GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1999

S 1 SENATE BILL 974* Short Title: Vacation Rental Act. (Public) Sponsors: Senator Soles. Referred to: Commerce. April 15, 1999 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT REGULATING THE RENTAL OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY FOR VACATION, LEISURE, OR RECREATION PURPOSES. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: Section 1. The General Statutes are amended by adding a new Chapter to read: "CHAPTER 42A. "VACATION RENTAL ACT. "ARTICLE 1. "VACATION RENTALS. "§42A-1. Title. This Chapter shall be known as the North Carolina Vacation Rental Act. "§ 42A-2. Purpose and scope of act. The General Assembly finds that the growth of the tourism industry in North Carolina has led to a greatly expanded market of privately owned residences that are rented to tourists for vacation, leisure, and recreational purposes. Rental transactions conducted by the owners of these residences or licensed real estate brokers acting on their behalf present unique situations not normally found in the rental of primary residences for long terms, and therefore make it necessary for the General Assembly to enact laws regulating the competing interests of landlords, real estate brokers, and tenants.

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"§ 42A-3. Application; exemptions.

- (a) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to any person, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or other business entity who acts as a landlord or real estate broker engaged in the rental or management of residential property for vacation rental as defined in this Chapter.
 - (b) The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to:
 - (1) Lodging provided by hotels, motels, tourist camps, and other places subject to regulation under Chapter 72 of the General Statutes.
 - (2) Rentals to persons temporarily renting a dwelling unit when traveling away from their home for business or employment purposes.
 - (3) Rentals to persons having no other place of permanent residence.

"§ 42A-4. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Chapter:

- (1) Residential property. An apartment, condominium, single family home, town house, cottage, or other property that is devoted to residential use or occupancy by one or more persons for a definite or indefinite period.
- (2) <u>Vacation rental.</u> The rental of residential property for vacation, <u>leisure</u>, or recreation purposes for fewer than 90 days by a person who has a place of permanent residence to which he or she intends to return.
- (3) Vacation rental agreement. A written agreement between a landlord or his or her real estate broker and a tenant in which the tenant agrees to rent residential property belonging to the landlord for a vacation rental.

"ARTICLE 2.

"VACATION RENTAL AGREEMENTS.

"§ 42A-10. Written agreement required.

- (a) A landlord or real estate broker and tenant shall execute a vacation rental agreement for all vacation rentals subject to the provisions of this Chapter. No vacation rental agreement shall be valid and enforceable unless the tenant has accepted the agreement as evidenced by one of the following:
 - (1) The tenant's signature on the agreement.
 - (2) The tenant's payment of any monies to the landlord or real estate broker after the tenant's receipt of the agreement.
 - (3) The tenant's possession of the property after the tenant's receipt of the agreement.
- (b) Any landlord or real estate broker who executes a vacation rental agreement that does not conform to the provisions of this Chapter or fails to execute a vacation rental agreement shall be guilty of an unfair trade practice in violation of G.S. 75-1.1, and shall be prohibited from commencing an expedited eviction proceeding as provided in Article 4 of this Chapter.

"§ 42A-11. Vacation rental agreements.

(a) A vacation rental agreement executed under this Chapter shall contain the following notice on its face which shall be set forth in a clear and conspicuous manner

- that distinguishes it from other provisions of the agreement: THIS IS A VACATION RENTAL AGREEMENT UNDER THE NORTH CAROLINA VACATION RENTAL ACT. THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES TO THIS AGREEMENT ARE DEFINED BY LAW AND INCLUDE UNIQUE PROVISIONS PERMITTING THE DISBURSEMENT OF RENT AND EXPEDITED EVICTION OF TENANTS. YOUR SIGNATURE ON THIS AGREEMENT, PAYMENT OF MONEY, OR POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY IS CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT AND YOUR INTENT TO USE THIS PROPERTY FOR A VACATION RENTAL.
 - (b) The vacation rental agreement shall contain provisions separate from the requirements of subsection (a) of this section which shall describe the following as permitted or required by this Chapter:
 - (1) The manner in which funds shall be received, deposited, and disbursed in advance of the tenant's occupancy of the property.
 - (2) The imposition of any nonrefundable charges.
 - (3) The applicability of expedited eviction procedures.
 - (4) A description of the obligations of the landlord and tenant as provided by this Chapter.

"ARTICLE 3.

"HANDLING AND ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS.

"§ 42A-15. Trust account uses.

A landlord or real estate broker may require a tenant to pay all or part of any required rent, security deposit, or other fees permitted by law in advance of the commencement of a tenancy under this Chapter if advance payments are expressly authorized in the vacation rental agreement. If the tenant is required to make any advance payments, other than a security deposit, whether the payment is denominated as rent or otherwise, the landlord or real estate broker shall deposit the advance payments in a trust or escrow account that conforms to the requirements of G.S. 93A-6(a)(12) no later than three banking days after the receipt of the advance payments. Advance payments deposited in a trust account shall not earn interest unless the landlord and tenant agree in the vacation rental agreement that the payments may be deposited in an interest-bearing account. The landlord and tenant shall also provide in the agreement to whom the accrued interest shall be disbursed.

