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (§ 55-**591** 248.2 et seq.), that relate to the obligations of landlords in residential tenancy agreements. 592 § 55-225.15 55.1-xxx. Receipt required for certain rental payments; upon request. 593 The landlord shall provide the tenant with a written receipt, upon request of the tenant, 594 whenever the tenant pays rent in the form of cash or a money order. **595** Drafting note: Existing § 55-225.15 is logically relocated from existing Chapter 13 596 (§ 55-217 et seq.) to this article on the obligations of landlords because it applies to such 597 obligations for all residential tenancies. A technical change is made. 598 § 55-248.12:2 55.1-xxx. Required disclosures for properties with defective drywall; 599 remedy for nondisclosure. A. If the landlord of a residential dwelling unit has actual knowledge of the existence of 600 601 defective drywall in such dwelling unit that has not been remediated, the landlord shall provide 602 to a prospective tenant a written disclosure that the property has defective drywall. Such 603 disclosure shall be provided prior to the execution by the tenant of a written lease agreement or, 604 in the case of an oral lease agreement, prior to occupancy by the tenant. For purposes of this 605 section, "defective drywall" means all defective drywall as defined in § 36-156.1. 606 B. Any tenant who is not provided the disclosure required by subsection A may 607 terminate the lease agreement at any time within 60 days of notice of discovery of the existence 608 of defective drywall by providing written notice to the landlord in accordance with the lease or 609 as required by law. Such termination shall be effective as of (i) 15 days after the date of the 610 mailing of the notice or (ii) the date through which rent has been paid, whichever is later. In no 611 event, however, shall the effective date of the termination exceed one month from the date of 612 mailing. Termination of the lease agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for the failure to 613 comply with the disclosure provisions of this section, and shall not affect any rights or duties of

the landlord or tenant arising under this chapter part, other applicable law, or the rental agreement.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.12:2 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on the obligations of landlords because it applies to such obligations for all residential tenancies. In subsection A, the word "residential" is deleted before "dwelling unit" as redundant. In subsection B, the words "of notice" are deleted after "60 days" for consistency with the termination provisions for properties found to have been used to manufacture methamphetamine contained in existing subsection B of § 55-248.12:3. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-225.11. Required disclosures for properties with defective drywall; remedy for nondisclosure.

A. If the landlord of a residential dwelling unit has actual knowledge of the existence of defective drywall in such dwelling unit that has not been remediated, the landlord shall provide to a prospective tenant a written disclosure that the property has defective drywall. Such disclosure shall be provided prior to the execution by the tenant of a written lease agreement or, in the case of an oral lease agreement, prior to occupancy by the tenant. For purposes of this section, "defective drywall" means all defective drywall as defined in § 36-156.1.

B. Any tenant who is not provided the disclosure required by subsection A may terminate the lease agreement at any time within 60 days of discovery of the existence of defective drywall by providing written notice to the landlord in accordance with the lease or as required by law. Such termination shall be effective as of (i) 15 days after the date of the mailing of the notice or (ii) the date through which rent has been paid, whichever is later. In no event, however, shall the effective date of the termination exceed one month from the date of mailing. Termination of the lease agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for the failure to comply with the disclosure provisions of this section, and shall not affect any rights or duties of the landlord or tenant arising under this chapter, other applicable law, or the rental agreement.

Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code (§ 55-225.11 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.12:2 in the VRLTA) and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.

§—55-248.12:3\_55.1-xxx. Required disclosures for property previously used to manufacture methamphetamine; remedy for nondisclosure.

A. If the landlord of a residential dwelling unit has actual knowledge that the dwelling unit was previously used to manufacture methamphetamine and has not been cleaned up in accordance with the guidelines established pursuant to § 32.1-11.7 and the applicable licensing provisions of Chapter 11 (§ 54.1-1100 et seq.) of Title 54.1, the landlord shall provide to a prospective tenant a written disclosure that—so states such information. Such disclosure shall be provided prior to the execution by the tenant of a written lease agreement or, in the case of an oral lease agreement, prior to occupancy by the tenant.

B. Any tenant who is not provided the disclosure required by subsection A may terminate the lease agreement at any time within 60 days of discovery that the property was previously used to manufacture methamphetamine and has not been cleaned up in accordance with the guidelines established pursuant to § 32.1-11.7 by providing written notice to the landlord in accordance with the lease or as required by law. Such termination shall be effective as of (i) 15 days after the date of the mailing of the notice or (ii) the date through which rent has been paid, whichever is later. In no event, however, shall the effective date of the termination exceed one month from the date of mailing. Termination of the lease agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for the failure to comply with the disclosure provisions required by this section and shall not affect any rights or duties of the landlord or tenant arising under this chapter part, other applicable law, or the rental agreement.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.12:3 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on the obligations of landlords because it applies

to such obligations for all residential tenancies. In subsection A, the word "residential" is deleted before "dwelling unit" as redundant. A technical change is made.

§ 55-225.17. Required disclosures for property previously used to manufacture methamphetamine; remedy for nondisclosure.

A. If the landlord of a residential dwelling unit has actual knowledge that the dwelling unit was previously used to manufacture methamphetamine and has not been cleaned up in accordance with the guidelines established pursuant to § 32.1–11.7 and the applicable licensing provisions of Chapter 11 (§ 54.1–1100 et seq.) of Title 54.1, the landlord shall provide to a prospective tenant a written disclosure that so states. Such disclosure shall be provided prior to the execution by the tenant of a written lease agreement or, in the case of an oral lease agreement, prior to occupancy by the tenant.

