

2026-2027

GUIDE TO VIRGINIA

LANDLORD-TENANT LAW

AND

LOCAL RENTAL HOUSING IN THE

NORTHERN NECK AND

MIDDLE PENINSULA
(ESSEX, KING AND QUEEN, KING WILLIAM,
LANCASTER, NORTHUMBERLAND, RICHMOND,
and WESTMORELAND COUNTIES)

Legal Aid Works®

Legal Aid Works® was established in 1973 in order to provide free civil legal assistance to low-income individuals and families. The Tappahannock office provides services to eligible residents of Essex, King and Queen, King William, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond and Westmoreland counties.

The rental housing information in the 2026-2027 guide was provided by the individual property managers. The legal information was provided by Legal Aid Works®. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy. All information was current at the time of publication (July, 2026). Legal Aid Works® is not responsible for any changes that may have occurred after that time.

Legal Aid Works®
Tappahannock Office
PO Box 1662, 311 Virginia Street
Tappahannock, VA 22560
Phone: 804-443-9393
Fax: 804-443-9394
Email: LAWTapp@LegalAidWorks.org
WEBSITE: www.LegalAidWorks.org

Legal Aid Works® would like to thank (1) the Fredericksburg City Planning Office for helping us to fund the publication of this 2026-2027 Guide, and (2) Jasmine Brock, Esq., Valerie Hill, Esq., law clerks, Katherine Suarez, Riley Bowling, and intern, Gabrielle Bozeman, for their efforts in updating the current law and changes in local rental housing.

Limited copies of the 2026-2027 guide have been printed in English and Spanish. Those receiving copies are therefore encouraged to make additional copies of their own. Legal Aid Works® also posts electronic copies of its English and Spanish language guides on its website.

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EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING

IT'S YOUR RIGHT!

YOU MAY NOT BE DENIED HOUSING BASED ON...

RACE
COLOR
RELIGION
SEX
NATIONAL ORIGIN
DISABILITY
ELDERLINESS
FAMILIAL STATUS (families with children)
SOURCE OF FUNDS (e.g. a housing voucher)*
SEXUAL ORIENTATION
GENDER IDENTITY
VETERAN STATUS

*The law does not apply to owners of four or fewer rental units in Virginia, or those who own a 10% or less interest in four or more units. The law also does not apply if the source of funds is not approved within 15 days of submitting the request to approve the tenancy.

Realtors, real estate agents, rental agents, and most landlords must show you ALL AVAILABLE housing based on your financial ability only! If you feel that you have been denied an opportunity to see or obtain housing, or even been treated with less enthusiasm because of your identity as a member of any of the above listed protected classes, or because you have children, PLEASE call HUD at (800) 669-9777 (TTY for the hearing impaired at (800) 927-9275. You can also contact the Virginia Fair Housing Office at (804) 367-8530 or (888) 551-3247, or visit their website at <http://www.dpor.virginia.gov/FairHousing/>.

Discrimination is not always obvious and is more often subtle acts or statements. For a free brochure explaining your rights, options, and the sometimes-subtle discriminatory actions, contact the Fredericksburg Area Association of Realtors at (540) 373-7711.

SPECIAL TIPS TO KNOW

DISABLED TENANTS – must be allowed to make reasonable modifications to their individual units and to the common access areas. Special parking must be allowed. A “no pet” policy cannot prevent a person from keeping an assist animal. For example, Seeing Eye dogs are not considered “pets” and MUST be allowed without any extra charge or fee by most landlords. Providing fraudulent documentation about a disability or a disability-related need for a reasonable accommodation for an assistance animal is prohibited.

Discrimination against disabled persons may be: a landlord’s refusal to allow a disabled tenant to make reasonable and necessary modifications to the premises at the tenant’s expense, or a refusal to make reasonable and necessary accommodations to rules, policies, or services. It may also be refusal to renew or terminate a lease or a landlord making changes to an existing lease/rental agreement **because of** a tenant’s disability.

The Disability Resource Center is available to assist persons with disabilities in locating housing. Call (540) 373-2559. TTY for the hearing impaired 540-373-5890.

CHILDREN – Although a reasonable limit on the number of occupants is allowed, this limit cannot mandate “no children.” For example, a 1-bedroom unit that allows 2 adults must allow 1 adult and 1 child. A 3-occupant limit must allow a single person with 2 children.

NOTE: Landlords may impose occupancy standards restricting the maximum number of occupants to two (2) persons per bedroom.

ELDERLINESS – Although the Federal Housing Laws do not cover age, Virginia’s fair housing laws make it illegal to discriminate based on elderliness. Elderliness refers to any persons who have reached their 55th birthday. Neither landlords nor their agents are allowed to steer elderly persons away from or toward any particular housing units.

Sometimes landlords or their agents make discrimination seem reasonable or acceptable. It is YOUR DECISION where to live! If you feel like you have been discriminated against, and if you want to fight it, call HUD at (800) 669-9777, or the Virginia Fair Housing Office at either (804) 367-8530 or (888) 551-3247.

NOTE: All HUD-assisted or HUD-insured housing, including housing under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, shall be made available without regard to actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status. Landlords also may not ask about sexual orientation to determine eligibility for HUD-assisted housing.

OVERVIEW OF LANDLORD-TENANT LAW

Many leases in Virginia are governed by the Virginia Residential Landlord & Tenant Act (“VRLTA”) and nationally by the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (“Fair Housing Act”).

I. FOUR RULES FOR RENTERS TO REMEMBER

These rules cannot prevent every problem that a renter may face but following them is likely to prevent a lot of confusion and stress.

- 1) Read written leases completely.** Not knowing what’s in the lease doesn’t excuse you from responsibilities.
- 2) Put agreements in writing.** Agreements are hard to prove if they are not in writing. If the landlord tells you he will clean the carpeting after you move in, get that in writing. If it’s important to you, then you will have to prove that this agreement existed. You can only do that if you have it in writing.
- 3) Discuss problems with the other party.** Cooperation with the landlord is your best insurance for resolving problems.
- 4) Notify the other party in writing.** If you can’t resolve a problem, then a statement of the problem should be put in writing promptly and sent to the landlord. You must *keep* a copy of the letter to prove notification has been given.

II. SIGNING A LEASE AND MOVING IN

A. BEFORE YOU SIGN

A landlord must offer a prospective tenant a written rental agreement containing the terms of rental of the dwelling unit and the terms and conditions of the landlord-tenant relationship.

In addition to the rental agreement, landlords must also give prospective tenants the statement of tenant rights and responsibilities developed by the Department of Housing and Community Development. This statement must be signed by both landlord and tenant within one month of the effective date of the rental agreement. A landlord may not sue a tenant in any court for any reason unless this statement has been signed. If a tenant refuses or fails to sign the statement of tenant rights and responsibilities, the landlord must record the date(s) when the form was provided and record that the tenant refused or failed to sign the form.

The Department of Housing and Community Development is required to translate all forms and documents that are mandatory into Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Arabic and Korean.

RENTAL AGREEMENTS MAY NOT INCLUDE:

- Provisions where the tenant can agree to give up any tenant rights, remedies, or agree to waive any of the landlord's responsibilities or liability. These provisions are unenforceable by a court, and a tenant can recover damages and court fees from a landlord attempting to enforce any such provision.
- Provisions demanding or accepting payment of any fee, charge, or other thing of value from any provider of cable television service, cable modem service, satellite master antenna television service, direct broadcast satellite television service, subscription television service, or service of any other television programming system in exchange for granting a television service provider mere access to the landlord's tenants or giving the tenants of such landlord mere access to such service.

Protecting status of Domestic Abuse Survivors: A landlord must consider a person's status as a domestic abuse survivor when reviewing a credit score in a rental application. Survivor status can be shown by a court order, police report, or letter from a sexual & domestic violence program, housing counselor, or attorney.

Prohibition on using negative credit information arising from the COVID-19 pandemic against tenants or applicants for tenancy: A landlord who owns more than four rental dwelling units or more than a 10 percent interest in more than four rental dwelling units, whether individually or through a business entity, in the Commonwealth, shall not take any adverse action against an applicant for tenancy based solely on payment history or an eviction for nonpayment of rent that occurred during the period beginning on March 12, 2020, and ending 30 days after the expiration or revocation of the state of emergency declared by the Governor related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This protection is set to expire either seven years after the expiration of any state of emergency declared by the Governor related to the COVID-19 pandemic or on July 1, 2028, whichever is later. The state of emergency relating to COVID was revoked by the Governor of Virginia on May 11, 2023, so this protection will expire on May 11, 2030.

B. WRITTEN LEASES

A lease is a contract. You should read and understand all sections of the lease before signing. If a lease is signed by the tenant and the landlord, a copy shall be provided to the tenant within 10 business days of the date

of the lease agreement. Beginning on the first page of the lease, the landlord should list rent and fees that will be charged to the tenant in addition to the rent. No additional fee should be collected unless it is listed on the first page of the lease or is listed in a separate addendum. Payment of rent by a tenant or collection of the rent by a landlord can create a lease between the parties even if a written lease has not been signed. The landlord must provide an additional hard copy of the lease agreement once per year at no charge to the tenant or maintain the rental agreement in an electronic format that is easily accessible to the tenant.

If a landlord fails to offer a written agreement, the following default conditions will be applied by law:

- The lease will last for 12 months and will not be automatically renewed (except for a month-to-month lease).
- Rent is due on the first of each month in equal installments. If the amount of each installment is not agreed upon, the payment amount will be set at “fair market rent.”
- Rent is late if not paid by the fifth of each month, and landlords may charge late fees up to a maximum of 10%, or 10% of the unpaid balance, whichever is less. The method chosen by the landlord to determine a late fee must be included in the lease agreement.
- Landlords may also require a security deposit. Security deposits cannot exceed the total amount of 2 months' rent. For example, if your rent is \$950, then the security deposit can be \$1900 at most.
- The landlord and renter may create a written rental agreement during the 12-month period.

C. ORAL AGREEMENTS

An oral agreement needs to be put in writing to be easily enforced. Example: if a landlord tells a tenant that a dwelling will be painted, that promise should be put in writing to become part of the rental agreement.

D. DISCLOSURE

At the time of move-in, the landlord must give the tenant written notice of the name and address of:

- 1) the person or persons authorized to manage the premises, and
- 2) the owner, or person who acts in legal matters for the owner.

Tenants moving in must be notified of any planned sale or conversion of the property (or other transfer of the property to a new owner) in the next 6 months that would displace them. If the property is sold, the landlord must notify the tenant of the name, address, and phone number of the new owner.

