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HOUSE BILL NO. 2714

Offered January 15, 2019

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 55-225.01 and 55-248.3:1 of the Code of Virginia, relating to landlord and tenant law; applicability; occupancy in a hotel or motel exempt.

Patrons—Lindsey, Bagby, Bourne, Kory, Plum and Simon; Senator: Boysko

Referred to Committee on General Laws

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 55-225.01 and 55-248.3:1 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows: § 55-225.01. Sections applicable only to certain residential tenancies.

A. Residential tenancies. The Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) shall apply to occupancy in any single-family residential dwelling unit and any multifamily dwelling unit located in Virginia unless exempted pursuant to the provisions of this section. Occupancy in a public housing unit or other housing unit that is a residential dwelling unit is subject to this chapter, however, if the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, such regulations shall control.

B. Exempt residential dwelling units.

1. Where the landlord is a natural person, an estate, or a legal entity that owns no more than two single-family residential dwelling units in its own name subject to a rental agreement, such landlord may opt out of the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) by so stating in a rental agreement with a tenant. Such residential dwelling units shall be exempt from the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (§ 55-248.2 et seq.), and the provisions of §§ 55-225.01 through 55-225.48 shall be applicable.

2. Where occupancy is 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.

C. Tenancies and occupancies that are not residential tenancies. The following occupancies are not residential tenancies under this chapter:

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 by a member of a fraternal or social organization in the portion of a structure operated for the benefit of the organization;

3. Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit or a holder of a proprietary lease in a cooperative;

4. Occupancy in a campground as defined in § 35.1-1;

5. Occupancy by a tenant who is not required to pay rent pursuant to a rental agreement; or

6. Occupancy by an employee of a landlord whose right to occupancy in a multifamily dwelling unit is conditioned upon employment in and about the premises or a former employee whose occupancy continues less than 60 days; or

7. Occupancy in a hotel or motel.

D. Occupancy in ~~hotel, motel, and~~ extended stay facility.

1. A guest who is an occupant of a ~~hotel, motel, an~~ extended stay facility, vacation residential facility, including those governed by the Virginia Real Estate Time-Share Act (§ 55-360 et seq.), boardinghouse, or similar transient lodging shall not be construed to be a tenant living in a dwelling unit if such person does not reside in such lodging as his primary residence. Such guest shall be exempt from this chapter, and the innkeeper or property owner, or his agent, shall have the right to use self-help eviction under Virginia law, without the necessity of the filing of an unlawful detainer action in a court of competent jurisdiction and the execution of a writ of possession issued pursuant to such action, which would otherwise be required under this chapter.

2. A ~~hotel, motel, An~~ extended stay facility, vacation residential facility, boardinghouse, or similar transient lodging shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter if overnight sleeping accommodations are furnished to a person for consideration if such person does not reside in such lodging as his primary residence.

3. If a person resides in a ~~hotel, motel, an~~ extended stay facility, vacation residential facility, including those governed by the Virginia Real Estate Time-Share Act (§ 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. 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

INTRODUCED

HB2714

59 full has not been received.

60 4. If a person resides in a ~~hotel, motel,~~ *an* extended stay facility, vacation residential facility,
61 including those governed by the Virginia Real Estate Time-Share Act (§ 55-360 et seq.), boardinghouse,
62 or similar transient lodging as his primary residence for more than 90 consecutive days or is subject to a
63 written lease for more than 90 days, such lodging shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

64 5. Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude the owner of a lodging establishment that uses
65 self-help eviction pursuant to this section from pursuing any civil or criminal remedies under the laws of
66 the Commonwealth.

67 **§ 55-248.3:1. Applicability of chapter.**

68 A. This chapter shall apply to all jurisdictions in the Commonwealth and may not be waived or
69 otherwise modified, in whole or in part, by the governing body of any locality, its boards and
70 commissions or other instrumentalities, or the courts of the Commonwealth. Occupancy in a public
71 housing unit or other housing unit that is a residential dwelling unit is subject to this chapter, however,
72 if the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the regulations of the Department of Housing and
73 Urban Development, such regulations shall control.

74 B. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to occupancy in all single-family and multifamily
75 residential dwelling units and multifamily dwelling unit located in the Commonwealth. However, where
76 the landlord is a natural person, an estate, or a legal entity that owns no more than two single-family
77 residential dwelling units in its own name subject to a rental agreement, such landlord may opt out of
78 the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (§ 55-248.2 et seq.) by so stating in a rental agreement
79 with a tenant. Such residential dwelling units shall be exempt from this chapter and the provisions of
80 §§ 55-225.01 through 55-225.48 shall be applicable.

81 The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to instances where occupancy under a contract of sale
82 of a dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, if the occupant is the purchaser or a person who
83 succeeds to his interest.

84 C. Tenancies and occupancies that are not residential tenancies. The following occupancies are not
85 residential tenancies under this chapter:

86 1. Residence at a public or private institution, if incidental to detention or the provision of medical,
87 geriatric, educational, counseling, religious, or similar services;

88 2. Occupancy by a member of a fraternal or social organization in the portion of a structure operated
89 for the benefit of the organization;

90 3. Occupancy by an owner of a condominium unit or a holder of a proprietary lease in a cooperative;

91 4. Occupancy in a campground as defined in § 35.1-1;

92 5. Occupancy by a tenant who pays no rent pursuant to a rental agreement; ~~or~~

93 6. Occupancy by an employee of a landlord whose right to occupancy in a multifamily dwelling unit
94 is conditioned upon employment in and about the premises or an former employee whose occupancy
95 continues less than 60 days; *or*

96 7. *Occupancy in a hotel or motel.*

97 D. Occupancy in ~~hotel, motel,~~ *and* extended stay facility.

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101 if such person does not reside in such lodging as his primary residence. Such guest shall be exempt
102 from this chapter, and the innkeeper or property owner, or his agent, shall have the right to use self-help
103 eviction under Virginia law, without the necessity of the filing of an unlawful detainer action in a court
104 of competent jurisdiction and the execution of a writ of possession issued pursuant to such action, which
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HB2714