B. Any tenant who is not provided the disclosure required by subsection A may terminate the lease agreement at any time within 60 days of discovery that the property was previously used to manufacture methamphetamine and has not been cleaned up in accordance with the guidelines established pursuant to § 32.1-11.7 by providing written notice to the landlord in accordance with the lease or as required by law. Such termination shall be effective as of (i) 15 days after the date of the mailing of the notice or (ii) the date through which rent has been paid, whichever is later. In no event, however, shall the effective date of the termination exceed one month from the date of mailing. Termination of the lease agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for the failure to comply with the disclosure provisions required by this section and shall not affect any rights or duties of the landlord or tenant arising under this chapter, other applicable law, or the rental agreement.

Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code (§ 55-225.17 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.12:3 in the VRLTA) and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.

§-55-248.13 55.1-xxx. Landlord to maintain fit premises.

A. The landlord shall:

- 1. Comply with the requirements of applicable building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety;
- 2. Make all repairs and do whatever is necessary to put and keep the premises in a fit and habitable condition;
  - 3. Keep all common areas shared by two or more dwelling units of the premises in a clean and structurally safe condition;
  - 4. Maintain in good and safe working order and condition all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and other facilities and appliances, including elevators, supplied or required to be supplied by him;
  - 5. Maintain the premises in such a condition as to prevent the accumulation of moisture and the growth of mold, and to promptly respond to any notices from a tenant as provided in subdivision—A 10 xxx of § 55 248.16 55.1-xxx. Where there is visible evidence of mold, the landlord shall promptly remediate the mold conditions in accordance with the requirements of subsection E of § 8.01-226.12 and reinspect the dwelling unit to confirm that there is no longer visible evidence of mold in the dwelling unit. The landlord shall make available to the tenant copies of any available written information related to the remediation of mold;
  - 6. Provide and maintain appropriate receptacles and conveniences, in common areas, for the collection, storage, and removal of ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste incidental to the occupancy of two or more dwelling units and arrange for the removal of same; and
  - 7. Supply running water and reasonable amounts of hot water at all times and reasonable air conditioning if provided and heat in season except where the dwelling unit is so constructed that heat, air conditioning or hot water is generated by an installation within the exclusive control of the tenant or supplied by a direct public utility connection; and
  - 8. Maintain any carbon monoxide alarm that has been installed by the landlord in a dwelling unit.

B. The landlord shall perform the duties imposed by subsection A in accordance with law; however, the landlord shall only be liable for the tenant's actual damages proximately caused by the landlord's failure to exercise ordinary care.

C. If the duty imposed by subdivision—1 of subsection A\_1 is greater than any duty imposed by any other subdivision of that subsection, the landlord's duty shall be determined by reference to subdivision—1 of subsection A 1.

D. The landlord and tenant may agree in writing that the tenant perform the landlord's duties specified in subdivisions A 3, 6, and 7 of subsection A and also specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations, and remodeling, but only if the transaction is entered into in good faith and not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the landlord, and if the agreement does not diminish or affect the obligation of the landlord to other tenants in the premises.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.13 is logically relocated from the existing Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (VRLTA) (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on the obligations of landlords because it applies to such obligations for all residential tenancies. Subdivision A 8 is stricken and relocated as proposed § 55.1-xxx in the VRLTA because the requirements related to carbon monoxide detectors are applicable only to residential tenancies governed by the VRLTA. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-225.3. Landlord to maintain dwelling unit.

A. The landlord shall:

- 1. Comply with the requirements of applicable building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety;
- 2. Make all repairs and do whatever is necessary to put and keep the premises in a fit and habitable condition:
- 3. Maintain in good and safe working order and condition all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other facilities and appliances, including elevators, supplied or required to be supplied by him;

4. Supply running water and reasonable amounts of hot water at all times and reasonable
air conditioning if provided and heat in season except where the dwelling unit is so constructed
that heat, air conditioning or hot water is generated by an installation within the exclusive
control of the tenant or supplied by a direct public utility connection; and
5. Maintain the premises in such a condition as to prevent the accumulation of moisture
and the growth of mold and to promptly respond to any notices as provided in subdivision A 8
of § 55-225.4.
B. The landlord shall perform the duties imposed by subsection A in accordance with
law; however, the landlord shall be liable only for the tenant's actual damages proximately
caused by the landlord's failure to exercise ordinary care.
C. If the duty imposed by subdivision A 1 is greater than any duty imposed by any other
subdivision of that subsection, the landlord's duty shall be determined by reference to
subdivision A 1.
D. The landlord and tenant may agree in writing that the tenant perform the landlord's
duties specified in subdivisions A 2, 3, and 4 and also specified repairs, maintenance tasks,
alterations and remodeling, but only if the transaction is entered into in good faith and not for
the purpose of evading the obligations of the landlord.
Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code
(§ 55-225.3 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.13 in the VRLTA) that are substantially similar
and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for
application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.
Article 4.
Tenant Obligations.
Drafting note: Proposed Article 4 consolidates all sections from existing Chapters
13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) and 13.2, the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (§ 55-

248.2 et seq.), that relate to the obligations of tenants in residential tenancy agreements.

\$\frac{55-248.16}{25.1-xxx}\$. Tenant to maintain dwelling unit.

