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services that apply equally to all tenants.

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 817
2	AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
3	(Proposed by the House Committee on General Laws
4	on)
5	(Patron Prior to SubstituteDelegate McClure)
6	A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 55.1-1258 and 55.1-1314 of the Code of Virginia, relating to Virginia
7	Residential Landlord and Tenant Act; Manufactured Home Lot Rental Act; retaliatory conduct
8	prohibited.
9	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:
10	1. That §§ 55.1-1258 and 55.1-1314 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:
11	§ 55.1-1258. Retaliatory conduct prohibited.
12	A. Except as provided in this section or as otherwise provided by law, a landlord-may shall not
13	retaliate by increasing rent or decreasing services or by bringing or threatening to bring an against a tenant
14	by taking any action for possession or by causing a termination of the rental agreement pursuant to § 55.1-
15	1253 or 55.1-1410 after he has knowledge that (i) set forth in subsection B because after he has actual
16	knowledge that the tenant has (i) complained to a governmental agency charged with responsibility for
17	enforcement of a building or housing code of a violation applicable to the premises materially affecting
18	health or safety; (ii) the tenant has made a complaint to or filed an action against the landlord for a
19	violation of any member of a news or media outlet of noncompliance with the lease or this chapter; (iii)
20	made a written complaint to or filed an action against the landlord for a violation of the lease, any provision
21	of this chapter, (iii) the tenant has the Virginia Fair Housing Law (§ 36-96.1 et seq.), or the federal Fair
22	Housing Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq.); (iv) organized-or, become a member of, or participated
23	in lawful activities pertaining to a tenant's organization; or (iv) the tenant has (v) or testified in a court
24	proceeding against the landlord. However, the provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to

prevent the landlord from increasing rent to that which is charged for similar market rentals nor decreasing

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. If a landlord has knowledge that a tenant has taken any action set forth in subsection A, the landlord
may not retaliate against the tenant by (i) increasing rent or fees only on the complaining tenant; (ii)
selectively decreasing services, selectively enforcing a rule or imposing a different rule on the complaining
tenant, or otherwise materially altering the terms of the lease without consent of the complaining tenant;
(iii) threatening, harassing, or coercing the complaining tenant; (iv) bringing an action or threatening to
bring an action for possession against the complaining tenant; (v) terminating a rental agreement of the
complaining tenant pursuant to § 55.1-1253 or 55.1-1410; or (vi) refusing to renew a tenancy where the
tenant is receiving tenant-based rental assistance through the federal Housing Choice Voucher Program,
42 U.S.C. § 1437f(o), or any other federal, state, or local program. However, the provisions of this
subsection shall not be construed to prevent the landlord from increasing rent to that which is charged for
similar market rentals.
C. Notwithstanding subsections A and B, a landlord shall not be liable for retaliation under this

- C. Notwithstanding subsections A and B, a landlord shall not be liable for retaliation under this section and may terminate the rental agreement pursuant to § 55.1-1253 or 55.1-1410 and bring an action for possession if:
- 1. Violation A violation of the applicable building or housing code was caused primarily by lack of reasonable care by the tenant, an authorized occupant, or a guest or invitee of the tenant;
 - 2. The tenant is in default in rent at the time an unlawful detainer action for possession is filed;
- 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;
- 5. Notice to terminate pursuant to § 55.1-1253 or 55.1-1410 was given to the tenant before the tenant engaged in an act set forth in subsection A;
 - 6. The landlord increases rent or fees pursuant to the lease terms;

54	7. The landlord decreases services for or imposes a rule change that applies equally to all tenants;

- 8. Notice to terminate for material noncompliance with the lease agreement was given to the tenant before the tenant engaged in an act set forth in subsection A; or
- 9. The landlord fails to renew a tenancy where the tenant is receiving tenant-based rental assistance through the federal Housing Choice Voucher Program, 42 U.S.C. § 1437f(o), or any other federal, state, or local program, for good cause.

The maintenance of the action provided in this section does not release the landlord from liability under § 55.1-1226.

D. The landlord may also terminate the rental agreement pursuant to § 55.1-1253 or 55.1-1410 for any other reason not prohibited by law unless the court finds that the reason for the termination was retaliation. 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.

§ 55.1-1314. Retaliatory conduct prohibited.

A. Except as provided in this section, or as otherwise provided by law, a landlord shall not retaliate by selectively increasing rent or decreasing services or by bringing or threatening to bring an against a tenant by taking any action for possession after the landlord has knowledge that (i) set forth in subsection B after the landlord has knowledge that the tenant has (i) 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 an action against the landlord for a violation of any member of a news or media outlet of noncompliance with the lease or this chapter; (iii) filed an action against the landlord for a violation of the lease, any provision of this chapter, (iii) the tenant has organized or the Virginia Fair Housing Law (§ 36-96.1 et seq.), or the federal Fair Housing Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq.); (iv) become a member of or participated in lawful activities pertaining to a tenant's organization; or (iv) the tenant has (v) testified in a court proceeding against the landlord.

- C. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections A and B, a landlord-may terminate the rental agreement pursuant to subsection A of § 55.1-1308 and bring an action for possession if shall not be liable for retaliation under this section and may terminate the rental agreement pursuant to subsection A of § 55.1-1308 and bring an action for possession if:
- 1. Violation A violation of the applicable building or housing code that was caused primarily by lack of reasonable care by the tenant, an authorized occupant, or a guest or invitee of the tenant;
- 2. The landlord terminates the rental agreement and brings an action for possession in response to the tenant being The tenant is in default in rent at the time the action for possession is filed;
- 3. The landlord terminates the rental agreement and brings an action for possession due to compliance Compliance with the applicable building or housing code that requires alteration, remodeling, or demolition that would effectively deprive the tenant of use of the dwelling unit;
- 4. The landlord terminates the rental agreement and brings an action for possession in response to the tenant being is in default of a provision of the rental agreement materially affecting the health and safety of the tenant or others;

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107	5. The landlord terminates the rental agreement and brings an action for possession after notice
108	Notice to terminate the lease pursuant to § 55.1-1308 or 55.1-1410 was given to the tenant-and such notice
109	was provided before the tenant engaged in an act set forth in subsection A;
110	6. The landlord increases rent or fees pursuant to an escalation clause in the lease terms; or
111	7. The landlord decreases services for, or imposes a rule change that applies equally to, all tenants;
112	8. Notice to terminate for material noncompliance with the lease agreement was given to the tenant
113	before the tenant engaged in an act set forth in subsection A; or
114	9. The landlord fails to renew a tenancy where the tenant is receiving tenant-based rental assistance
115	through the federal Housing Choice Voucher Program, 42 U.S.C. § 1437f(o), or any other federal, state,
116	or local program, for good cause.
117	The maintenance of the action provided in this section does not release the landlord from liability
118	under § 55.1-1302.
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