In addition, if the property is a multifamily dwelling unit located in any locality in which a military air installation is located, a prospective tenant shall be provided with a written disclosure that the property is located in a noise or accident potential zone, or both, as designated by the location on its official zoning map. If such a disclosure is not provided, a tenant may terminate the lease agreement anytime during the *first 30 days* by sending to the landlord a written notice of termination by certified or registered mail.

TENANTS AFFECTED BY DEFECTIVE DRYWALL

If the landlord of a dwelling unit has actual knowledge of the existence of defective drywall in such dwelling unit that has not been remediated, the landlord shall provide to a prospective tenant a written disclosure that the property has defective drywall. Such disclosures shall be provided prior to the execution by the tenant of a written lease agreement or, in the case of an oral lease agreement, prior to occupancy by the tenant. For purposes of this section, "defective drywall" means all defective drywall as defined in VA Code § [36-156.1](#). Any tenant not provided with the written disclosure above may end his or her lease within 60 days of

discovering the defective dry wall. If a tenant wishes to end his or her lease early, the landlord must be notified in writing.

- Termination of the lease is the only remedy that a tenant has for a landlord's failure to disclose the defective dry wall to the tenant.

NOTE: EFFECTIVE July 1, 2014, if the landlord has actual knowledge that the property was previously used to manufacture methamphetamine (meth) and has not been cleaned according to Department of Health guidelines, the landlord must provide written disclosure before renting the property. If the landlord did not disclose, then the tenant may end the lease agreement within 60 days of discovering that the property was used to manufacture meth and not cleaned by the guidelines. The tenant must provide a written notice to the landlord and terminate the lease within one month after sending that notice to the landlord.

E. SECURITY DEPOSITS

Before a tenant moves into a unit, the landlord may require the tenant to pay a security deposit. Here are some important facts about security deposits:

1. Security deposits cannot exceed the amount of 2 months' rent, even without a written agreement.
2. Landlords may allow tenants to provide security deposit insurance for all or part of the security deposit requirement. Security deposit insurance guarantees an amount of money to the landlord to pay for damage to the rental unit that would normally be withheld from the security deposit, so that a tenant can get their deposit back faster and make moving easier.
3. When a tenant moves, the landlord may withhold all or some of the security deposit. The landlord may legally withhold the security deposit for things like unpaid rent (including late fees), damage caused by the tenant beyond reasonable wear and tear, and utility fees upon move-out.
4. Landlords can require tenants to pay the premiums for damage insurance, renter's insurance, or both.
5. These payments are rent, and the tenant will never get them back. However, a landlord cannot require a tenant to pay more than two months' rent in security deposits, damage insurance, and renter's insurance combined.

Note: Where a landlord obtains damage insurance or renter's insurance for the tenant, the landlord shall name the tenant as a "co-insured."

If a tenant allows insurance required by the rental agreement to lapse, the landlord may provide any landlord's renter's insurance to cover the tenant. The tenant will have to pay that coverage until they provide written documentation of reinstated insurance.

6. A landlord may also require a refundable application deposit and a nonrefundable application fee (no more than \$50 plus the landlord's actual out-of-pocket costs of performing necessary background, credit, or other pre-occupancy checks).

Effective July 1, 2014, landlords are no longer required to pay interest on security deposits.

Many disputes occur between landlords and tenants over the amount of money that the landlord can legally withhold from a security deposit. For information about the law governing the return of the security deposit, see page 23.

F. INSPECTION OF THE DWELLING

An inspection of the dwelling unit when it is first occupied is very important. This inspection can ensure your security deposit is returned to you. An inspection checklist should note all damages or defects to the property in each room (such as problems with or damage to windows, doors, woodwork, ceilings and walls, floors, cabinets, plumbing pipes and fixtures, structural systems, and appliances).

The inspection checklist should also indicate whether there is any visible evidence of mold in the unit. If there is visible evidence of mold, the tenant may reject or accept the tenancy. If the tenant decides to accept, the landlord shall promptly remediate the mold condition, reinspect the dwelling to confirm that there is no visible evidence of mold in the dwelling, and prepare a new report stating that there is no visible evidence of mold in the dwelling unit upon reinspection. This must be done no later than 5 business days after the tenant chooses to accept.

The landlord has 3 options for inspection:

1. Inspect the dwelling unit themselves and provide a copy of itemized damages to the tenant within 5 days of occupancy. The tenant may request additional items to be added or object to any item on the list within 5 days of receiving the landlord's report, after which the report is deemed correct and final.
2. Adopt a written policy to allow the tenant to submit the itemized damage list within 5 days of occupancy. The landlord can object to any item on the list within 5 days of receiving the tenant's report, after which the report is deemed correct and final.
3. Adopt a written policy to provide that the landlord and tenant shall prepare the inspection report jointly. In this case the report is deemed correct and final after it is signed by both landlord and tenant.

If the landlord does not follow any of these three options, a tenant should still submit an itemized damage list of their own.

G. TENANTS IN FORECLOSED PROPERTIES

A landlord must notify a tenant in writing within 5 business days of the landlord receiving written notice from their mortgage lender of a mortgage default, of mortgage acceleration, or of a foreclosure sale.

- o If the landlord fails to provide the notice required, the tenant has the option to immediately terminate the lease agreement upon 5 business days' notice to the landlord and is entitled to a return of the security deposit in accordance with the law or the rental agreement, whichever is applicable.
- o If the dwelling is vacant, the landlord must disclose to any prospective tenants in writing at or before the start of tenancy of a mortgage default, notice of mortgage acceleration or notice of foreclosure sale relating to the dwelling unit.
- o The landlord is not required to notify tenant if the managing agent does not receive written notice from the mortgage lender or if the tenant provides a copy of written notice from the lender to the landlord (such as if the notice comes to the rental property and the tenant gives the notice to the landlord.)

NOTE: A tenant who entered into a lease before a notice of foreclosure may remain in the foreclosed property until the end of the lease unless the property is purchased by a bona fide purchaser who will reside in the property as their primary residence. In that case, the tenant must receive 90-day notice before being forced to vacate.

III. DURING THE RENTAL AGREEMENT

Landlords and tenants both have specific rights and responsibilities during the lease. It is important to know these rights and responsibilities. Otherwise, both landlords and tenants may unknowingly violate the law.

A. TENANT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

1. PAYMENT OF RENT

Rent must be paid at the time and place designated by the landlord, and in the form requested (cash, check, money order). Landlords are required to accept payments of rent through check or money order. When a tenant pays rent with cash or money order, the landlord must provide the tenant with a written receipt, upon request from the tenant. Landlords are prohibited from charging a tenant any fee for the collection or processing of any payment for rent, security deposits, or any other fees, unless the landlord offers a different form of payment that does not include additional fees.

Landlords with four or fewer rental units, or up to 10 percent interest in four or fewer rental units, are not required to accept payment of periodic rent nor any security deposit by debit or credit card.

Landlords are prohibited from requiring a tenant to pay any fee to submit periodic rent payments or other amounts due in excess of the actual out-of-pocket expenses charged to the landlord by a third party to process the payment. A landlord cannot require a tenant to pay any fee for the maintenance or repair of any dwelling unit, unless the repair is necessitated by the tenant's violation of the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act.

Effective July 1, 2014, landlords may require that tenants pay the government or service fees for energy sub-metering if the technology is included in the home and if the lease allows for these payments. They are non-refundable and count as rent. Late charges for failure to make a timely payment for sub-metering may not exceed \$5.

Failure to pay rent when due, including repeated late payment of rent, or the voluntary withholding of rent (for whatever reason) may be a violation of the rental agreement. This may cause the landlord to take the following protective measures allowed by law:

- a) 14-day pay-or-quit notice:** As of July 1, 2026, the landlord may issue a notice giving the tenant 14 days to pay the rent in full or vacate the premises.
- b) Unlawful detainer warrant:** If full payment of rent is not made within 14 days and the tenant fails to vacate, the landlord has the right to begin eviction proceedings against a tenant in the local general district court. However, it does not relieve a tenant of his obligation to fulfill the terms of the rental agreement. Landlords may ask the court to amend the amount of rent that they claim from their tenant but may not file additional unlawful detainer actions in order to update their claim.
- c) Eviction:** The eviction will be dismissed if the tenant pays all rent that is owed (plus reasonable late charges and attorney fees, if any, and court costs) to the landlord or into the court no later than 48 hours before the sheriff executes the scheduled eviction as stated in the writ of possession. See "The Eviction Process" on page 24 for more details.

If the tenant disputes the amount of rent owed, they **must** appear on the return date to get a second court date for a hearing on the dispute. If they do not appear, the court will enter a default judgment for the landlord. If the court enters a judgment for possession in favor of the landlord at the first or second court date, the tenant has 10 days to appeal to Circuit Court and post an approved bond. The amount required for a bond shall be the claimed outstanding rent, plus any late fees and relevant legal costs. Otherwise, on the 11th day, the local sheriff can serve a writ of eviction to schedule an eviction date to forcibly evict the tenant and his/her belongings. If the tenant does not voluntarily move within 72 hours of being served the writ of eviction, the sheriff can return to forcibly evict the tenant and his property. After the court enters an order for possession, the landlord has 180 days to request a writ of eviction. The landlord may cancel their writ and request another one if still within 180 days. The sheriff must execute the writ of eviction within 30 days of the writ being issued by the court. Otherwise, it is invalid and may not be used.

Effective July 1, 2019, if a tenant does not pay owed rent and related fees by their first court date, they may still get their eviction dismissed if they pay the claimed amount to the landlord or the court no less than 48 hours before the scheduled eviction that is stated in the writ of eviction given by the sheriff.

UNDER VIRGINIA LAW, A LANDLORD CANNOT FORCIBLY EVICT A TENANT ON HIS OWN. THE LANDLORD MUST USE THE COURTS TO DO SO. THUS; IT IS ILLEGAL FOR A LANDLORD TO LOCK OUT A TENANT OR TERMINATE THE TENANT'S UTILITIES ON THEIR OWN.

Charges for late rent: Effective April 22, 2020, a landlord may charge a late fee of no more than 10% of the periodic (monthly or weekly) rent, or 10% of the remaining balance due and owed, whichever is smaller, and only if the late fee is provided for in the written lease agreement. If the late fee is not in the written lease, a landlord may not enforce one.