A. In addition to the provisions of the rental agreement, the tenant shall:

- 1. Comply with all obligations primarily imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions of building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety;
- 2. Keep that part of the dwelling unit and the part of the premises that he occupies and uses as clean and safe as the condition of the premises permit;
- 3. Keep that part of the dwelling unit and the part of the premises that he occupies free from insects and pests, as those terms are defined in § 3.2-3900, and to promptly notify the landlord of the existence of any insects or pests;
- 4. Remove from his dwelling unit all ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste in a clean and safe manner and in the appropriate receptacles provided by the landlord pursuant to § 55-248.13, if such disposal is on the premises;
- 5. 4. Keep all plumbing fixtures in the dwelling unit or used by the tenant as clean as their condition permits;
- 6.—5. Use in a reasonable manner all utilities and all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and other facilities and appliances—including elevators in the premises, and keep all utility services paid for by the tenant to the utility service provider or its agent on at all times during the term of the rental agreement;
- 7.6. Not deliberately or negligently destroy, deface, damage, impair, or remove any part of the premises or permit any person to do so, whether known by the tenant or not, to do so;
- 8. Not remove or tamper with a properly functioning smoke detector installed by the landlord, including removing any working batteries, so as to render the detector inoperative and shall maintain the smoke detector in accordance with the uniform set of standards for maintenance of smoke detectors established in the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et seq.);
- 9. Not remove or tamper with a properly functioning carbon monoxide alarm installed by the landlord, including removing any working batteries, so as to render the carbon monoxide detector inoperative and shall maintain the carbon monoxide alarm in accordance with the

uniform set of standards for maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms established in the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et seq.);

10.—7. Use reasonable efforts to maintain the dwelling unit and any other part of the premises that he occupies in such a condition as to prevent accumulation of moisture and the growth of mold, and to promptly notify the landlord of any moisture accumulation that occurs or of any visible evidence of mold discovered by the tenant;

41.—8. Not paint or disturb painted surfaces or make alterations in the dwelling unit without the prior written approval of the landlord, provided that (i) the dwelling unit was constructed prior to 1978 and therefore requires the landlord to provide the tenant with lead-based paint disclosures and (ii) the landlord has provided the tenant with such disclosures and the rental agreement provides that the tenant is required to obtain the landlord's prior written approval before painting, disturbing painted surfaces, or making alterations in the dwelling unit;

<u>12. 9.</u> Be responsible for his conduct and the conduct of other persons, <u>whether known</u> by the tenant or not, who are on the premises with his consent whether known by the tenant or not, to ensure that his neighbors' peaceful enjoyment of the premises will not be disturbed; and

13.-10. Abide by all reasonable rules and regulations imposed by the landlord pursuant to §-55-248.17 55.1-xxx.

B. If the duty imposed by subdivision 1 of subsection  $A_1$  is greater than any duty imposed by any other subdivision of that subsection, the tenant's duty shall be determined by reference to subdivision  $A_1$ .

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.16 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on the obligations of tenants because it applies to such obligations for all residential tenancies. Language in existing subdivisions A 3 and part of A 4, 6, 8, and 9 is stricken and relocated to proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.16] in Article 3 of the VRLTA because they are applicable only to residential tenancies that are governed by the VRLTA. Technical changes are made.

826 A. In addition to the provisions of the rental agreement, the tenant shall: 827 1. Comply with all obligations primarily imposed upon tenants by applicable provisions 828 of building and housing codes materially affecting health and safety; 829 2. Keep that part of the premises that he occupies and uses as clean and safe as the 830 condition of the premises permit; 831 3. Remove from his dwelling unit all ashes, garbage, rubbish and other waste in a clean 832 and safe manner: 833 4. Keep all plumbing fixtures in the dwelling unit or used by the tenant as clean as their 834 condition permits; 835 5. Use in a reasonable manner all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air-836 conditioning and other facilities and appliances; 837 6. Not deliberately or negligently destroy, deface, damage, impair or remove any part of 838 the premises or permit any person to do so whether known by the tenant or not; 839 7. Not remove or tamper with a properly functioning smoke detector, including 840 removing any working batteries, so as to render the smoke detector inoperative, and shall maintain such smoke detector in accordance with the uniform set of standards for maintenance 841 842 of smoke detectors established in the Uniform Statewide Building Code (§ 36-97 et seq.); 8. Use reasonable efforts to maintain the dwelling unit and any other part of the premises 843 844 that he occupies in such a condition as to prevent accumulation of moisture and the growth of 845 mold and to promptly notify the landlord of any moisture accumulation that occurs or of any 846 visible evidence of mold discovered by the tenant; 847 9. Not paint or disturb painted surfaces, or make alterations in the dwelling unit, without 848 the prior written approval of the landlord provided (i) the dwelling unit was constructed prior to 849 1978 and therefore requires the landlord to provide the tenant with lead-based paint disclosures 850 and (ii) the landlord has provided the tenant with such disclosures and the rental agreement 851 provides that the tenant is required to obtain the landlord's prior written approval before 852 painting, disturbing painted surfaces or making alterations in the dwelling unit;

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to all damaged areas.

