- 1 SB291
- 2 156352-2
- 3 By Senator Marsh
- 4 RFD: Banking and Insurance
- 5 First Read: 28-JAN-14

1	156352-2:n:01/22/2014:FC/mfc LRS2014-51R1
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8	SYNOPSIS: This bill would amend the Uniform Landlord
9	and Tenant Act, to further provide for the refund
10	of deposits, the termination of a lease for
11	noncompliance with a rental agreement, abandonment
12	of the property, and procedures for eviction.
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14	A BILL
15	TO BE ENTITLED
16	AN ACT
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18	Relating to the Uniform Landlord and Tenant Act; to
19	amend Sections 35-9A-201, 35-9A-421, 35-9A-423, and 35-9A-461
20	Code of Alabama 1975; to further provide for the refund of
21	deposits, the termination of a lease for noncompliance with a
22	rental agreement, abandonment of the property, and procedures
23	for eviction.
24	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
25	Section 1. Sections 35-9A-201, 35-9A-421, 35-9A-423
26	and 35-9A-461, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as
27	follows:

1 "\$35-9A-201.

"(a) A landlord may not demand or receive money as security, in an amount in excess of one month's periodic rent, except for pets, changes to the premises, or increased liability risks to the landlord or premises, for tenant's obligations under a rental agreement.

- "(b) Upon termination of the tenancy, money held by the landlord as security may be applied to the payment of accrued rent and the amount of damages that the landlord has suffered by reason of the tenant's noncompliance with Section 35-9A-301 all as itemized by the landlord in a written notice delivered to the tenant together with the amount due $\frac{35}{60}$ days after termination of the tenancy and delivery of possession.
- "(c) If the landlord does not refund the entire deposit, the landlord, within the 35-day 60-day period, shall provide the tenant an itemized list of amounts withheld.
- "(d) Upon vacating the premises, the tenant shall provide to the landlord a valid forwarding address, in writing, to which the deposit or itemized accounting, or both, may be mailed. If the tenant fails to provide a valid forwarding address, the landlord shall mail, by first class mail, the deposit or itemized accounting, or both, to the last known address of the tenant or, if none, to the tenant at the address of the property. Any deposit unclaimed by the tenant as well as any check outstanding shall be forfeited by the tenant after a period of 180 90 days.

- "(e) The landlord's mailing by first class mail to
 the address provided in writing by the tenant, within 35 60
 days of the refund or itemized accounting, or both, is
 sufficient compliance with this chapter.
 - "(f) If the landlord fails to mail a timely refund or accounting within the $35~\mathrm{day}~60-\mathrm{day}$ period, the landlord shall pay the tenant double the amount of the tenant's original deposit.
 - "(g) This section does not preclude the landlord or tenant from recovering other damages to which the landlord or tenant may be entitled.
 - "(h) The holder of the landlord's interest in the premises at the time of the termination of the tenancy is bound by this section.

"\$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 seven 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 four 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 four-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 and reasonable attorney fees and obtain injunctive relief for noncompliance by the tenant with the rental agreement or Section 35-9A-301.
- "(d) No breach of any of the terms or obligations of the lease may be cured by a tenant except by the express written consent of the landlord. 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 consents. Such acts and omissions include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - "(1) Possession or use of illegal drugs in the dwelling unit or in the common areas.
 - "(2) Discharge of a firearm on the premises of the rental property, except in cases of self-defense, defense of a third party, or as permissible in Section 13A-3-23.
 - "(3) Criminal assault of a tenant or guest on the premises of the rental property, except in cases of self-defense, defense of a third party, or as permissible in Section 13A-3-23.

"\$35-9A-423.

- "(a) If a rental agreement requires the tenant to give notice to the landlord of an anticipated extended absence in excess of 14 days pursuant to Section 35-9A-304 and the tenant willfully fails to do so, the landlord may recover actual damages from the tenant.
- "(b) During any absence of a tenant in excess of 14 days, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit at times reasonably necessary.
- "(c) If a tenant abandons the dwelling unit, the landlord shall make reasonable efforts to rent it at a fair rental. But such duty shall not take priority over the landlord's right to first rent other vacant units. If the landlord rents the dwelling unit for a term beginning before the expiration of the rental agreement, it terminates as of the date of the new tenancy. 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.
 - "(e) In addition to any other means by which a landlord determines that a property has been abandoned by the tenant, a property shall be considered abandoned if the electric service to the property has been terminated.