Rent Check Drawn on Insufficient Funds: If a landlord receives, as a rent payment, a check or electronic funds transfer taken from an account without enough money to cover the value of the check or electronic transfer, OR if a stop-payment order has been placed in bad-faith by the tenant, written notice may be given to the tenant requiring payment within 5 days by cash, cashier's check, certified check, or completed electronic funds transfer. If such payment is not received, the landlord may take action to evict the tenant just like he can when a tenant fails to pay rent. A landlord may also charge a bad check fee not to exceed \$50.00.

2. MAINTAINING A CLEAN AND SAFE DWELLING

A tenant has the obligation to maintain a clean and safe dwelling. Tenants must:

- 1) Conduct themselves and require their visitors to conduct themselves in a manner that doesn't violate the peace and enjoyment of the neighbors;
- 2) Not deliberately destroy or damage any part of the dwelling;
- 3) Abide by all reasonable and lawful rules and regulations of the lease;
- 4) Use all utilities, facilities, and appliances in a reasonable manner;
- 5) Keep all fixtures as clean as their conditions permit;
- 6) Regularly remove all garbage and waste, and dispose of it in appropriate facilities;
- 7) Keep their house or apartment in a clean and safe condition;
- 8) Comply with all applicable housing and fire codes;

- 9) Not remove or tamper with a working smoke alarm—or carbon monoxide alarm installed by the landlord so as to make it not work (including removing working batteries) and maintain all smoke alarms;
- 10) Maintain the carbon monoxide alarm in accordance with the uniform set of standards for maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms established in the Uniform Statewide Building Code;
- 11) Keep their house or apartment free from insects and pests and promptly notify the landlord of any insects or pests;
- 12) Refrain from painting, disturbing paint, or making alterations to dwellings containing landlord-disclosed lead-based paint without prior written consent from the landlord if the rental agreement requires such consent;
- 13) Refrain from removing any timber from landlord's property without landlord's permission;
- 14) Use care to prevent pets from causing personal injury in the dwelling;
- 15) Use reasonable efforts to prevent mold growth and moisture buildup and let the landlord know immediately of any mold growth or moisture buildup.

A local law enforcement officer may issue a summons or a ticket for violations of the Uniform Statewide Building Code to the lessor (tenant) or sub lessor (another tenant occupying the dwelling in place of the original tenant for a period of the lease) so long as a copy of the notice is served on the owner of the building/property as well.

What can a landlord do if a tenant violates any of the above obligations?

A landlord must notify a tenant in writing of a violation. If the tenant violates one of the above obligations, the tenant no longer has the right to repair, replace or clean a damaged item in the dwelling. Once the landlord notifies the tenant in writing of a violation the landlord may enter the dwelling and have the work done (or hire someone else to perform the work) and bill the tenant. The bill will be due when the rent is due next.

B. LANDLORD'S RESPONSIBILITIES

A landlord must make all repairs and do whatever is necessary to maintain a dwelling in fit and habitable condition. The landlord must:

- 1) Supply running water and reasonable amounts of hot water at all times, air conditioning (when represented to be operational at the time of the effective date of the lease agreement), and reasonable heat in season.
- 2) Maintain in good and safe working order all electrical, heating, plumbing, sanitation, ventilation, air conditioning, and other facilities (including those required by any state or local housing or health code) and appliances supplied, or required to be supplied, by the landlord.
- 3) Keep all common areas shared by two or more dwelling units of multifamily premises clean and in structurally safe condition, as well as provide and maintain appropriate waste receptacles in common areas.
- 4) Provide and maintain in common areas appropriate receptacles for collection, storage, and removal of ashes, garbage, rubbish, and other waste within the expected range when two or more dwelling units dispose of trash there.
- 5) Maintain premises to prevent the accumulation of moisture and the growth of mold. Where there is visible evidence of mold, the landlord must promptly remediate the mold conditions and re-inspect the dwelling unit to confirm that there is no longer visible evidence of mold.

- 6) Comply with requirements of applicable building, housing, health, and fire codes. (Landlords must also comply with local zoning ordinances limiting the number of occupants in a dwelling unit.)
- 7) Maintain any carbon monoxide alarm that has been installed by the landlord in the dwelling unit.

NOTE: Upon written request from tenant the landlord must install a carbon monoxide alarm within 90 days. The landlord may charge a fee to cover the costs.

A landlord who owns more than 200 rental units on the same piece of real property must require a pre-employment criminal history record check for any applicant for employment who will have access to keys for each rental unit.

A landlord may be liable for the tenant's actual damages caused by the landlord's failure to perform these responsibilities.

The landlord and tenant may agree in writing that the tenant perform some of the above specified duties and specified repairs, maintenance tasks, alterations, and remodeling, but only if the transaction is entered into in good faith, and not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the landlord, and if the agreement does not diminish or affect the obligation of the landlord to other tenants.

The landlord must provide the tenant with written notice of any increase in rent at least 90 days prior to the end of the lease term and include a deadline (no sooner than 30 days after the notice is delivered) by which tenant can decide whether to renew the rental agreement. Goes into effect July 1, 2027.

A landlord who owns more than 10 rental dwelling units or more than a 10 percent interest in more than 10 rental dwelling units, whether individually or through a business entity, who uses an algorithmic pricing device to establish rent prices must disclose such use in writing to the tenant or the prospective tenant under the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act. Upon request, a landlord shall provide to the tenant or prospective tenant a plain-language summary of the general factors considered by the algorithmic pricing device in determining rent, and that a tenant or prospective tenant shall be entitled to a human review of any rent determination or renewal increase generated or recommended by an algorithmic pricing device.

A tenant who is a victim of domestic violence and who has obtained a protective order excluding a co-tenant or other authorized occupant from the premises may request the landlord to install a new lock at the landlord's expense.

A tenant may make a written request to his or her landlord to produce a record of all charges and payments over the course of the entire tenancy or a 12-month period (whichever happens to be shorter) and this report must be given within 10 business days of receiving such request.

A tenant must present written authorization from the landlord in order to have water and sewer service placed in his name by the locality (unless the locality adopts a resolution not requiring the authorization). The local water and sewer authority may also require a tenant to pay a security deposit equal to 3 to 5 months of water and sewer charges. This deposit may be waived where the tenant presents documentation showing that he receives need-based rental assistance.

What can a tenant do if the landlord violates the above obligations? A tenant must notify a landlord in writing of any violation. A landlord's failure to act within 30 days is considered an unreasonable delay. If a landlord fails to supply an *essential service* (heat, running water, hot water, electric, or gas) a tenant may be

able to recover damages or find other housing until the essential service is supplied. The tenant may also choose to file a complaint with the local building department or housing inspector and request an on-site inspection to determine whether code violations exist. Local building departments must enforce the Uniform Statewide Building Maintenance Code if a violation of the Unsafe Buildings Section does exist.

If, at the beginning of the tenancy, a condition exists in a rental dwelling unit that makes it uninhabitable (fire hazards, serious threats to life, health or safety of the occupants such as lack of running water or proper utilities, or an infestation of rodents), the tenant may terminate the lease and receive a full refund of all deposits and rent paid to the landlord. The tenant **must** provide the landlord with **written notice** of their intent to terminate the lease within **7 days** of the date on which possession of the dwelling unit transferred to the tenant. The landlord has 15 business days from the date of delivery of the notice or the date the tenant leaves the unit (the later of the two) to return any rent and deposits paid. The landlord can refuse to accept the termination notice in writing with reasons for refusal within 15 business days, but if the tenant didn't move in or has left, the tenant can then file suit contesting the refusal and demanding any rent or deposits. Whichever side wins can recover attorney fees.

Requesting non-emergency repairs: Tenants requesting repairs must give written notice to the landlord of the needed repairs and wait 14 days. If repairs are not made within 14 days, they can contract with a licensed contractor or pesticide business to get the needed work done, or pursue any of the remedies detailed below, such as filing a Tenant's Assertion. The cost cannot be more than \$1,500, or one-month's rent, whichever is higher. The tenant can deduct the cost of the repairs from the rent by giving the landlord an itemized statement of the work and a receipt for the work.

After 30 days (or sooner in the case of an emergency) a tenant may take the following actions:

1. Rent Escrow (Tenant Assertion)

If a tenant wishes to continue living in the dwelling (with violations corrected), all rent due must be paid and all future rent must be paid within 5 days of the due date. Rent may be placed into a *rent escrow* account in the General District Court. (A tenant may not simply stop paying rent on his own). A rent escrow account is set up by the court to hold the tenant's rent payments until the dispute between the tenant and landlord is settled. Once an account is established, a court hearing may be held. At the hearing, the court determines the validity of the tenant's claim and decides what to do with the funds.

NOTE: As of January 1, 2027, a tenant is no longer required to pay the full amount of rent due into escrow and must only pay amounts that come due within 5 days of the due date. Failure to make timely payments into escrow is NOT grounds for dismissal. However, if the tenant does not make timely payments, the landlord can start the eviction process.

2. Tenant's Assertion and Complaint

Where the tenant claims adverse conditions are present such as fire hazards, serious threats to life, health or safety of the occupants such as lack of running water or proper utilities, or an infestation of rodents, the tenant may pay their rent in an escrow account. The tenant proceeds by stating their assertion in a general district court where the property is located by declaring all relevant facts and asking for one or more forms of relief such as termination of the rental agreement or utilizing payment to apply towards fixing the issue(s).

- Prior to granting any relief the tenant must prove that the landlord was notified by written notice about the conditions OR was notified of the conditions by a violation or condemnation notice

from an appropriate state or municipal agency AND the landlord still refuses to remedy the problem(s). The period of time deemed unreasonable for the landlord to delay remedying the problem(s) is left to the judgment of the court, but anything beyond 30 days is generally unacceptable. All escrowed funds will be returned to the tenant if the conditions have not been remedied within 6 months and if the landlord has not made reasonable attempts to remedy.

- The court will schedule a hearing within 15 days of service of process upon the landlord notifying him of the conditions present along with the rent being paid to an escrow account until further notice. The court will schedule a hearing earlier in cases of emergencies such as lack of heat in winter conditions.
- If the tenant is successful in a Tenant's Assertion, and asks the court to end the lease early, then the court may order the lease to terminate within 30 days of the hearing.
- Tenants who are successful in their assertion may also ask the judge to order the landlord to pay their court costs and attorney fees.

3. Injunction

For serious violations affecting health or safety, the tenant may seek an emergency order (injunction) from the circuit court. Such an order will require the assistance of a lawyer and may order a landlord to correct violations of the Uniform Statewide Building Code or a local building, housing, health, or fire code. A locality may also seek an injunction and damages in the circuit court on behalf of the tenant or other occupant who is injured by the conditions as long as the premises where the violation occurred is within the bounds of the locality. The locality must first notify the landlord that owns the premises, either directly or through the managing agent, of the nature of the violation and the landlord must fail to remedy it in a reasonable time.