10. Be responsible for his conduct and the conduct of other persons on the premises with his consent whether known by the tenant or not, to ensure that his neighbors' peaceful enjoyment of the premises will not be disturbed; and 11. Abide by all reasonable rules and regulations imposed by the landlord. B. If the duty imposed by subdivision A 1 is greater than any duty imposed by any other subdivision of that subsection, the tenant's duty shall be determined by reference to subdivision <del>A 1.</del> Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code (§ 55-225.4 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.16 in the VRLTA) that are substantially similar and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal. § 55-248.18:1 55.1-xxx. Access following entry of certain court orders. A. A tenant or authorized occupant who has obtained an order from a court-of competent jurisdiction pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 or subsection B of § 20-103 granting such tenant possession of the premises to the exclusion of one or more co-tenants or authorized occupants may provide the landlord with a copy of that court order and request that the landlord either (i) install a new lock or other security devices on the exterior doors of the dwelling unit at the landlord's actual cost or (ii) permit the tenant or authorized occupant to do so, provided that: 1. Installation of the new lock or security devices does no permanent damage to any part of the dwelling unit; and 2. A duplicate copy of all keys and instructions of how to operate for operating all devices are given to the landlord. Upon termination of the tenancy, the tenant shall be responsible for payment to the landlord of the reasonable costs incurred for the removal of all such devices installed and repairs

B. A person, who is not a tenant or authorized occupant-in of the dwelling unit and who has obtained an order from a court-of competent jurisdiction pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 or

subsection B of § 20-103 granting such person possession of the premises to the exclusion of one or more co-tenants or authorized occupants, may provide a copy of such order to the landlord and submit a rental application to become a tenant-in of such dwelling unit within 10 days of the entry of such order. If such person's rental application meets the landlord's tenant selection criteria, such person may become a tenant-in of such dwelling unit under a written rental agreement. If such person submits a rental application and does not meet the landlord's tenant selection criteria, such person shall vacate the dwelling unit no later than 30 days of the date the landlord gives such person written notice that his rental application has been rejected. If such person does not provide a copy of the protective order to the landlord and submit a rental application to the landlord within 10 days as required by this section, such person shall vacate the dwelling unit no later than 30 days of the date of the entry of such order. Such person shall be liable to the landlord for failure to vacate the dwelling unit as required in this section.

Any tenant obligated on a rental agreement shall pay the rent and otherwise comply with any and all requirements of the rental agreement, and any applicable laws and regulations. The landlord may pursue all of its remedies under the rental agreement and applicable laws and regulations, including filing an unlawful detainer action pursuant to § 8.01-126 to obtain a money judgment and to evict any persons residing in such dwelling unit.

- C. A landlord who has received a copy of a court order in accordance with subsection A shall not provide copies of any keys to the dwelling unit to any person excluded from the premises by such order.
- D. This section shall not apply when the court order excluding a person was issued exparte.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.18:1 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on the obligations of tenants because it applies to such obligations for all residential tenancies. "Of competent jurisdiction" is deleted after "court" in subsections A and B as unnecessary; the court must have the authority under the sections cross-referenced to make the order. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-225.5. Access following entry of certain court orders.

A. A tenant or authorized occupant who has obtained an order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 or subsection B of § 20-103 granting such tenant possession of the premises to the exclusion of one or more co-tenants or authorized occupants may provide the landlord with a copy of that court order and request that the landlord either (i) install a new lock or other security devices on the exterior doors of the dwelling unit at the landlord's actual cost or (ii) permit the tenant or authorized occupant to do so, provided:

- 1. Installation of the new lock or security devices does no permanent damage to any part of the dwelling unit; and
- 2. A duplicate copy of all keys and instructions of how to operate all devices are given tothe landlord.

Upon termination of the tenancy, the tenant shall be responsible for payment to the landlord of the reasonable costs incurred for the removal of all such devices installed and repairs to all damaged areas.

B. A person, who is not a tenant or authorized occupant in the dwelling unit and who has obtained an order from a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 or subsection B of § 20-103 granting such person possession of the premises to the exclusion of one or more co-tenants or authorized occupants, may provide a copy of such order to the landlord and submit a rental application to become a tenant in such dwelling unit within 10 days of the entry of such order. If such person's rental application meets the landlord's tenant selection criteria, such person may become a tenant in such dwelling unit under a written rental agreement. If such person submits a rental application and does not meet the landlord's tenant selection criteria, such person shall vacate the dwelling unit no later than 30 days of the date the landlord gives such person written notice that his rental application has been rejected. If such person does not provide a copy of the protective order to the landlord and submit a rental application to the landlord within 10 days as required by this section, such person shall vacate the dwelling unit no

later than 30 days of the date of the entry of such order. Such person shall be liable to the landlord for failure to vacate the dwelling unit as required in this section.

Any tenant obligated on a rental agreement shall pay the rent and otherwise comply with any and all requirements of the rental agreement, and any applicable laws and regulations. The landlord may pursue all of its remedies under the rental agreement and applicable laws and regulations, including filing an unlawful detainer action pursuant to § 8.01-126 to obtain a money judgment and to evict any persons residing in such dwelling unit.

C. A landlord who has received a copy of a court order in accordance with subsection A shall not provide copies of any keys to the dwelling unit to any person excluded from the premises by such order.

D. This section shall not apply when the court order excluding a person was issued exparte.

Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code (§ 55-225.5 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.18:1 in the VRLTA) that are identical and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.

949 <u>Article 5.</u> 950 Tenant Remedies.

Drafting note: Proposed Article 5 consolidates all sections from existing Chapters 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) and 13.2, the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (§ 55-248.2 et seq.), that relate to remedies available to tenants in residential tenancy agreements.

§-55-248.21 55.1-xxx. Noncompliance by landlord.

Except as provided in this <u>chapter part</u>, if there is a material noncompliance by the landlord with the rental agreement or a noncompliance with any provision of this <u>chapter part</u>, materially affecting health and safety, the tenant may serve a written notice on the landlord specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and stating that the rental agreement

will terminate upon a date not less than 30 days after receipt of the notice if such breach is not remedied in 21 days.

