

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

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An Act to amend and reenact § 55-248.39 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding a section numbered 55-225.18, relating to landlord and tenant law; retaliatory conduct by landlord.

[H 1905]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 55-248.39 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding a section numbered 55-225.18 as follows:

§ 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 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; or
- 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.

§ 55-248.39. 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 applicable to the premises materially affecting health or safety; ~~or~~ (ii) the tenant has made a complaint to or filed a suit against the landlord for a violation of any provision of this chapter; ~~or~~ (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;

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