4. Termination of Lease

If a tenant wishes to terminate a rental agreement for a serious violation and/or continuous violation, he/she must send the landlord a written notice stating that the lease will terminate in 30 days if the violations are not corrected within 21 days, unless the rental agreement provides for a different notice period.

A tenant may raise conditions that pose a serious threat to life, health, and safety as a defense to a landlord suit that is based upon nonpayment of rent. **As of July 1, 2026**, if the tenant raises this defense, they do not have to pay their rent into escrow.

The landlord and the tenant may agree in writing to early termination of a rental agreement.

Subsidized Housing: All landlords must put on any notice terminating a subsidized tenancy the statewide legal aid telephone number and website address. The notice will not be effective without this information.

A Public Housing Authority that wishes to demolish or dispose of housing must give 12 months' advance notice to the Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA), to any agency giving rental assistance to tenants who would be displaced, and to each individual tenant before filing a demolition application with HUD. The notice must say:

- The expected date an application to demolish or dispose will be given to HUD.
- The name, address, and phone number of the local legal aid program.
- Instructions on how to get more information about the application and timeline.
- Instructions on how to give written comments to the PHA about the demolition or disposal.

During this 12-month period, the PHA cannot increase rent, change leases, or evict residents except as allowed by law.

A landlord shall provide a tenant with a written receipt whenever the tenant pays rent in the form of cash or a money order.

NOTE: Virginia's landlord-tenant Acts do not apply to persons living in transient lodging (such as motels) as their primary residence for 90 consecutive days or less.

C. RIGHT OF ACCESS BY THE LANDLORD

The right of access by a landlord is restricted. The landlord must give the tenant reasonable notice (generally at least 72 hours) and enter the dwelling at reasonable times. The landlord may enter without the tenant's consent in case of emergency or to perform maintenance work that was requested by the tenant. In addition, during the pendency of an unlawful detainer filed by the landlord against the tenant, the landlord may request the court to enter an order requiring the tenant to provide the landlord with access to such dwelling unit.

Refusal by tenant to allow access: A tenant must also be reasonable and must consent to the landlord's request to inspect the premises and make necessary repairs.

Abuse of access by landlord: A landlord may not abuse the right to access or use it to harass a tenant.

During health-related states of emergency such as a pandemic, the tenant can provide the landlord with written notice saying that the Landlord cannot enter for non-emergency maintenance. If notified, the landlord can only enter once every six months, with seven days written notice, at a time consented to by the tenant, and landlord's employees and agents must wear any personal protective equipment required by state law.

The landlord has no other right to access except by court order or as permitted by law, or if the tenant has abandoned and surrendered the premises.

D. TEMPORARY RELOCATION OF THE TENANT FOR NON-EMERGENCY REPAIRS

A landlord, in his discretion, can decide to relocate a tenant for up to 30 days in order to perform non-emergency repairs on a unit. The landlord must give at least 30 days' notice before any such relocation, the relocation must be to a comparable dwelling unit or hotel selected by the landlord and the relocation must come at no cost to the tenant.

The tenant is responsible for paying the existing rent for the relocation period. A tenant who fails to cooperate with a landlord's request for relocation has violated the rental agreement unless the tenant agrees to terminate the rental agreement during the 30-day notice period.

NOTE: Landlords are NOT responsible for paying for mold removal and tenant temporary housing IF the mold is caused by the tenant's failure to maintain the dwelling. Also, a tenant cannot terminate the lease if the landlord has remedied the mold in accordance with professional standards.

NOTE: If fire or casualty damage destroy the unit so as to substantially impair a tenant's enjoyment of the dwelling unit or so as to require the tenant to vacate to accomplish the required repairs, the tenant may terminate the lease by vacating and giving notice within 14 days after leaving. As of January 1, 2027, the tenant has 21 days to give notice. The landlord may terminate the lease after a 14-day notice to the tenant expires. As of January 1, 2027, the landlord seeking to terminate the lease must provide a 21-day notice and must first work with the tenant to determine alternative options are available, including offering the tenant a substantially similar unit in the same complex, if one exists. The landlord does not have to work with the tenant to find alternatives to terminating the lease if he has determined the tenant has caused the damage. If the landlord terminates the lease, he must return all security deposits and prepaid rent unless he reasonably believes the tenant caused the damage or casualty.

E. ADDITIONAL RULES AND CHANGES IN RENTAL AGREEMENTS

A landlord may adopt rules or regulations concerning the tenant's use and occupancy of the dwelling unit and premises. Regulations are enforceable only if:

1. Its purpose is to promote the convenience, safety, or welfare of the tenants in the premises, preserve the landlord's property from abusive use, or make a fair distribution of services and facilities held out for the tenants generally;
2. It is reasonably related to the purpose for which it is adopted;
3. It applies equally and fairly to all tenants;
4. It is written explicitly enough to fairly inform a tenant of what they are required to do or is prohibited from doing to comply;
5. It is not for the purpose of evading the obligations of the landlord; and
6. The tenant has been provided with a copy of the rules and regulations or changes to such rules and regulations at the time he enters into the rental agreement or when they are adopted.

What changes are allowed after the lease has been signed?

- Minor changes: Such as adding new parking rules are allowed.
- Substantial changes: Such as increasing the security deposit or adding new restrictions on subleasing are not allowed before a lease expires unless the tenant agrees to them in writing.
- Changes in ownership: If the dwelling is sold, except in the case of foreclosure, the new owner is bound to honor any rental agreement in place when the dwelling was sold.

No unilateral change in the terms of a rental agreement by a landlord or tenant shall be valid unless (i) notice of the change is given in accordance with the terms of the rental agreement or as otherwise required by law and (ii) both parties consent in writing to the change.

F. RELEASE OF TENANT RECORDS

A landlord or managing authority may release to a third party certain limited information about a tenant. This information includes a tenant's rent payment record, a copy of a material noncompliance notice that has not been remedied, or a copy of a termination notice where the tenant did not remain on the premises thereafter. A landlord may also release tenant information to a third party when the tenant has given prior written consent, when the information is a matter of public record, when the information is requested by a law-enforcement official in the performance of his duties, when the information is requested via subpoena in a civil case, when

the information is requested to obtain federal census information, or when the information is provided in case of an emergency, or if it is released to the landlord's attorney or collection agency.

A tenant may designate a third party to receive copies of written notices from the landlord relating to the tenancy. If a tenant designates a third party, the landlord must mail the third party a copy of any summons or notice at the same time the summons or notice is mailed to or served upon the tenant.

G. RETALIATORY CONDUCT PROHIBITED:

A landlord may not **retaliate** by increasing rent, decreasing services, bringing or threatening to bring legal action, or by causing a termination of the rental agreement, after learning that the tenant has:

1. Made a complaint to a governmental agency responsible for the enforcement of a building or housing code of a violation applicable to the premises that materially affects the tenant's health or safety,
2. Made a written complaint to or filed an action against the landlord for a violating the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act
3. Organized, became a member of, or participated in lawful activities pertaining to a tenants' organization, or
4. Testified in court or administrative proceeding against the landlord.

Note: A landlord may still evict a tenant if the violation of the housing code was caused by the tenant, their occupant, or guest, if the tenant has not paid rent, or if the tenant has committed a lease violation that materially impacts health and safety. The landlord may also terminate the lease if fixing the code violation requires demolition, alterations, or remodeling that would effectively deprive the tenant of use of the dwelling unit. The landlord may raise the rent to match the market, the tenant must prove the landlord intended to retaliate.

AS OF JANUARY 2027:

A landlord may not retaliate by increasing rent or fees, selectively decreasing services, selectively enforcing or imposing a rule on the tenant or otherwise changing the rental agreement, threatening, harassing, or coercing the tenant, bringing or threatening to bring legal action, terminating the rental agreement, or by refusing to renew the tenancy if the tenant receives public housing assistance after learning that the tenant has:

1. Made a complaint to a governmental agency responsible for the enforcement of a building or housing code of a violation applicable to the premises that materially affects the tenant's health or safety,
2. Made a complaint to any member of a news or media outlet regarding noncompliance with the rental agreement or the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act,
3. Made a written complaint to or filed an action against the landlord for a violation of the rental agreement or the law,
4. Organized, became a member of, or participated in lawful activities pertaining to a tenants' organization, or
5. Testified in court or administrative proceeding against the landlord.

Note: A landlord may still evict a tenant if the violation of the housing code was caused by the tenant, their occupant, or guest, if the tenant has not paid rent, if the tenant has committed a lease violation that materially impacts health and safety, or if a termination notice was given to the tenant before they engaged in a protected activity. The landlord may also decline to renew the lease of a tenant receiving public housing assistance for good cause. The landlord may also terminate the lease if fixing the code violation requires demolition,

alterations, or remodeling that would effectively deprive the tenant of use of the dwelling unit. A landlord is allowed to raise the rent or fees to match the market, or change the rules or services for all tenants.

H. PROPERTY/HOMEOWNER'S ASSOCIATIONS

A homeowner's association or property owner's association may not:

- Condition or prohibit the rental of a unit to a tenant
- Charge any deposit from the tenant
- Evict or pressure a unit owner to evict a tenant
- Condition or prohibit the rental to a tenant of a lot by a lot owner or make an assessment or impose a charge except for service fees, common expenses, or late fees.

IV. ENDING THE RENTAL AGREEMENT AND MOVING OUT

A tenant or landlord cannot break a rental agreement before its scheduled expiration date (except for military personnel and members of the National Guard under certain circumstances). All rental agreements must be terminated in accordance with their terms and conditions and the provisions of the law. **Many tenants are unaware of the need to provide advance written notice of their intent to vacate. Failure to do so may result in fees being withheld from a security deposit.**

A. TERMINATING LEASES AND ORAL AGREEMENTS

Automatic renewal clauses: Many leases are automatically renewed unless written notice of termination is given by either party. If no notice is given, the lease is automatically renewed under the same terms specified in the renewal clause. For example, many one-year leases convert to month-to-month leases at the end of the 1-year term. **Many tenants are unaware of the need to provide advance written notice of their intent to vacate. Usually, tenants must give at least a month's written notice of their intent to vacate.**

If the landlord proposes any changes to a lease (such as rent increase), written notification must be given before the lease expires. Unless the tenant agrees to the change in writing, that written notice will serve as a notice to vacate the premises.