If the landlord commits a breach—which that is not remediable, the tenant may serve a written notice on the landlord specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach, and stating that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 30 days after receipt of the notice.

If the landlord has been served with a prior written notice—which\_that required the landlord to remedy a breach, and the landlord remedied such breach, where the landlord intentionally commits a subsequent breach of a like nature as the prior breach, the tenant may serve a written notice on the landlord specifying the acts and omissions constituting the subsequent breach, make reference to the prior breach of a like nature, and state that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 30 days after receipt of the notice.

If the breach is remediable by repairs and the landlord adequately remedies the breach prior to the date specified in the notice, the rental agreement will not terminate. The tenant may not terminate for a condition caused by the deliberate or negligent act or omission of the tenant, a member of his family, or other person on the premises with his consent whether known by the tenant or not an authorized occupant, or a guest or invitee of the tenant. In addition, the tenant may recover damages and obtain injunctive relief for noncompliance by the landlord with the provisions of the rental agreement or of this chapter part. The tenant shall be entitled to recover reasonable—attorneys' attorney fees, unless the landlord proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the landlord's actions were reasonable under the circumstances. If the rental agreement is terminated due to the landlord's noncompliance, the landlord shall return the security deposit in accordance with § 55-248.15:1.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.21 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on tenant remedies because it applies to such remedies for all residential tenancies. Language in the last paragraph is amended to use the defined terms "authorized occupant" and "guest or invitee." The provision relating to security

deposits is relocated to proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.15:1] because it is applicable only to residential tenancies that are governed by the VRLTA. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-225.13. Noncompliance by landlord in the rental of a dwelling unit.

Except as provided in this chapter, for the rental of a dwelling unit, if there is a material noncompliance by the landlord with the rental agreement or a noncompliance with any provision of this chapter affecting dwelling units, materially affecting health and safety, the tenant may serve a written notice on the landlord specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and stating that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 30 days after receipt of the notice if such breach is not remedied in 21 days.

If the landlord commits a breach which is not remediable, the tenant may serve a written notice on the landlord specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and stating that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 30 days after receipt of the notice.

If the landlord has been served with a prior written notice which required the landlord to remedy a breach, and the landlord remedied such breach, where the landlord intentionally commits a subsequent breach of a like nature as the prior breach, the tenant may serve a written notice on the landlord specifying the acts and omissions constituting the subsequent breach, make reference to the prior breach of a like nature, and state that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 30 days after receipt of the notice.

If the breach is remediable by repairs and the landlord adequately remedies the breach prior to the date specified in the notice, the rental agreement will not terminate. The tenant may not terminate for a condition caused by the deliberate or negligent act or omission of the tenant, a member of his family or other person on the premises with his consent whether known by the tenant or not. In addition, the tenant may recover damages and obtain injunctive relief for noncompliance by the landlord with the provisions of the rental agreement or of this chapter. The tenant shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees unless the landlord proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the landlord's actions were reasonable under the circumstances.

Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code (§ 55-225.13 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.21 in the VRLTA) that are substantially similar and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.

§ 55-248.21:1 55.1-xxx. Early termination of rental agreement by military personnel.

A. Any member of the armed forces Armed Forces of the United States or a member of the National Guard serving on full-time duty or as a Civil Service civil service technician with the National Guard may, through the procedure detailed in subsection B, terminate his rental agreement if the member (i) has received permanent change of station orders to depart 35 miles or more (radius) from the location of the dwelling unit; (ii) has received temporary duty orders in excess of three months' duration to depart 35 miles or more (radius) from the location of the dwelling unit; (iii) is discharged or released from active duty with the armed forces Armed Forces of the United States or from his full-time duty or technician status with the National Guard; or (iv) is ordered to report to government-supplied quarters resulting in the forfeiture of basic allowance for quarters.

B. Tenants who qualify to terminate a rental agreement pursuant to subsection A shall do so by serving on the landlord a written notice of termination to be effective on a date stated therein in such written notice, such date to be not less than 30 days after the first date on which the next rental payment is due and payable after the date on which the written notice is given. The termination date shall be no more than 60 days prior to the date of departure necessary to comply with the official orders or any supplemental instructions for interim training or duty prior to the transfer. Prior to the termination date, the tenant shall furnish the landlord with a copy of the official notification of the orders or a signed letter, confirming the orders, from the tenant's commanding officer.

C. The landlord may not charge any liquidated damages.

C.D. Nothing in this section shall affect the tenant's obligations established by §-55-248.16 55.1-xxx or 55.1-xxx [tenant to maintain dwelling unit; additional obligations § in Chapter 2].

D. The exemption provided in subdivision 10 of subsection A of § 55-248.5 shall not apply to this section.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.21:1 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on tenant remedies because it applies to such remedies for all residential tenancies. Existing subsection D is stricken because it is no longer applicable due to the relocation of this section. Technical changes are made.

§-55-248.21:2 55.1-xxx. Early termination of rental agreements by victims of family abuse, sexual abuse, or criminal sexual assault.

