- 1 SB316
- 2 127165-1
- 3 By Senator Marsh
- 4 RFD: Commerce, Transportation, and Utilities
- 5 First Read: 31-MAR-11

1	127165-1:r	n:03/09/2011:FC/ll LRS2011-1356
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Existing law provides for the Uniform
9		Residential Landlord and Tenant Act.
10		This bill would amend the act to further
11		define the term "day," would further provide for
12		the tenant to recover reasonable attorney fees
13		under certain conditions, would further provide for
14		unenforceable rental agreements, would provide for
15		access to a landlord's property, would provide that
16		a material misrepresentation by the tenant would be
17		a material noncompliance with the rental agreement,
18		would further provide for noncurable default of the
19		rental agreement, would further provide for the
20		landlord's remedy for a tenant's abandonment of
21		rental property, and would clarify that the
22		landlord may recover reasonable attorney fees as a
23		part of the landlord's remedy after termination of
24		a rental agreement.
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26		A BILL
27		TO BE ENTITLED

1	AN ACT
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3	Relating to landlord and tenant agreements pursuant
4	to the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act; to amend
5	Sections 35-9A-141, 35-9A-163, 35-9A-303, 35-9A-401,
6	35-9A-421, 35-9A-423, and 35-9A-426, Code of Alabama 1975; to
7	provide further for a defined term; to provide further for
8	unenforceable rental agreements; to provide access to a
9	landlord's property; to further provide for the tenant to
10	recover reasonable attorney fees under certain conditions in
11	the event of noncompliance by the landlord; to further provide
12	for material noncompliance with the rental agreement by the
13	tenant; to further provide for certain noncurable acts or
14	omissions by a tenant or occupant; to further provide for the
15	landlord's remedy for a tenant's abandonment of rental
16	property; and to clarify the landlord's damages after
17	termination of a rental agreement.
18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
19	Section 1. Sections 35-9A-141, 35-9A-163, 35-9A-303,
20	35-9A-401, 35-9A-421, 35-9A-423, and 35-9A-426 of the Code of
21	Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
22	"§35-9A-141.
23	"Subject to additional definitions contained in
24	subsequent articles of this chapter which apply to specific
25	articles or divisions thereof, and unless the context

otherwise requires, in this chapter:

1 "(1) "action" includes recoupment, counterclaim, 2 set-off, suit in equity, and any other proceeding in which rights are determined, including an action for possession;

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- "(2) "building and housing codes" include any law, ordinance, or governmental regulation concerning fitness for habitation, or the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, use, or appearance of any premises or dwelling unit;
- "(3) "day" means calendar day unless otherwise specified, notwithstanding Rule 6 of the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure; however, in any case where the application of a time period in this chapter consisting of a specific number of days results in the last day of that time period falling on a weekend or an official holiday, then the last day of that time period shall be considered the next official business day when the court is open;
- "(4) "dwelling unit" means a structure or the part of a structure, including a manufactured home, that is rented as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one or more persons;
- "(5) "eviction" means a civil action filed as a remedy, where a tenant has lawfully taken possession of a premises and fails or refuses, after the termination of the possessory interest of the tenant, to deliver possession of the premises to anyone lawfully entitled or to his or her agent or attorney;

"(6) "good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct of the transaction concerned;

- "(7) "landlord" means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of the dwelling unit or the building of which it is a part, and it also means a manager of the premises;
 - "(8) "organization" includes a corporation, government, governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, and any business entity;
 - "(9) "owner" means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in whom is vested (i) all or part of the legal title to property or (ii) all or part of the beneficial ownership and a right to present use and enjoyment of the premises. The term includes a mortgagee only when in possession;
 - "(10) "person" includes an individual, individuals, or organization;
 - "(11) "premises" means a dwelling unit and the structure of which it is a part and facilities and appurtenances therein and grounds, areas, and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally or whose use is promised by the rental agreement to the tenant;
 - "(12) "rent" means all payments to be made to or for the benefit of the landlord under the rental agreement;
- "(13) "rental agreement" means all agreements,
 written or oral, and valid rules and regulations adopted under

- Section 35-9A-302 embodying the terms and conditions

 concerning the use and occupancy of a dwelling unit and

 premises;
 - "(14) "roomer" means a person occupying a dwelling unit that does not include a toilet, a refrigerator, stove, kitchen sink, and either a bath tub or a shower, all provided by the landlord, and where one or more of these facilities are used in common by occupants in the structure;
 - "(15) "single family residence" means a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. Notwithstanding that a dwelling unit shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit, it is a single family residence if it has direct access to a street or thoroughfare and shares neither heating facilities, hot water equipment, nor any other essential facility or service with any other dwelling unit; and
 - "(16) "tenant" means a person entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling unit to the exclusion of others.
- 20 "\$35-9A-163.