If the tenant remains in possession of the dwelling with the agreement of the landlord AND if no new rental agreement is entered into, the terms of the original agreement remain in effect and govern the new month-to-month tenancy. There is an exception: the rent must be either the original rent or a new rent that was established in the landlord's 30-day notice to the tenant that his or her lease was about to expire.

The Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act requires a landlord who owns more than four rental dwelling units or more than a 10 percent interest in more than four rental dwelling units, whether individually or through a business entity, in the Commonwealth to, in the case of any rental agreement that contains an option to renew or an automatic renewal provision, provide written notice to the tenant notifying the tenant of any increase in rent during the subsequent rental agreement term no less than 60 days prior to the end of the current rental agreement term.

Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act requires any owner of multifamily premises that fails to renew the greater of either 20 or more month-to-month tenancies or 50 percent of the month-to-month tenancies within

a consecutive 30-day period in the same multifamily premises to serve written notice on each such tenant at least 60 days prior to allowing such tenancy to expire. A landlord is exempted from the 60 days' notice requirement where a tenant has failed to pay rent in accordance with the rental agreement.

Victims of family abuse, sexual abuse, criminal sexual assault, stalking, or trafficking may terminate the rental agreements early so long as they follow these steps:

The victim must EITHER:

- 1) Obtain an order of protection (preliminary or permanent) during the rental term,
- 2) Give written notice of termination to the landlord within the period of the protective order or the period of an extension of the protective order, to be effective 28 days after the tenant serves the notice of termination on the landlord, AND
- 3) Provide the landlord a copy of the order of protection.

OR:

- 1) Obtain a court order convicting a perpetrator of, or a warrant, summons, information or indictment from a magistrate, law-enforcement agency, grand jury, special grand jury, or court charging a person with family abuse, sexual abuse, other criminal sexual assault, stalking, or trafficking against the victim/tenant during the rental term,
- 2) Give written notice of termination to the landlord, to be effective 28 days after the tenant serves the notice of termination on the landlord. The victim may terminate the rental agreement in effect and one subsequent rental agreement based on the same conviction.
- 3) Provide the landlord a copy of the relevant order, warrant, summons, information or indictment.

Rent will remain due at such time as agreed upon in the rental agreement up through the effective date of the termination.

The landlord may not charge the victim any fees or damages for ending the lease early in these situations. Any co-tenants on the victim's lease remain responsible for the rent through the end of the original (not terminated) rental agreement. But, if the only remaining tenant is the perpetrator, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement and collect actual monetary damages for the early termination from the perpetrator.

The landlord may not terminate a lease due to family abuse against a tenant if the perpetrator is barred from the property or if the tenant obtains a protective order and provides a copy to the landlord.

Early termination by military personnel: As of July 1, 2026, military personnel terminating a rental agreement are no longer required to provide the landlord with a termination date that is no more than 60 days prior to the departure.

Termination due to fire or casualty damage: Either the tenant or the landlord can terminate a lease if a unit is so destroyed that the tenant's use and enjoyment is substantially impaired or the tenant must vacate in order for the unit to be repaired. The tenant must provide notice within 21 days of moving out, and the notice is effective on the day the tenant moved out. The landlord must also give 21 days' notice. Prior to giving the tenant notice of intent to terminate the lease for a unit that was damaged by fire or casualty, the landlord is required to make a reasonable effort to meet with the tenant to discuss alternatives and offer a substantially similar dwelling unit if one is available or determine the fire or casualty was caused by the tenant's failure to maintain the unit.

Termination of oral agreements: Written notification to terminate a rental agreement is required even when there is no written lease. Usually, this notification must be given 30 days before the last rent is due.

Subsidized housing: It is important to verify requirements with your resident manager or Section 8 housing administrator when you occupy subsidized housing. Failure to follow correct procedures can result in your rental subsidy being revoked.

Mobile homes: Park owners must offer year-round residents at least one-year leases that shall automatically renew for at least one more year unless the tenant gives a 60-day notice prior to the expiration of the lease. Otherwise, the lease shall be renewed except for good cause reasons that would otherwise justify eviction. If the park owner is not renewing the lease, they must provide 90 days' notice to the tenant at the time of renewal.

A resident entity representing at least half the tenant's households may offer to purchase a mobile home park at any time, and the park owner must consider the offer and negotiate with the resident entity in good faith. If the park owner wants to sell to a third party (other than a relative or co-owner), they must provide notice to each tenant and the locality where the park is located within 5 business days of entering into a sales contract. The resident entity has the right to purchase the park under substantially equivalent terms and conditions. If the resident entity decides not to purchase, the locality then has a right to purchase the park.

A 180-day notice is required to terminate a rental agreement based upon rehabilitation or a change in use of a mobile home park. A mobile home park owner who wants to sell or redevelop the park for another use must deliver to each tenant by certified mail a 180-day written notice, stating the date the lease will terminate and the reason for termination. The notice must also inform tenant of their right to purchase the park through a resident entity. If the park is ultimately sold to a developer, the landlord must give each resident \$5,000 in relocation expenses within the 180-day period.

NOTE: A tenant who owns his mobile home and who has been evicted from a mobile home park shall have 90 days after a judgment has been entered to sell or remove their home from the park. A mobile home park resident who has been evicted also has the option to rent the mobile home to a tenant within the 90-day post-judgment period, who will pay lot rent to the park owner, and mobile home rent to the mobile homeowner.

NOTE: If a mobile home park has received a notice of violation from the locality regarding habitability issues that are the park's responsibility to correct, it may not raise lot rents until the violation is corrected.

B. RETURN OF THE SECURITY DEPOSIT

The landlord needs to inform the tenant that damages are greater than the security deposit and need a third-party contractor, and if they do and if the landlord does this, they shall have an extra 30 days on top of the 45 to give that itemization of damages and cost of repair.

Inspection of the dwelling: A landlord is required to make an inspection of the dwelling unit after it is vacated in order to determine the amount of the security deposit to be returned to the tenant. Upon request by the landlord to a tenant to vacate, or within five (5) days after receipt of notice by the landlord of the tenant's intent to vacate, the landlord shall provide written notice to the tenant of the tenant's right to be present at the

landlord's inspection for the purpose of determining the amount of security deposit to be returned. Inspection by the landlord must be made within 72 hours of termination of the rental agreement. Following the move-out inspection, the landlord shall provide a tenant with a written security deposit dispositions statement, including an itemized list of damages. It is important for both parties to be present at the inspection so that any disagreements regarding damages may be resolved. The checklist from the final inspection should be compared to the one completed at the time the dwelling was first occupied in order to determine the amount of damages for which the tenant may be liable.

Deposit withholdings: During the tenancy, the tenant must be given written notification of any deductions which will be made from a security deposit. The deductions must be itemized and sent to a tenant within 30 days of the deduction unless the deductions occur less than 30 days prior to the termination of the rental agreement.

A landlord may withhold money from a security deposit for the collection of unpaid rent (including late fees), damages caused by a tenant beyond reasonable wear and tear, reasonable utility fees, and actual damages for breach of rental agreement. A dwelling must be left clean and free of all items belonging to the tenant. Any cleaning costs that are made necessary by the conditions the tenant left behind may be deducted from the security deposit.

“Wear and Tear”: What constitutes “wear and tear” is a common cause for disagreement between landlords and tenants. Generally, wear and tear is defined as unavoidable deterioration of the dwelling and its fixtures, which results from normal use. For example, deterioration of carpeting resulting from normal traffic through a dwelling is wear and tear, but cigarette burns in the carpet are avoidable and constitute damages.

Return of the deposit: A landlord has up to 45 days after a dwelling is vacated to return a security deposit. An itemized list of withholdings must accompany the amount returned. Whoever owns or holds the rental property at the end of the lease must meet this obligation. If the deposit is not returned within 45 days, or if unreasonable withholdings are made, a tenant may seek relief through a lawsuit (warrant in debt) filed in the General District Court.

The landlord may charge a fee for returning the security deposit prior to the 45-day deadline if the lease provides for the fee and the tenant gives written notice requesting the expedited processing.

If there is more than one tenant on the rental agreement, return of the security deposit will be made by one check, payable to all tenants, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing by all tenants. The check will be sent to the forwarding address provided by one of the tenants. If no forwarding address is provided within a year of ending the tenancy by any of the tenants, the landlord should remit such sum to the State Treasurer as unclaimed property on a form prescribed by the last administrator that includes the name, social security number (if known), and the last known address of each tenant on the rental agreement.

C. THE EVICTION PROCESS

The law gives the landlord the right to repossess a dwelling following a serious violation of the rental agreement by the tenant. The eviction process may vary slightly in different localities; however, there are three basic steps:

- 1) A violation of the terms and conditions of the rental agreement occurs, such as nonpayment of rent, disturbing other tenants, physical destruction of the premises, etc.

- 2) A written notice is mailed to the tenant, or hand delivered by the landlord or his agent, specifying the act(s) and omission(s) constituting the violation, and stating that the rental agreement will terminate as provided in the notice.
- a. **Correctable violations:** If the violation is correctable by repairs, payment of damages, or other actions and the tenant adequately corrects the violations prior to the date specified in the notice, the rental agreement will not terminate. The correction period is usually 21 days. The rental agreement usually terminates within 30 days of the notice date if the violations are not corrected within 21 days.
 - b. **Non-correctable violations:** If the violation is not correctable or has occurred before, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement with a straight 30-day notice. Eviction notices can be reduced from 30 to 15 days for tenants who have committed a criminal or willful act which is not remediable, and which poses a threat to the health or safety of other tenants (e.g., illegal drug activity).
 - c. **Delinquent rent:** If the notice is for unpaid rent, and the tenant fails to pay rent within 5 days after receiving notice, then the landlord may terminate the rental agreement and seek possession of the dwelling unit.
- 3) The landlord seeks to obtain possession of the dwelling by filing a request with the clerk of the General District Court to issue a “summons for unlawful detainer” on the tenant advising him when to appear in court. The landlord must present a copy of the notice they gave to their tenants and have it entered into evidence. If the court finds on the return date or trial date that the tenant has no legal right to the dwelling, the tenant is ordered to vacate the unit by a specific date (usually within 10 days) or face forcible eviction by the sheriff. The tenant has 10 days to appeal to Circuit Court and post an approved bond. The amount required for a bond shall be the claimed outstanding rent, plus any late fees and relevant legal costs. Otherwise, on the eleventh (11th) day the local sheriff can serve a writ of eviction to forcibly evict the tenant and his/her belongings. If the tenant does not voluntarily move within 72 hours of service, the sheriff can return to forcibly evict the tenant and his property.