"§ 42A-16. Advance payments uses.

- (a) A landlord or real estate broker shall disburse no more than fifty percent (50%) of the gross rent received from the tenant prior to the occupancy of the property by the tenant, but may disburse any nonrefundable fees to third parties to pay for goods, services, or benefits procured by the landlord or real estate broker for the benefit of the tenant if the disbursement is expressly authorized in the vacation rental agreement. The remaining funds shall be maintained in a trust account and may not be disbursed until the occurrence of one of the following:
 - (1) The commencement of the tenancy, at which time the remaining funds may be disbursed in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

- (2) The tenant commits a material breach, at which time the landlord may retain an amount sufficient to defray the actual damages suffered by the landlord as a result of the breach.
- (3) The landlord or real estate broker refunds the money to the tenant.
- (b) Funds collected for sales or occupancy taxes and tenant security deposits shall not be disbursed from the trust or escrow account prior to occupancy of the property by the tenant, except as a refund to the tenant.
- (c) The tenant's execution of a vacation rental agreement in which he or she agrees to the advance disbursement of payments shall not constitute a waiver or loss of any of the tenant's rights to reimbursement of such payments if the tenant is lawfully entitled to reimbursement.

"§ 42A-17. Accounting; reimbursement; nonrefundable fees.

- (a) A vacation rental agreement shall identify the name and address of the bank or savings and loan association in which the tenant's security deposit and other advance payments are held in a trust or escrow account, and the landlord or real estate broker shall provide the tenant with an accounting of such deposit and payments if the tenant makes a reasonable request for an accounting prior to the tenant's occupancy of the property.
- (b) If, at the time the tenant is to begin occupancy of the property, the landlord or real estate broker cannot provide the property in a fit and habitable condition or substitute a reasonably comparable property in such condition, the landlord or real estate broker shall refund to the tenant all payments made by the tenant, except any nonrefundable fees permitted in subsection (c) of this section.
- (c) A vacation rental agreement may provide that the following fees shall be nonrefundable:
 - (1) A fee, the amount of which shall be provided in the agreement, reasonably calculated to cover the costs of processing the tenant's reservation, transfer, or cancellation of a vacation rental.
 - (2) A fee equaling the actual cost of services, goods, or benefits to be rendered to the tenant by a third party.

"§ 42A-18. Applicability of the Residential Tenant Security Deposit Act.

- (a) Except as may otherwise be provided in this Chapter, all funds collected from a tenant and not identified in the vacation rental agreement as occupancy or sales taxes, nonrefundable fees, or advance rent payments shall be considered a tenant security deposit and shall be subject to the provisions of the Residential Tenant Security Deposit Act. In addition to the permitted uses of tenant security deposit monies as provided in G.S. 42-51, a landlord or real estate broker may, after the termination of a tenancy under this Chapter, deduct from any tenant security deposit the amount of any telephone calls or other utility charges left unpaid by the tenant at the conclusion of the tenancy. The landlord or real estate broker shall apply, account for, or refund tenant security deposit monies as provided in G.S. 42-51 within 45 days following the conclusion of the tenancy.
- (b) A vacation rental agreement shall not contain language compelling or permitting the automatic forfeiture of all or part of a tenant security deposit in case of breach of contract by the tenant, and no such forfeiture shall be allowed. The vacation

rental agreement shall provide that a tenant security deposit may be applied to actual damages to the residential property caused by the tenant.

"§ 42A-19. Transfer of property subject to a vacation rental agreement.

- (a) The grantee of residential property voluntarily transferred by a landlord who has entered into a vacation rental agreement for the use of the property shall take his or her title subject to the vacation rental agreement if the vacation rental is to begin and end not later than 180 days after the grantee's interest in the property is recorded in the office of the register of deeds. The landlord or real estate broker shall disclose to the grantee the tenant's name and address and shall provide the grantee with a copy of the vacation rental agreement. Within 10 days after the recording of the grantee's interest in the property, the grantee shall:
 - (1) Notify the tenant in writing of the property transfer, the grantee's name and address, and the date the grantee's interest was recorded.
 - (2) Advise the tenant of his or her right to occupy the property subject to the terms of the vacation rental agreement.
 - (3) Advise the tenant of his or her right to receive a refund of any payments made by him or her.

If the vacation rental is to end more than 180 days after the recording of the grantee's interest, the tenant shall have no right to enforce the terms of the agreement unless the grantee has agreed in writing to honor such terms, but the tenant shall be entitled to a refund of any advance payments made by him or her.

- (b) If, prior to the tenant's occupancy of the property, the landlord's interest in the property is involuntarily transferred to another, the landlord shall refund to the tenant within 60 days after the transfer any advance payments made by the tenant.
- (c) The failure of a landlord to comply with the provisions of this section shall constitute an unfair trade practice in violation of G.S. 75-1.1.

"ARTICLE 4.

"EXPEDITED EVICTION PROCEEDINGS.