- "(a) A rental agreement may not provide that the tenant:
 - (1) agrees to waive or forego rights or remedies established under Section 35-9A-204, 35-9A-401, or 35-9A-404, or requirements of security deposits established by this chapter or under the law of unlawful detainer;

- "(2) authorizes any person to confess judgment on a claim arising out of the rental agreement;
- "(3) agrees to pay the landlord's attorney's fees or cost of collection; or
 - "(4) agrees to the exculpation or limitation of any liability of the landlord arising under law or to indemnify the landlord for that liability or the costs connected therewith.
 - "(b) A provision prohibited by subsection (a) included in a rental agreement is unenforceable. If a landlord deliberately uses seeks to enforce a provision in a rental agreement containing provisions known by the landlord to be prohibited, the tenant may recover in addition to actual damages an amount up to one months' periodic rent and reasonable attorney's fees.

"\$35-9A-303.

- "(a) A tenant shall not unreasonably withhold consent to the landlord to enter into the dwelling unit in order to inspect the premises, make necessary or agreed repairs, decorations, alterations, or improvements, supply necessary or agreed services, or exhibit the dwelling unit to prospective or actual purchasers, mortgagees, tenants, workmen, or contractors.
- "(b) A landlord may enter the dwelling unit without consent of the tenant only in the following circumstances:
 - "(1) In case of emergency.
 - "(2) Pursuant to court order.

1 "(3) As permitted by Sections 35-9A-422 and 35-9A-423 (b).

- "(4) At reasonable times and with prior notice as provided in subsection (c), to show the premises to a prospective tenant or purchaser, if a landlord provides the tenant separate from the rental agreement a general notice signed by the tenant for the right to access for such a purpose within four months of the expiration of the rental agreement, and only in the company of a prospective tenant or purchaser.
- "(5) When the landlord has reasonable cause to believe the tenant has abandoned or surrendered the premises.
- "(c) A landlord shall not abuse the right of access or use it to harass the tenant. Except as provided in this section or unless it is impracticable to do so, the landlord may show the premises at any reasonable time by giving the tenant at least two days' notice of the landlord's intent to enter and may enter only at reasonable times. Posting of a note on the primary door of entry to the residence of the tenant stating the intended time and purpose of the entry shall be a permitted method of notice for the purpose of the landlord's right of access to the premises.
- "(d) If a landlord provides separate from the lease in a general notice or an advance schedule in excess of two days for repairs, maintenance, pest control, or for service relating to health or safety, whether such notice is for a specific time or within a designated time period, then no

additional day's notice is required to access the premises. A tenant may consent to provide a landlord with access to the premises with less than two days' notice.

"(e) If a tenant requests repairs or maintenance or improvements to a dwelling unit, the tenant shall be deemed to have granted consent to the landlord to enter into the dwelling unit and make the repairs, maintenance, or improvements as requested by the tenant.

"\$35-9A-401.

- "(a) Except as provided in this chapter, if there is a material noncompliance by the landlord with the rental agreement or a noncompliance with Section 35-9A-204 materially affecting health and safety, the tenant may deliver a written notice to the landlord specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 14 days after receipt of the notice if the breach is not remedied within that period, and the rental agreement shall terminate as provided in the notice subject to the following:
- "(1) if the breach is remediable by repairs or the payment of damages or otherwise and the landlord adequately remedies the breach before the date specified in the notice, the rental agreement shall not terminate by reason of the breach.
- "(2) the tenant may not terminate for a condition caused by the deliberate or negligent act or omission of the

tenant, a member of the tenant's family, a licensee, or other
person on the premises with the tenant's consent.