The Virginia Landlord and Tenant Act provides that no landlord shall file or maintain an action for unlawful detainer against a residential tenant for any alleged lease violation until the landlord has provided the tenant with a proper and effective termination notice and that no notice of termination of tenancy for nonpayment of rent shall be effective unless such notice contains a written statement of charges and payments over the course of the tenancy or the past 12 months (whichever is shorter), and any late charges, attorney fees, costs, and other charges or damages as contracted for in the rental agreement that are due and owing. The notice must also include debits and credits incurred by the tenant for energy and utility bills and any additional charges permitted as applicable. Owners of residential buildings are required to maintain adequate records of how monthly energy and utility billing fees are calculated and a history of billing fee payments for each tenant over the duration of the tenancy or the past 12 months, whichever is shorter. These records shall be made available upon tenant request and fees cannot be collected when the tenant requests such records. Goes into effect July 1, 2027.

NOTE: General district courts may implement an Eviction Diversion Program, which allows certain eligible tenants to make payments under a court-ordered payment plan to avoid eviction. Any general district court that implements the Eviction Diversion Program is required to attach information about the program, including eligibility criteria to any summons for unlawful detainer. Any summons for an unlawful detainer may also, with approval of the chief judge of the general district court, have attached additional information prepared by the Commonwealth, the locality in which the unlawful detainer hearing is to be held, or a nonprofit organization

serving the jurisdiction in which such hearing is to be held regarding legal resources available and a plain language overview of the unlawful detainer process.

After the court enters an order for possession, the landlord has 180 days to request a writ of eviction. The landlord may cancel their writ and request another one if still within 180 days. The sheriff must execute the writ of eviction within 30 days of the writ being issued by the court. Otherwise, it is invalid and may not be used.

The sheriff executing a writ of eviction is required to return such executed writ to the clerk of court who issued such writ. Also, the Office of the Executive Secretary is required to report annually on the number of executed Writs.

The landlord may choose to continue his **monetary claims** for up to 120 days in order to establish the final rent and damages due.

The court may order, at the request of the landlord, that the tenant pay rent due (and future rent as it becomes due) into escrow in order to continue the case or set the matter off for trial. However, the court shall not order rent payments into escrow if the tenant asserts a good faith defense.

NOTE: A landlord cannot take the rental property back by diminishing services/utilities or restricting access to the unit UNLESS the refusal complies with BOTH an unlawful detainer action from a court AND the execution of a writ of eviction. Any rental agreement that states otherwise is unenforceable by law even if the landlord only owns a single rental property.

RENTING A MOTEL ROOM: A person occupying a hotel, motel, extended stay facility, vacation residential facility, boardinghouse, or similar lodging as his or her primary residence for 90 consecutive days or less, can be evicted by the owner of the establishment without following the procedure detailed above. The owner of the transient lodging must provide five-day written notice of nonpayment to a person living there. When the five-day notice has expired and the lodger has not paid in full, the owner may evict the lodger by changing the locks, shutting off utilities, or removing belongings (known as “self-help” eviction.) **However**, if the person occupying the hotel or other lodging resides there as his or her primary residence for more than 90 consecutive days or is subject to a written lease for more than 90 days, that lodging will be treated as a dwelling unit subject to landlord-tenant law, including the prohibition against self-help eviction. After more than 90 consecutive days of primary residence, the owner of the lodging place must follow the eviction procedures detailed in the Eviction section of this guide.

Tenant Liabilities: Moving out within 5 days of receiving a notice of delinquent rent does not automatically release the tenant from his obligations. A judgment may be entered against the tenant, requiring payment of rent until the rental agreement expires or until a new tenant enters, whichever comes first. In some cases, the tenant’s wages may be garnished to ensure payment. In some cases, a tenant may also be liable for the landlord’s attorney’s fees.

Any provision in any rental agreement allowing a landlord to take possession through terminating necessary utilities or lock-out is unenforceable. A tenant can file a Petition for Relief from Unlawful Exclusion in General District Court against a landlord who uses unlawful tactics to evict the tenant. Starting July 1, 2020, a tenant can get temporary relief even if the landlord has not been served, and even if the landlord is not in court. This is an *ex parte* order. The tenant must have made a good faith effort to notify the landlord of the filing of the petition and the hearing. If temporary relief is granted, there must be a full hearing within ten days.

Waiver of Landlord's Rights: No landlord may evict a tenant if they fully pay past due rent, as well as any damages, money judgment, award of attorney fees, and court costs, unless the eviction is based on another basis than nonpayment of rent. However, a landlord may accept partial payment of rent and other amounts owed by the tenant to the landlord and continue with the eviction process, provided that the landlord has given a written reservation notice to the tenant. The reservation notice can be considered a part of the pay-or-quit notice.

NOTE: If a landlord enters into a new written agreement with the tenant prior to eviction, an order of possession obtained before the new rental agreement is not enforceable.

Redemption of Tenancy: The law gives the landlord the right to terminate a rental agreement and repossess a dwelling unit following a serious violation of the rental agreement by the tenant. However, in the case of nonpayment of rent, if a tenant pays all rent and arrears, along with any reasonable attorney fees and late charges and other charges and fees as contracted for in the lease and any court costs, all proceedings for eviction or unlawful detainer will cease even if the landlord says rent was accepted “with reservation.” The court decides any dispute between the parties regarding amount owed. **This “right of redemption” of tenancy used to be exercised by the tenant ONLY ONCE during any 12-month period, but now the tenant can redeem the tenancy any time within a twelve-month period. Exception: Landlords with four or fewer units can say in writing that they will permit redemption only once per year.**

You have another chance to use the **right of redemption**, even after the first court date. If you can get together the amount of money listed above, and add sheriff's fees to that amount, you can pay that to your landlord no later than 48 hours before your scheduled eviction – that's the date on the notice given to you by the sheriff, after the landlord gets a **judgment** and has an **order of possession** issued telling the sheriff to set up the eviction. Make sure you keep a record of how much money you pay the landlord and when you pay them. Also, the law requires this payment to be made by cashier's check, certified check, or money order.

Please remember: If the landlord has four or fewer units, the landlord can notify the tenant in writing that the tenant can use the right of redemption only once every twelve months. Landlords with five or more units cannot restrict the number of times per year that a tenant can redeem the tenancy.

Expunging Dismissed Eviction Lawsuits in General District Court: Starting July 1, 2024, if an eviction lawsuit is dismissed, the tenant can petition for expungement after 30 days of the dismissal. If more than six months have passed, the court shall enter an order requiring the court records to be expunged (removed) without a further petition by the tenant. If an eviction lawsuit is nonsuited, then the time is 6 months from the date of the nonsuit. If an eviction lawsuit occurred prior to July 1, 2024, and the eviction lawsuit was dismissed and the 30-day period has passed, or if a six-month period has passed, then the defendant may file a form created by the Supreme Court which will allow the court to enter an order requiring the expungement (removal) of the court records without a hearing.

Special Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence: An act of violence that occurs in a dwelling unit or on the premises may qualify as material noncompliance with the rental agreement that could justify eviction. However, a tenant who is a victim of family abuse may be protected from eviction (1) if they notify the landlord of the abuse and the landlord then bars the perpetrator from the dwelling unit, *or* (2) if they obtain a protective order against the perpetrator and provide a copy to the landlord.

A person who is not a tenant or authorized occupant in the dwelling unit and who has obtained an order from court granting such person possession of the premises to the exclusion of one or more co-tenants may provide a copy of such order to the landlord and submit a rental application to become a tenant within 10 days of such an

order. If such person meets the landlord's rental criteria, they may become a tenant. If such person does not meet the criteria, they have 30 days to vacate after the landlord gives written notice of rejection.

If these conditions are not met, a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence may remain responsible for the acts of other co-tenants, occupants, or guests, including the perpetrator, and may be subject to termination of the rental agreement pursuant to the lease.

D. DISPOSAL OF ABANDONED PROPERTY

Personal property left in the dwelling unit (or storage area) after the lease ends and the landlord regains possession can be considered abandoned at the time. The landlord may dispose of the property after 24 hours if the landlord has given the tenant proper prior written notice. A termination notice is one way, but not the only way, that the landlord may give such notice.

If a tenant who is the sole tenant under a written rental agreement still residing in a dwelling unit dies and there is no person authorized to handle probate matters for the deceased tenant, the landlord may dispose of personal property left on the premises or in the dwelling unit, provided he has given at least 10 days' written notice to the person identified in rental application as the person to be contacted in the event of the tenant's death. The lease is considered terminated on the date of the tenant's death. The landlord does not have to seek an order of possession for the property from the court. The estate of the tenant remains responsible for actual damage caused by the tenant, but the landlord must continue to mitigate these damages.

V. UTILITY TERMINATION

Where utilities are not included in the rent and are a part of a contractual relationship between the tenant and the utility company, the Virginia State Corporation Commission (SCC) has published rules to limit the termination of service in certain circumstances:

1) In Cases of Nonpayment

- a. Water and electricity cannot be shut off for nonpayment of rent if the forecast is 92 degrees or more within the next 24 hours
- b. Gas and electricity cannot be shut off for nonpayment of rent if the forecast is 32 degrees or less within the next 24 hours.
- c. Utilities cannot be shut off for nonpayment on Fridays, weekends, state holidays, or the day before a state holiday.
- d. Utilities must give notices of their nonpayment of disconnection policies when a new account opens, when disconnection is scheduled, or on the website. The notices must be in English and Spanish, and have information about payment plans and assistance programs.
- e. Pre-disconnection notices of nonpayment must be given through mail, email, text, phone call, or door hanger. Public providers (city/counties) need to give this notice in one way, while private regulated providers (i.e., Dominion) need to give it in two ways.
- f. Disconnection cannot be done until the account is 45 days in arrears for public providers, and 60 days in arrears for private providers.
- g. Electric and gas utilities can't require deposits of more than 25% arrears to reconnect if the resident is enrolled in the Home Energy Assistance Program with DSS within the last year. (This only protects residents once every three years.)

- h. No utility, public or private, can disconnect water/gas/electricity/sewer for nonpayment within 30 days of the Governor's declaration of a state of emergency due to communicable disease.
- 2) **Cold Weather Terminations**: Each utility must have on file with the SCC a policy document known as a tariff. The tariff must address the utility's policy regarding cold weather terminations. These policies vary from utility to utility. Anyone faced with termination of service in cold weather season should inquire with the utility or the SCC regarding that utility's limitations on termination of service.
- 3) **Serious Medical Conditions**: There are now rules requiring certain public utilities to provide up to a 60-day delay of service termination for nonpayment for people with documented Serious Medical Conditions. The ONLY utilities included are investor-owned electric utilities, electric cooperatives, and public utilities such as water service.
 - a. A Serious Medical Condition (SMC) is a physical or psychiatric condition that requires medical intervention to prevent further disability, loss of function or death.
 - b. A SMC is typically characterized by a need for ongoing medical supervision or the consultation of a physician.
 - c. In order to document a SMC, the treating physician must complete the SMC form and file it with the SCC (usually annually).

RENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

I. SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

Based on their income, individuals and families may qualify for subsidized housing through the Section 8 Program and other rental assistance programs such as Section 202 (elderly and handicapped) and Section 515 (rural). Rent for this housing is generally based on 30% of the adjusted gross income of the family. The rental assistance is either tied to units in a multi-family housing complex (project-based assistance) or tied to vouchers that individuals use to shop for their own individual housing in the local housing market.

Subsidized housing is very limited in this area; therefore, waiting lists are quite long. Federal law requires, however, that priority be given to applicants who: (1) either work or live locally; or (2) who have a disability or share a household with a spouse or other adult who has a disability; or (3) who are homeless at the time of admission. Currently, there are no multi-family project-based Section 8 housing developments in Caroline or King George counties. Individuals, however, can use a "housing choice" Section 8 voucher in these two counties, as well as in Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, and Stafford, if they find a landlord who is willing to accept the voucher. Spotsylvania and Caroline counties also have low-rent housing (Section 515) under USDA/Rural Development (formerly Farmers Home Administration).

Waiting time for qualified applicants to obtain multi-family project-based housing and vouchers can vary considerably based on factors such as: (1) whether applications are being accepted; (2) the frequency with which vacancies become available; (3) whether additional vouchers are awarded to local agencies administering the Section 8 program; and (4) whether applicants meet qualifications for preferences.

II. TAX CREDIT PROGRAMS

Virginia's low-income housing tax credit law allows landlords renting units to low-income tenants who reside in a domestic violence or homeless shelter during the 12 months preceding the lease term, as well as elderly and disabled tenants, to qualify for tax credits of 50% of the rent reductions that are allowed to such tenants. Tax credits will generally not reduce rents as much as Section 8 and other rent subsidy programs.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

AVALON CENTER

Toll-free helpline: (833)537-0970

Email: admin@avaloncenter.org

Website: www.avaloncenter.org

Offers prevention, education, shelter, and support services to help end domestic and sexual violence.

Main Outreach Office

3206 Ironbound Road, Suite B & D

Williamsburg, VA 23188

Hotline: (757) 258-5051

Outreach: (757) 258-5022

Provides emergency housing, transitional housing, walk-in crisis support, mental health counseling, support groups, hospital accompaniments, legal advocacy, and youth services

Mathews Avalon Location

10978 BUCKLEY HALL ROAD, A

Mathews, VA 23109

Hotline: (757) 258-5051

Outreach: (804) 725-0400

Provides emergency housing as well as counseling, legal advocacy, and youth services.

MICAH MINISTRIES

Homeless help hotline: (540) 358-5801

Website: www.micahfredericksburg.org

Provides help with domestic violence situations, shelter assistance, housing, senior resources, utility and rent assistance, food assistance; mental, physical, and spiritual support.

1013 Princess Anne Street

Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Phone: (540) 479-4116

Provides services and support to the homeless in the Fredericksburg region. They offer advice, services, showers, clothes and meals. Mon.-Fri bagged lunch, showers, mail, and clothing offered. No walk-ins.

Micah Cold Weather Shelter

748 Kings Highway

Stafford, VA 22555

Phone: (540) 361-7808

Website:

www.micahfredericksburg.org/about-us/ministries/cold-weather-shelter/

Provides shelter to the homeless and transportation to the location from November-March with no fee. The shelter is

only open when the weather reaches below freezing.
willingness and ability to participate in the program.

support services offered. Intake Hotline must be called to initiate housing.

EMPOWERHOUSE

Outreach office

150 Olde Greenwich Drive

Fredericksburg, VA 22408

Phone: (540) 373-9372

Emergency Hotline: (540) 373-9373

Toll-free number: 1 (877) 734-7238

Website: www.empowerhouseva.org

This shelter is for victims of domestic violence (and children) who are in crisis. The maximum length of stay is 90 days. Provides domestic violence assistance, temporary emergency shelter, information, referrals, and advocacy.

THE HAVEN

102 Walnut St.

Warsaw, VA 22572 (P.O. Box 1267)

Hotline: 1 (800) 224-2836

Office: (804) 333-1099

Email: info@havenshelter.org

Website: www.havenshelter.org

The Haven in Richmond County is an emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The Haven provides individual support, crisis intervention, court and hospital accompaniment, and support groups for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

LOISANN'S HOPE HOUSE

902 Lafayette Boulevard

Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Phone: (540) 371-0831

Intake Hotline: 540-358-5801

Office number: (540) 372-6526

Email: info@loisannshopehouse.org

Website: www.loisannshopehouse.org

Hope House is an emergency shelter that is designed to improve the quality of life for families by helping them move from homelessness to permanent housing. Educational opportunities and

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

AVALON – *see emergency housing*

EMPOWERHOUSE- *see emergency housing*

THE HAVEN- *see emergency housing*

HESED HOUSE-*see emergency housing*

RENTAL HOUSING, BOTH SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED

Individuals and families may qualify for subsidized housing based on income.

Rent is generally based on 30% of your adjusted income.

ACADEMY APARTMENTS

3720 King William Avenue

West Point, VA 23181

Phone: (804) 843-4411

Subsidized. 1 & 2 BR units. Water, sewer, and trash included in rent. Utilities include heating and a kitchen. Waitlist. Call for availability.

BLANTON APARTMENTS

324 Prince Street

Tappahannock, VA 22560

Phone: (804) 443-2296

2 BR apartments. Call for current rates. Water and sewer included. Security deposit of first and last month's rent required. 6-month minimum lease term. Cats allowed; no dogs.

COLLEGE GREEN I & II

30 Bluebird Lane

Warsaw, VA 22572

Phone: (804) 333-3944

<https://www.communityhousingpartners.org/properties/college-green-apartments-i-ii/>

Subsidized housing. Trash included in rent. Security deposit is 1 month's rent. 1-year lease term required. Electric and cable separate. Maximum income limits based on occupancy. Does not allow pets. Both are wheelchair accessible. Waitlist.

INDIAN CREEK APARTMENTS

501 Southport Lane

Kilmarnock, VA 22482

Phone: (804) 435-2997

COLONIAL BEACH APARTMENTS

343 12th St. #1

Colonial Beach, VA 22443

Phone: (804) 224-9496

Fax: (804) 224-8306

Email: colonial.fmc@gmail.com

1 & 2 Br units. Water, sewer, trash included in rent. Security deposit 1 month's rent. 1-year lease minimum. Tenant income must be able to cover rent and electricity per month. Units include individual heating and AC. Waitlist.

COLONIAL SQUARE APARTMENTS

10809 King William Road

Aylett, VA 23009

Phone: (804) 769-0867

Email: rentcolonialsquare@gmail.com

Website: www.colonial-squareapartments.com

Standard 2BR: \$1,245-\$1345; Deluxe 2BR: \$1,295-\$1,445. Trash included in rent. Security deposit based on credit and ranges from \$200 – maximum of 2-month rent. 1-year lease required for the first year. Pets allowed with \$300 fee and \$40/ month additional rent, with breed and weight restrictions. Two pets max, No maximum income limit. Admin fee: \$199. Storage fee: \$59. App. fee: \$40.

Subsidized. Rent is income-based or Section 8. Water, sewer and trash included with rent. Tenants pay own utilities. Security deposit equal to 1-month's rent. 1-year minimum lease term required. Only service animals allowed with

approval. Maximum income limits based on number of occupants.

KILMARNOCK NEW HORIZONS

288 School Street
Kilmarnock, VA 22482
Phone: (804) 436-9616

Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly. Intellectual Disability Diagnosis Required. Must be able to live independently with limited support. Rent is subsidized. Call for leasing rates. 8 bed room units. Water, sewer, trash included in rent. Security deposit is 1-month's rent. 1-year lease term required. Children allowed. Small pets allowed with a \$100 deposit. Maximum income \$20,500 - \$23,400.

KILMARNOCK VILLAGE

89 School Street
Kilmarnock, VA 22482
Phone: (804) 435-2500

Government subsidized. 1 & 2 BR units. Pricing is income-based. Utilities include air conditioning, heat, trash, sewage, bike racks, and cable ready. Wheelchair accessible units. Security deposit equal to 1-month's rent. 1-year minimum lease term required. Maximum income limits vary with the number of occupants. Service animals only. Wait list.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE APARTMENTS

121 Lafayette Blvd
Williamsburg, VA 23188
Phone: (757) 565-4710
<https://www.communityhousingpartners.org/properties/lafayette-family-apartments/>

1 BR: \$815; 2 BR: \$938; 3BR: \$1,025. Maximum income requirements. Utilities include water, trash removal, and sewer. 12 month lease. \$22 application fee. No pets allowed.

MONTROSS APARTMENTS

18 Willow Tree Drive
Montross, VA 22520
Phone: (804) 493-9896
<https://www.communityhousingpartners.org/properties/montross-apartments/>

Government subsidized. 1 & 2 BR units. Pricing based on income. Water, sewer and trash included in rent. Deposit equal to 1-month's rent. 1-year lease term required. No pets allowed. \$22 background check fee.

NEW MANCHESTER FLATS (SPUR LINE LOFT BEGINNING FALL 2026)

715 E. 4th St.
Richmond, VA 23224
Phone: (866) 730-6373
Website: www.newmanchesterflats.com

Section 8 housing. 1 BR units: the Decatur: \$766-\$1,405; the James: \$999-\$1,209. 2 BR units: the Maury: \$837-\$1,679; the Bainbridge: \$999-\$1,529; the Stockton: \$1,450. Maximum income restrictions: 1 person \$54,110, 2 ppl \$61,810, 3 ppl \$69,510. 2 pet limit with \$25/month cat fee and \$45/month dog fee. \$200 one-time pet fee. \$100 administration fee. \$50 application fee.

RAPPAHANNOCK APARTMENTS

941 Winston Road
Tappahannock, VA 22560
Phone: (804) 443-9666
<https://www.communityhousingpartners.org/properties/rappahannock-apartments/>

Subsidized. Rent is income based (50% to 60% of poverty level). Water, sewer and trash included in rent. Security deposit equal to 1-month's rent. 1-year lease required. Utility allowance deducted from rent. No pets. Maximum income limits based on occupancy.

