1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 1st Session of the 58th Legislature (2021) 3 HOUSE BILL 2425 By: Nichols 4 5 6 AS INTRODUCED 7 An Act relating to landlord and tenant; amending 41 O.S. 2011, Sections 111, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 115, O.S.L. 2019 and 113 (41 O.S. Supp. 8 2020, Section 111), which relate to termination of 9 tenancy and rental agreements; authorizing early termination of tenancy under certain circumstances; 10 providing for liability for certain economic loss; prohibiting certain provision in rental agreement; 11 prohibiting denial of tenancy under certain circumstances; providing for codification; and 12 providing an effective date. 1.3 14 15 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 16 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 41 O.S. 2011, Section 111, as last 17 amended by Section 1, Chapter 115, O.S.L. 2019 (41 O.S. Supp. 2020, 18 Section 111), is amended to read as follows: 19 Section 111. A. Except as otherwise provided in the Oklahoma 20 Residential Landlord and Tenant Act, when the tenancy is month-to-21 month or tenancy at will, the landlord or tenant may terminate the 22 tenancy provided the landlord or tenant gives a written notice to 23 the other at least thirty (30) days before the date upon which the

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termination is to become effective. The thirty-day period to

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terminate shall begin to run from the date notice to terminate is served as provided in subsection E of this section.

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- B. Except as otherwise provided in the Oklahoma Residential Landlord and Tenant Act, when the tenancy is less than month-to-month, the landlord or tenant may terminate the tenancy provided the landlord or tenant gives to the other a written notice served as provided in subsection E of this section at least seven (7) days before the date upon which the termination is to become effective.
- C. Unless earlier terminated under the provisions of the Oklahoma Residential Landlord and Tenant Act or unless otherwise agreed upon, a tenancy for a definite term expires on the ending date thereof without notice.
- D. If the tenant remains in possession without the landlord's consent after the expiration of the term of the rental agreement or its termination under the Oklahoma Residential Landlord and Tenant Act, the landlord may immediately bring an action for possession and damages. If the tenant's holdover is willful and not in good faith the landlord may also recover an amount not more than twice the average monthly rental, computed and prorated on a daily basis, for each month or portion thereof that said tenant remains in possession. If the landlord consents to the tenant's continued occupancy, a month-to-month tenancy is thus created, unless the parties otherwise agree.

E. The written notice, required by the Oklahoma Residential Landlord and Tenant Act, to terminate any tenancy shall be served on the tenant or landlord personally unless otherwise specified by law. If the tenant cannot be located, service shall be made by delivering the notice to any family member of such tenant over the age of twelve (12) years residing with the tenant. If service cannot be made on the tenant personally or on such family member, notice shall be posted at a conspicuous place on the dwelling unit of the tenant. If the notice is posted, a copy of such notice shall be mailed to the tenant by certified mail or by mailing such notice through the Firm Mailing Book for Accountable Mail as provided by the United States Post Office. If service cannot be made on the landlord personally, the notice shall be mailed to the landlord by certified mail. For the purpose of this subsection, the word "landlord" shall mean any person authorized to receive service of process and notice pursuant to Section 116 of this title.

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F. A victim of domestic violence or stalking may terminate a lease without penalty by providing written notice and either a copy of the protective order or a police report of an incident of such domestic violence or stalking within thirty (30) days of such incident, unless the landlord waives such time period. The perpetrator of such domestic violence or stalking may be held civilly liable for any economic loss incurred by the landlord as a result of the early lease termination.

<u>G.</u> The provisions of this section shall not apply to an occupant who has no rental agreement with the landlord and with whom the landlord has not consented to creating a tenancy. A landlord shall have the right to demand that such an occupant vacate the dwelling unit or the premises or both and shall not be required to commence eviction proceedings. If the occupant wrongfully fails to comply within a reasonable time, the occupant shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a trespass and may be punished by a fine not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

- SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 41 O.S. 2011, Section 113, is amended to read as follows:
- Section 113. A. A rental agreement may not provide that either party thereto:
 - 1. Agrees to waive or forego rights or remedies under this act;
 - 2. Authorizes any person to confess judgment on a claim arising out of the rental agreement;
 - 3. Agrees to pay the other party's attorney's fees;
 - 4. Agrees to the exculpation, limitation or indemnification of any liability arising under law for damages or injuries to persons or property caused by or resulting from the acts or omissions of either party, their agents, servants or employees in the operation or maintenance of the dwelling unit or the premises of which it is a part; or

- 5. Agrees to the establishment of a lien except as allowed by this act in and to the property of the other party; or
- 6. Agrees to waive or limit his or her right to summon a peace officer or other emergency assistance in an emergency.
- B. A provision prohibited by subsection A of this section and included in a rental agreement is unenforceable.
- SECTION 3. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 113.3 of Title 41, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A landlord shall not deny, refuse to renew or terminate a tenancy because the applicant, tenant or member of the household is a victim or alleged victim of domestic violence or stalking, whether or not there exists a valid protective order. A landlord shall not deny a tenancy or retaliate against an applicant or tenant because the applicant or tenant has previously terminated a rental agreement because the applicant, tenant or member of the household was a victim of domestic violence or stalking.

SECTION 4. This act shall become effective November 1, 2021.

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