- "(b) Except as provided in this chapter, the tenant may recover actual damages <u>and reasonable attorney fees</u> and obtain injunctive relief for noncompliance by the landlord with the rental agreement or Section 35-9A-204. If the <u>landlord's noncompliance is in bad faith</u>, the tenant may recover reasonable attorney's fees.
- "(c) The remedy provided in subsection (b) is in addition to any right of the tenant arising under subsection (a).
- "(d) If the rental agreement is terminated pursuant to this section, the landlord shall return all security recoverable by the tenant under Section 35-9A-201 and all unearned prepaid rent.

"\$35-9A-421.

"(a) Except as provided in this chapter, if there is a material noncompliance by the tenant with the rental agreement, an intentional misrepresentation of a material fact in a rental agreement or application, or a noncompliance with Section 35-9A-301 materially affecting health and safety, the landlord may deliver a written notice to terminate the lease to the tenant specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than 14 days after receipt of the notice. An intentional misrepresentation of a material fact in a rental agreement or application may not be remedied or cured. If the

breach is not remedied within the 14 days after receipt of the notice to terminate the lease, the rental agreement shall terminate on the date provided in the notice to terminate the lease unless the tenant adequately remedies the breach before the date specified in the notice, in which case the rental agreement shall not terminate.

- "(b) If rent is unpaid when due, the landlord may deliver a written notice to terminate the lease to the tenant specifying the amount of rent and any late fees owed to remedy the breach and that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than seven days after receipt of the notice. If the breach is not remedied within the seven days, the rental agreement shall terminate. If a noncompliance of rental agreement occurs under both subsection (a) and this subsection, the seven-day notice period to terminate the lease for nonpayment of rent in this subsection shall govern.
- "(c) Except as provided in this chapter, a landlord may recover actual damages <u>and reasonable attorney fees</u> and obtain injunctive relief for noncompliance by the tenant with the rental agreement or Section 35-9A-301. If the tenant's noncompliance is willful, the landlord may recover reasonable attorney's fees.
- "(d) The following acts or omissions by a tenant or occupant shall constitute a noncurable default of the rental agreement, and in such cases the landlord may terminate the rental agreement upon a seven-day notice. The tenant shall have no right to remedy such a default unless the landlord

1	consents. Such acts and omissions include, but are not limited
2	to, the following:
3	"(1) Possession or use of illegal drugs in the
4	dwelling unit or in the common areas.
5	"(2) Discharge of a firearm on the premises of the
6	rental property, except in cases of self-defense, defense of a
7	third party, or as permissible in Section 13A-3-23.
8	"(3) Criminal assault of a tenant or quest on the
9	premises of the rental property, except in cases of
10	self-defense, defense of a third party, or as permissible in
11	Section 13A-3-23.
12	"§35-9A-423.
13	"(a) If a rental agreement requires the tenant to
14	give notice to the landlord of an anticipated extended absence
15	in excess of 14 days pursuant to Section 35-9A-304 and the
16	tenant willfully fails to do so, the landlord may recover
17	actual damages from the tenant.
18	"(b) During any absence of a tenant in excess of 14
19	days, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit at times
20	reasonably necessary.
21	"(c) If a tenant abandons the dwelling unit, the
22	landlord shall make reasonable efforts to rent it at a fair
23	rental. But such duty shall not take priority over the
24	landlord's right to first rent other vacant units. If the
25	landlord rents the dwelling unit for a term beginning before
26	the expiration of the rental agreement, it terminates as of

the date of the new tenancy. If the landlord fails to use

reasonable efforts to rent the dwelling unit at a fair rental or if the landlord accepts the abandonment as a surrender, the rental agreement is deemed to be terminated by the landlord as of the date the landlord has notice of the abandonment. If the tenancy is from month-to-month or week-to-week, the term of the rental agreement for this purpose is deemed to be a month or a week, as the case may be.

"(d) If a tenant leaves property in the unit more than 14 days after termination pursuant to this chapter, the landlord has no duty to store or protect the tenant's property in the unit and may dispose of it without obligation.

"\$35-9A-426.

"If a rental agreement is terminated, the landlord has a claim for possession and for rent and a separate claim for actual damages for breach of the rental agreement and reasonable attorney's fees as provided in subsection (c) of Section 35-9A-421."

Section 2. This act shall become effective August 1, 2011, following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.