RIVERWOOD APARTMENTS

368 Riverwood Drive
Colonial Beach, VA 22443
Phone: (804) 224-0901
Section 8 and subsidized housing. 1, 2, & 3 BR units. Rent and security deposit income based. Residents pay electric. 1-2 year Wait list. Only assistance animals are permitted.

TIDEWATER HAVEN

695 Foxchase Dr.
Tappahannock, VA 22560
Phone: (804) 443-1602
Call for pricing. Accepts Section 8. Security deposit is 1-month's rent. Water, sewer, and trash included with rent. 1-year lease term required. Maximum income limits based on occupancy. All households have to make equal or greater than two times the monthly rent to qualify. Pet deposits and restrictions.

WINN COURT APARTMENTS

101 Winn Court
Tappahannock, VA 22560

Phone: 804-529-9505

POC: Lee Self Jr. 2 BR units. Call for rates. Pet policy. Accepts Section 8 and other subsidized tenants.

SENIOR HOUSING

COLLEGE GREEN I

30 Bluebird Lane
Warsaw, VA 22572
Phone: (804) 333-3944
<https://www.communityhousingpartners.org/properties/college-green-apartments-i-ii/>
Subsidized housing for elderly (age 61+) and disabled residents (age 55+). Water, sewer, trash included in rent. 1-year lease term. Utilities included in rent. 32 units. Maximum income limits based on occupancy. Service pets allowed.

HOLLY COURT APARTMENTS

201 Wiggins Ave. Unit 2I
Kilmarnock, VA 22482
Phone: (804) 435-7916
<https://www.communityhousingpartners.org/properties/holly-court-apartments/>
Subsidized housing for elderly (age 61+) and disabled residents (age 55+). Water, sewer, trash included in rent. 1-year lease term. Maximum income limits based on occupancy. Service pets allowed.

KING WILLIAM MANOR

141	Pine	Crest	Lane
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Aylett, VA 23009
Phone: (804) 473-9033
F: (804) 473-9043
E: KingwilliamManor@MarkDanaVA.com
Ages 55+, tax credit community with min/max 40-income requirements. 1 BR: \$702; 2 BR: 30%- \$832, 40%- \$1,087, 50%- \$1453. Utilities include trash removal. Pet limit under 25lbs with \$300 non-refundable deposit and \$25/month rent fee. Pet must be approved. \$20 application fee by money order.

KING WILLIAM VILLAGE

3155 Taylor Avenue
West Point, VA 23181
Phone: (804) 843-4324
Ages 62+ or disabled residents of any age. Subsidized - Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and rural development. USDA rental assistance. 1 BR \$965 or 30% of income. Call for exact pricings. 32 one bedroom units. Monthly income must be at least 3x rent. Water, sewer, trash included in rent. Security deposit is one month's rent. 1-year lease term required; Pets allowed with \$300-350 fee.

TAPPAHANNOCK GREENS

990 Winston Road
Tappahannock, VA 22560
Phone: (804) 443-1770
Rural development community which houses persons ages 62+, including those who are handicapped and/or disabled (provides independent living only, no assisted living services). Subsidized with 1 BR rent based upon income. Water, sewage, and trash are included in the rent. \$690 security deposit. 1-year lease is required. Pets under 20 lbs. allowed with a \$200 deposit. Maximum income depends on family size.

WARSAW MANOR

121 Jones Lane
Warsaw, VA 22572
Phone: (804) 333-9343
Ages 62+, including handicapped/disabled residents (independent living only, does not provide assisted living services). Subsidized. 1 & 2 BR rent based upon 30% of income. Water and sewer included with rent. Separate fee for washer/dryer. Security deposit is income based. Application fee is \$25. 1-year lease required; 30 days written notice for anything less. Service animals only. Max income limits.

BAY AGING SENIOR HOMES- *see all listings below*

Ages 62+, including those with disabilities and special needs (though not assisted living). Subsidized. 1 BR rent based upon 30% of income. Rent includes water, sewer, and an allowance for electricity. Security deposit is usually equal to one-month's rent. Pets welcome in all properties with breed restrictions. Pet deposit \$300. Most apartments are 526 square feet.

<http://bayaging.org/seniorapartments/>

PARKER RUN

96 Shelby Farm Road

Montross, VA 22520

Phone: (804) 493-0151

Max income for 1 tenant \$31,650; 2 tenants \$36,150.

MILL POND VILLAGE

56 Mill Pond Lane

Montross, VA 22520

Phone: (804) 493-7600

Max income for 1 tenant \$31,650; 2 tenants \$36,150.

PORT TOWN VILLAGE

111 Port Town Lane

Urbanna, VA 23175

Phone: (804) 758-2172

Max income for 1 tenant \$33,450; 2 tenants \$38,250.

THE MEADOWS

400 A Meadow Avenue

Colonial Beach, VA 22443

Phone: (804) 224-4100

Max income for 1 tenant \$50,640; 2 tenants \$57,840.

DAFFODIL GARDENS

5954 Garden Grove Lane

Gloucester, VA 23061

Phone: (804) 695-9294

Max income for 1 tenant \$37,300; 2 tenants \$42,600.

WINTERS POINT

310 Winters Point Lane

West Point, VA 23181

Phone: (804) 843-4134

Max income for 1 tenant \$39,750; 2 tenants \$45,400.

TARTAN VILLAGE

112 Shamrock Court

Kilmarnock, VA 22482

Phone: (804) 435-8884

Max income for 1 tenant \$31,850; 2 tenants \$36,400.

PARKER VIEW

100 Parker View Court

Williamsburg, VA 23188

Phone: (757) 345-0896

Max income 1 tenant \$37,300; 2 tenants \$42,600.

DAFFODIL GARDENS II

5899 Fiddlers Green Road

Gloucester, VA 23061

Phone: (804) 699-3600

Max income for 1 tenant \$44,760; 2 tenants \$51,120;
3 tenants \$57,540; 4 tenants \$63,900.

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT/ CODE COMPLIANCE:

Inspects rental dwellings for compliance with the Uniform Statewide Building Maintenance Code.

King and Queen County: (804) 785-5975

King William County: (804) 769-4969

Lancaster County: (804) 462-5480

Northumberland County: (804) 580-8910

Richmond County: (804) 333-5460

Westmoreland County: (804) 493-0120

Essex County: (804) 443-4951

CENTRAL VIRGINIA HOUSING COALITION (CVHC)

2300 Charles Street

Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Phone: (540) 604-9943 ext. 220

Fax: (540) 604-9949

www.centralvahousing.org/

Improves the regional quality of life by providing affordable housing opportunities to low-income families through coalition, education, counseling and financial assistance.

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

2376 Plank Road

Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Phone: (540) 891-4401

<https://fredhab.org/>

Through volunteer labor, management expertise, and tax-deductible donations of money and materials, Habitat builds and rehabilitates homes with the help of the homeowners. Houses are sold at no profit and affordable mortgages are issued over a fixed period.

HEALTHY FAMILIES RAPPAHANNOCK AREA

Service Board

4815 Carr Drive

Fredericksburg, VA 22408

Phone: (540) 374-3366

Fax: (540) 899-4361

Fredericksburg Clinic

600 Jackson Street

Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Phone: 540-373-3223

www.healthyfamiliesrappahannock.org

Resource program for new parents, easing them through the often difficult transition process by offering early prevention support and in-home visitation services around critical areas including creating a nurturing and supportive family environment, learning how to properly bond with a new baby, gaining a better understanding of child development and how to use positive discipline, and more.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES MADE ECONOMICAL (HOME)

1907 Charles Street

Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Phone: (540) 361-7477

Fax: (540) 361-4417

Email: home@homeinc.us

Website: www.cylex.us.com/company/housing-opportunities-made-economical--inc--25724858.html

Dedicated to building accessible affordable housing for people with disabilities.

LEGAL SERVICES OF NORTHERN VA. (LSNV)

500 Lafayette Blvd., Suite #140

Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Intake Hotline: (703) 778-6800

Fax: (540) 374-9169

Website: <https://www.lsnv.org/>

Provides limited legal services, including advice and counsel and referrals to low-income persons. Refers to Legal Aid Works® those persons requiring more than advice or those having community-based problems.

THRIVE VIRGINIA

211 Rocketts Way, Suite 200

Henrico, VA 23231

Phone: (804) 362-6835

Website: <https://thriveva.org>

Provides time-limited financial and housing assistance to low-income people within their area of service, including King & Queen and King William Counties, up to Fredericksburg. Also provides training programs addressing the reduction of poverty and development of skills to be more independent.

LEGAL AID WORKS®

www.LegalAidWorks.org

A non-profit legal aid firm providing legal representation and advice to low-income residents of Fredericksburg, Tappahannock, Culpeper and the surrounding counties in issues including custody/visitation, child/spousal support, landlord/tenant disputes, foreclosures, SSI benefits, and more. All cases taken by Legal Aid Works® must first go through Legal Services of Northern Virginia for intake and referral.

Fredericksburg Office:

500 Lafayette Blvd., Suite 100
Fredericksburg, VA 22401
(540) 371-1105

Tappahannock Office:

311 Virginia Street
Tappahannock, VA 22560
(804) 443-9393

Culpeper Office:

1200 Sunset Lane, Suite 2122
Culpeper, VA 22701
(540) 825-3131

SALVATION ARMY

2010 Lafayette Blvd.
Fredericksburg, VA 22401
Phone: (540) 373-3431

Website: <https://www.salvationarmyusa.org/usn/>
Emergency organization providing various services including utility, food, and clothing assistance. Food bank is open on Tuesdays. Also offers referrals to other social service organizations.

SECTION 8 AND HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM

If you are interested in applying for a voucher, please contact the local Public Housing Agency at

https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/PIH/documents/PHA_Contact_Report_VA.pdf.

VIRGINIA FAIR HOUSING OFFICE

9960 Mayland Drive, Suite 400
Richmond VA 23233
Phone: (804) 367-8530

<http://www.dpor.virginia.gov>

FairHousing@dpor.virginia.gov

Helps persons who believe they have been discriminated against in residential housing.

VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (VHDA)

601 S. Belvidere Street
Richmond, VA 23220
Phone: (804) 782-1986
Toll-free: (877) 843-2123

www.vhda.com

Helping Virginians attain quality, affordable housing.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING & EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY (FHEO)

https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/aboutfheo

FHEO works to eliminate housing discrimination, promote economic opportunity, and achieve diverse, inclusive communities.