A. Any tenant who is a victim of (i) family abuse as defined by § 16.1-228, (ii) sexual abuse as defined by § 18.2-67.10, or (iii) other criminal sexual assault under Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2 may terminate such tenant's obligations under a rental agreement under the following circumstances:

- 1. The victim has obtained an order of protection pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 and has given written notice of termination in accordance with subsection B during the period of the protective order or any extension thereof; or
- 2. A court has entered an order convicting a perpetrator of any crime of sexual assault under Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, sexual abuse as defined by § 18.2-67.10, or family abuse as defined by § 16.1-228 against the victim and the victim gives written notice of termination in accordance with subsection B. A victim may exercise a right of termination under this section to terminate a rental agreement in effect when the conviction order is entered and one subsequent rental agreement based upon the same conviction.
- B. A tenant who qualifies to terminate such tenant's obligations under a rental agreement pursuant to subsection A shall do so by serving on the landlord a written notice of termination to be effective on a date stated-therein in such written notice, such date to be not less than 30 days

after the first date on which the next rental payment is due and payable after the date on which the written notice is given. When the tenant serves the termination notice on the landlord, the tenant shall also provide the landlord with a copy of (i) the order of protection issued or (ii) the conviction order.

C. The rent shall be payable at such time as would otherwise have been required by the terms of the rental agreement through the effective date of the termination as provided in subsection B.

D. The landlord may not charge any liquidated damages.

E. The victim's obligations as a tenant under § 55 248.16 55.1-xxx shall continue through the effective date of the termination as provided in subsection B. Any co-tenants on the lease with the victim shall remain responsible for the rent for the balance of the term of the rental agreement. If the perpetrator is the remaining sole tenant obligated on the rental agreement, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement and collect actual damages for such termination against the perpetrator pursuant to § 55 248.35 55.1-xxx.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.21:2 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on tenant remedies because it applies to such remedies for all residential tenancies. A technical change is made.

§ 55-225.16. Early termination of rental agreements by victims of family abuse, sexual abuse, or criminal sexual assault.

A. Any tenant who is a victim of (i) family abuse as defined by § 16.1-228, (ii) sexual abuse as defined by § 18.2-67.10, or (iii) other criminal sexual assault under Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2 may terminate such tenant's obligations under a rental agreement under the following circumstances:

1. The victim has obtained an order of protection pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 and has given written notice of termination in accordance with subsection B during the period of the protective order or any extension thereof; or

2. A court has entered an order convicting a perpetrator of any crime of sexual assault under Article 7 (§ 18.2 61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, sexual abuse as defined by § 18.2-67.10, or family abuse as defined by § 16.1-228 against the victim and the victim gives written notice of termination in accordance with subsection B. A victim may exercise a right of termination under this section to terminate a rental agreement in effect when the conviction order is entered and one subsequent rental agreement based upon the same conviction.

B. A tenant who qualifies to terminate obligations under a rental agreement pursuant to subsection A shall do so by serving on the landlord a written notice of termination to be effective on a date stated therein, such date to be not less than 30 days after the first date on which the next rental payment is due and payable after the date on which the written notice is given. When the tenant serves the termination notice on the landlord, the tenant shall also provide the landlord with a copy of (i) the order of protection issued or (ii) the conviction order.

C. The rent shall be payable at such time as would otherwise have been required by the terms of the rental agreement through the effective date of the termination as provided in subsection B.

D. The landlord may not charge any liquidated damages.

E. The victim's obligations as a tenant under § 55-225.4 shall continue through the effective date of the termination as provided in subsection B. Any co-tenants on the lease with the victim shall remain responsible for the rent for the balance of the term of the rental agreement. If the perpetrator is the remaining sole tenant obligated on the rental agreement, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement and collect actual damages for such termination against the perpetrator.

Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code (§ 55-225.16 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.21:2 in the VRLTA) that are identical and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.

§ 55-248.25:1 55.1-xxx. Rent escrow required for continuance of tenant's case.

A. Where a landlord has filed an unlawful detainer action seeking possession of the premises as provided by this chapter part, and the tenant seeks to obtain a continuance of the action or to set it for a contested trial, the court shall, upon request of the landlord, order the tenant to pay an amount equal to the rent that is due as of the initial court date into the court escrow account prior to granting the tenant's request for a delayed court date. However, if the tenant asserts a good faith defense, and the court so finds, the court shall not require the rent to be escrowed. If the landlord requests a continuance, or to set the case for a contested trial, the court shall not require the rent to be escrowed.

B. If the court finds that the tenant has not asserted a good faith defense, the tenant shall be required to pay an amount determined by the court to be proper into the court escrow account in order for the case to be continued or set for contested trial. To meet the ends of justice, however, the The court may grant the tenant a continuance of no more than one week to make full payment of the court-ordered amount into the court escrow account. If the tenant fails to pay the entire amount ordered, the court shall, upon request of the landlord, enter judgment for the landlord and enter an order of possession of the premises.

C. The court shall further order that should the tenant fail to pay future rents due under the rental agreement into the court escrow account, the court shall, upon the request of the landlord, enter judgment for the landlord and enter an order of possession of the premises.

D. Upon motion of the landlord, the court may disburse the moneys held in the court escrow account to the landlord for payment of his mortgage or other expenses relating to the dwelling unit.

E. Except as provided in subsection D, no rent required to be escrowed under this section shall be disbursed within 10 days of the date of the judgment unless otherwise agreed to by the parties. If an appeal is taken by the plaintiff, the rent held in escrow shall be transmitted to the clerk of the circuit court to be held in such court escrow account pending the outcome of the appeal.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.25:1 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on tenant remedies because it applies to such remedies for all residential tenancies. Application for this section is amended so that it applies to all of Part A of this subtitle. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-225.14. Rent escrow required for continuance of tenant's case in the rental of a dwelling unit.