12 "\$35-9A-461.

- "(a) A landlord's action for eviction, rent,
 monetary damages, or other relief relating to a tenancy
 subject to this chapter shall be governed by the Alabama Rules
 of Civil Procedure and the Alabama Rules of Appellate
 Procedure except as modified by this chapter.
- "(b) District courts and circuit courts, according to their respective established jurisdictions, shall have jurisdiction over eviction actions, and venue shall lie in the county in which the leased property is located. Eviction actions shall be entitled to precedence in scheduling over all other civil cases.
- "(c) Service of process shall be made in accordance with the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure. However, if a sheriff, constable, or process server is unable to serve the defendant personally, service may be had by delivering the

notice to any person who is sui juris residing on the premises, or if after reasonable effort no person is found residing on the premises, by posting a copy of the notice on the door of the premises, and on the same day of posting or by the close of the next business day, the sheriff, the constable, the person filing the complaint, or anyone on behalf of the person, or shall by sending certified mail notice of the filing of the unlawful detainer action by enclosing, directing, stamping, and mailing by first class a copy of the notice to the defendant at the mailing address of the premises and if there is no mailing address for the premises to the last known address, if any, of the defendant and making an entry of this action on the return filed in the case. Service of the notice by posting or certified mailing shall be complete as of the date of the posting or the certified mailing of the notice.

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"(d) The district court shall set eviction actions as soon as practicable after the time provided for the defendant to file an answer.

"(d)(e) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of Section 12-12-70, any party may appeal from an eviction judgment entered by a district court to the circuit court at any time within seven days after the entry thereof. The filing of a timely post-judgment motion pursuant to the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure shall suspend the running of the time for filing a notice of appeal. In cases where post-judgment motions are filed, the full time fixed for filing a notice of

appeal shall be computed from the date of the entry in the civil docket of an order granting or denying such motion, or the date of the denial of such motion by operation of law pursuant to Rule 59.1 of the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure. Upon filing of an appeal by either party, the clerk of the court shall schedule the action for trial as a preferred case, and it shall be set for trial within 60 days from the date of the filing of the appeal. In eviction actions, an appeal by a tenant to circuit court or to an appellate court does not prevent the issuance of a writ of restitution or possession unless the tenant pays to the clerk of the circuit court all rents properly payable under the terms of the lease since the date of the filing of the action, and continues to pay all rent that becomes due and properly payable under the terms of the lease as they become due, during the pendency of the appeal. In the event of dispute, the amounts properly payable shall be ascertained by the court.

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- "(1) If the tenant should fail to make any payments determined to be properly payable as they become due under this subsection, upon motion, the court shall issue a writ of restitution or possession and the landlord shall be placed in full possession of the premises.
- "(2) Upon disposition of the appeal, the court shall direct the clerk as to the disposition of the funds paid to the clerk pursuant to this subsection.
- " $\frac{(e)}{(f)}$ If an eviction judgment enters in favor of a landlord, a writ of possession shall issue upon application by

the landlord. Notwithstanding Rule 62 of the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure, the automatic stay on the issuance of the writ of possession or restitution shall be for a period of seven days. If a tenant without just cause re-enters the premises, the tenant can be held in contempt and successive writs may issue as are necessary to effectuate the eviction judgment.

"(f)(q) In the event that the landlord is placed in possession under a writ of restitution or possession, and on appeal the judgment is reversed and one entered for the tenant or the proceeding on appeal is quashed or dismissed, the circuit court may award a writ of restitution or possession to restore the tenant to possession as against the landlord, but not as against a third party. The issuance of the writ rests in the discretion of the appellate court, and the circuit court, in all cases, may direct writs of restitution or possession to be issued by the trial court when, in the judgment of the circuit court, such writ is proper or necessary."

Section 2. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.