A. Where a landlord has filed an unlawful detainer action seeking possession of the dwelling unit and the tenant seeks to obtain a continuance of the action or to set it for a contested trial, the court shall, upon request of the landlord, order the tenant to pay an amount equal to the rent that is due as of the initial court date into the court escrow account prior to granting the tenant's request for a delayed court date. However, if the tenant asserts a good faith defense, and the court so finds, the court shall not require the rent to be escrowed. If the landlord requests a continuance, or to set the case for a contested trial, the court shall not require the rent to be escrowed.

B. If the court finds that the tenant has not asserted a good faith defense, the tenant shall be required to pay an amount determined by the court to be proper into the court escrow account in order for the case to be continued or set for contested trial. To meet the ends of justice, however, the court may grant the tenant a continuance of no more than one week to make full payment of the court-ordered amount into the court escrow account. If the tenant fails to pay the entire amount ordered, the court shall, upon request of the landlord, enter judgment for the landlord and enter an order of possession of the dwelling unit.

C. The court shall further order that should the tenant fail to pay future rents due under the rental agreement into the court escrow account, the court shall, upon the request of the landlord, enter judgment for the landlord and enter an order of possession of the dwelling unit.

D. Upon motion of the landlord, the court may disburse the moneys held in the court escrow account to the landlord for payment of his mortgage or other expenses relating to the dwelling unit.

E. Except as provided in subsection D, no rent required to be escrowed under this section shall be disbursed within 10 days of the date of the judgment unless otherwise agreed to by the parties. If an appeal is taken by the plaintiff, the rent held in escrow shall be transmitted to the clerk of the circuit court to be held in such court escrow account pending the outcome of the appeal.

Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code (§ 55-225.14 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.25:1 in the VRLTA) that are identical and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.

§-55-248.26 55.1-xxx. Tenant's remedies for landlord's unlawful ouster, exclusion, or diminution of service.

If—the\_a landlord unlawfully removes or excludes—the\_a tenant from the premises or willfully diminishes services to the tenant by interrupting or causing the interruption of—gas, water, or other\_an essential service to the tenant, the tenant may obtain an order from a general district court to recover possession, require the landlord to resume any such interrupted utility service, or terminate the rental agreement and, in any case, recover the actual damages sustained by him and—a reasonable attorney—fee\_fees. If the rental agreement is terminated the landlord shall return all of the security deposit in accordance with § 55-248.15:1.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.26 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on tenant remedies because it applies to such remedies for all residential tenancies. The phrase "gas, water, or other" is stricken in favor of using the defined term "essential service." The provision relating to security deposits is stricken here and relocated to proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.15:1] because it applies only to residential tenancies that are governed by the VRLTA. A technical change is made.

§ 55-225.2. Remedies for landlord's unlawful ouster, exclusion or diminution of service.

If a landlord unlawfully removes or excludes a tenant from residential premises or willfully diminishes services to a residential tenant by interrupting or causing the interruption of

gas, water, or other essential service to the tenant, the tenant may obtain an order from a general district court to recover possession, require the landlord to resume any such interrupted utility service, or terminate the rental agreement and, in any case, recover the actual damages sustained by him and reasonable attorney fees. If the rental agreement is terminated pursuant to this section, the landlord shall return all security given by such tenant.

Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code (§ 55-225.2 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.26 in the VRLTA) that are substantially similar and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.

§ <u>55 248.36 55.1-xx</u>. Recovery of possession limited.

A landlord may not recover or take possession of the dwelling unit (i) by willful diminution of services to the tenant by interrupting or causing the interruption of electric, gas, water or other an essential service required by the rental agreement or (ii) by refusal to permit the tenant access to the unit unless such refusal is pursuant to a court order for possession. A provision included in a rental agreement authorizing action prohibited by this section is unenforceable.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.36 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on tenant remedies because it applies to such remedies for all residential tenancies. The phrase "electric, gas, water or other" is stricken in favor of using the defined term "essential service." The last sentence of this section is based on language in existing § 55-225.1, which is stricken as substantially similar to this section.

§ 55-225.1. Recovery of possession limited.

A landlord may not recover or take possession of a residential dwelling unit by (i) willful diminution of services to the tenant by interrupting or causing the interruption of electric, gas, water or other essential service required to be supplied by the landlord under a rental agreement or (ii) refusal to permit the tenant access to such unit unless such refusal is pursuant to an unlawful detainer action from a court of competent jurisdiction and the execution of a writ of

possession issued pursuant thereto. A provision included in a rental agreement for a dwelling unit authorizing action prohibited by this section is unenforceable.

Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code (§ 55-225.1 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.36 in the VRLTA) that are substantially similar and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.

§ 55 248.39 55.1-xxx. Retaliatory conduct prohibited.

A. Except as provided in this section, or as otherwise provided by law, a landlord may not retaliate by increasing rent or decreasing services or by bringing or threatening to bring an action for possession or by causing a termination of the rental agreement pursuant to § -55-222 or -55-248.37 -55.1-xxx after he has knowledge that (i) the tenant has complained to a governmental agency charged with responsibility for enforcement of a building or housing code of a violation applicable to the premises materially affecting health or safety; (ii) the tenant has made a complaint to or filed a suit against the landlord for a violation of any provision of this chapter part; (iii) the tenant has organized or become a member of a tenants' organization; or (iv) the tenant has testified in a court proceeding against the landlord. However, the provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to prevent the landlord from increasing rents rent to that which is charged on for similar market rentals nor or from decreasing services that shall apply equally to all tenants.

B. If the landlord acts in violation of this section, the tenant is entitled to the applicable remedies provided for in this chapter part, including recovery of actual damages, and may assert such retaliation as a defense in any action against him for possession. The burden of proving retaliatory intent shall be on the tenant.

C. Notwithstanding subsections A and B, a landlord may terminate the rental agreement pursuant to §-55-222 or 55-248.37-55.1-xxx and bring an action for possession if:

1. Violation of the applicable building or housing code was caused primarily by lack of reasonable care by the tenant-or a member of his household or a person on the premises with his consent, an authorized occupant, or a guest or invitee of the tenant;

2. The tenant is in default in rent:

- 3. Compliance with the applicable building or housing code requires alteration, remodeling, or demolition that would effectively deprive the tenant of use of the dwelling unit; or
- 4. The tenant is in default of a provision of the rental agreement materially affecting the health and safety of himself or others. The maintenance of the action provided herein does not release the landlord from liability under § 55-248.15:1.
- D. The landlord may also terminate the rental agreement pursuant to § 55 222 or 55 248.37 55.1-xxx for any other reason not prohibited by law unless the court finds that the reason for the termination was retaliation.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-248.39 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on tenant remedies because it applies to such remedies for all residential tenancies. Language in subdivision C 1 is amended to use defined terms "authorized occupant" and "guest or invitee." Language in subdivision C 4 relating to a landlord's obligations with respect to security deposits pursuant to existing § 55-248.15:1 is stricken and relocated to proposed § 55.1-xxx [§ 55-248.15:1] in the VRLTA because it is applicable only to residential tenancies that are governed by the VRLTA. Technical changes are made.

§ 55-225.18. Retaliatory conduct prohibited.

A. Except as provided in this section, or as otherwise provided by law, a landlord may not retaliate by increasing rent or decreasing services or by bringing or threatening to bring an action for possession or by causing a termination of the rental agreement pursuant to § 55-222 or 55-248.37 after he has knowledge that (i) the tenant has complained to a governmental agency charged with responsibility for enforcement of a building or housing code of a violation

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applicable to the premises materially affecting health or safety; (ii) the tenant has made a complaint to or filed a suit against the landlord for a violation of any provision of this chapter; (iii) the tenant has organized or become a member of a tenants' organization; or (iv) the tenant has testified in a court proceeding against the landlord. However, the provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to prevent the landlord from increasing rents to that charged on similar market rentals nor decreasing services that shall apply equally to all tenants. B. If the landlord acts in violation of this section, the tenant is entitled to the applicable remedies provided for in this chapter, including recovery of actual damages, and may assert such retaliation as a defense in any action against him for possession. The burden of proving retaliatory intent shall be on the tenant. C. Notwithstanding subsections A and B, a landlord may terminate the rental agreement pursuant to § 55-222 or 55-248.37 and bring an action for possession if: 1. Violation of the applicable building or housing code was caused primarily by lack of reasonable care by the tenant or a member of his household or a person on the premises with his consent; 2. The tenant is in default in rent; 3. Compliance with the applicable building or housing code requires alteration, remodeling or demolition that would effectively deprive the tenant of use of the dwelling unit; <del>or</del> 4. The tenant is in default of a provision of the rental agreement materially affecting the health and safety of himself or others. D. The landlord may also terminate the rental agreement pursuant to § 55-222 or 55-248.37 for any other reason not prohibited by law unless the court finds that the reason for the termination was retaliation.

Drafting note: Because the text in this section is set out in two sections of the Code

(§ 55-225.18 in Chapter 13 and § 55-248.39 in the VRLTA) that are substantially similar

and the application of those two chapters is combined in this proposed chapter for application to all residential tenancies, this second instance is recommended for repeal.

Article 6.

Landlord Remedies.

Drafting note: Proposed Article 6 contains the section from existing Chapter 13 (§ 55-217 et seq.) that relates to remedies available to landlords in residential tenancy agreements.

§ 55-246.1 55.1-xxx. Who may recover rent or possession.

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Notwithstanding any rule of court to the contrary, (i) any person licensed under the provisions of § 54.1-2106.1, (ii) any property manager, or a managing agent of a landlord as defined in §-55-248.4 55.1-xxx, or (iii) any employee, who is authorized in writing by a corporate officer with the approval of the board of directors, or by a manager, a general partner, or a trustee, of a partnership, association, corporation, limited liability company, limited partnership, professional corporation, professional limited liability company, registered limited liability partnership, registered limited liability limited partnership, business trust, or family trust to sign pleadings as the agent of the business entity may obtain a judgment (a) for possession in the general district court for the county or city wherein in which the premises, or part thereof, is situated or (b) for rent or damages, including actual damages for breach of the rental agreement, in any general district court where venue is proper under § 8.01-259, against any defendant if the person seeking such judgment had a contractual agreement with the landlord to manage the premises for which rent or possession is due and may prepare, execute, file, and have served on other parties in any general district court a warrant in debt, suggestion for summons in garnishment, garnishment summons, writ of possession, or writ of fieri facias arising out of a landlord tenant landlord-tenant relationship. However, the activities of any such person in court shall be limited by the provisions of § 16.1-88.03.

Drafting note: Existing § 55-246.1 is logically relocated from the existing VRLTA (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) to this article on landlord remedies because it applies to such remedies for all residential tenancies. Technical changes are made.

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