"§ 42A-23. Grounds for eviction.

- (a) Any tenant who leases residential property under this Chapter for 30 days or less may be evicted and removed from the property in an expedited eviction proceeding as provided in this Article if the tenant does one of the following:
 - (1) Holds over possession after his or her tenancy has expired.
 - (2) Has committed a material breach of the terms of the vacation rental agreement that, according to the terms of the agreement, results in the termination of his or her tenancy.
 - (3) Fails to pay rent as required by the agreement.
 - (4) Has obtained possession of the property by fraud or misrepresentation.
- (b) Only the right to possession, including abandoned property, damages to the property, rights to setoffs for breach of contract, and other similar rights shall be relevant in an expedited eviction proceeding. All other issues related to the rental of the residential property shall be presented in a separate civil action.
- "§ 42A-24. Expedited eviction.

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 - "§ 42A-26. Violation of court order.

- Before commencing an expedited eviction proceeding, the landlord or real estate broker shall give the tenant at least four hours' notice, either orally or in writing, to quit the premises. If reasonable efforts to personally give oral or written notice have failed, written notice may be given by posting the notice on the front door of the property.
- An expedited eviction proceeding shall commence with the filing of a complaint and issuance of summons in the county where the property is located. If the office of the clerk of superior court is closed, the complaint shall be filed with, and the summons issued by, a magistrate. The service of the summons and complaint for expedited eviction shall be made by a sworn law enforcement officer on the tenant personally or by posting a copy of the summons and complaint on the front door of the property. Return of service shall be promptly made by the law enforcement officer to the magistrate. A hearing on the expedited eviction shall be held before a magistrate in the county where the property is located not sooner than 12 hours after service upon the tenant and no later than 48 hours after such service.
- The complaint for expedited eviction shall allege and the landlord or real estate broker shall prove the following at the hearing:
 - (1) The vacation rental is for a term of 30 days or less.
 - (2) The tenant entered into and accepted a vacation rental agreement that conforms to the provisions of this Chapter.
 - The tenant breached a material term of the agreement. **(3)**
 - (4) The landlord or real estate broker has given notice to the tenant to vacate as a result of the breach.

The rules of evidence shall not apply in an expedited eviction proceeding, and the court shall allow any reasonably reliable and material statements, documents, or other exhibits to be admitted as evidence.

If the court finds for the landlord or real estate broker, the court shall (d) immediately enter a written order stating the time when the tenant shall vacate the property, but in no case shall the time be less than 2 hours or more than 8 hours after service of the order on the tenant. The court's order shall be served on the tenant at the hearing. If the tenant does not appear at the hearing or leaves before the order is served, the order shall be served by posting it on the front door of the property by the landlord, real estate broker, or any sworn law enforcement officer.

"§ 42A-25. Appeal.

A tenant or landlord may appeal a court order issued pursuant to G.S. 42A-24(d) to district court. A tenant may petition the district court to stay the eviction order and shall post a cash or secured bond with the court. The amount of the bond shall be an estimate of the rent that will become due while the tenant is prosecuting the appeal. reasonable damages that the landlord may suffer, including damage to property and damages arising from the inability of the landlord or real estate broker to honor other vacation rental agreements due to the tenant's possession of the property, and the costs of the appeal to the landlord or real estate broker.

If a tenant fails to remove personal property from a residential property subject to a vacation rental after the court has entered an order of eviction, the landlord or real estate broker shall have the same rights as provided in G.S. 42-36.2(b) as if the sheriff had not removed the tenant's property. The failure of a tenant or the guest of a tenant to vacate a residential property in accordance with a court order issued pursuant to G.S. 42A-24(d) shall constitute a criminal trespass under G.S. 14-159.13.

"§ 42A-27. Penalties for abuse.

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A landlord or real estate broker shall undertake to evict a tenant pursuant to an expedited eviction proceeding only when he or she has a good faith belief that grounds for eviction exists under the provisions of this Chapter. Otherwise, the landlord or real estate broker shall be guilty of an unfair trade practice under G.S. 75-1.1 and a Class 1 misdemeanor.

"ARTICLE 5. "LANDLORD AND TENANT DUTIES.

"§ 42A-31. Landlord to provide fit premises.

A landlord of a residential property used for a vacation rental shall:

- (1) Comply with all current applicable building and housing codes.
- (2) Make all repairs and do whatever is reasonably necessary to put and keep the property in a fit and habitable condition.
- (3) Keep all common areas of the property in safe condition.
- Maintain in good and safe working order and reasonably and promptly repair all electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, and other facilities and appliances supplied by him or her upon written notification from the tenant that repairs are needed.
- (5) Provide operable smoke detectors. The landlord shall replace or repair the smoke detectors if the landlord is notified by the tenant in writing that replacement or repair is needed. The landlord shall annually place new batteries in a battery-operated smoke detector, and the tenant shall replace the batteries as needed during the tenancy. Failure of the tenant to replace the batteries as needed shall not be considered negligence on the part of the tenant or landlord.

"§ 42A-32. Tenant to maintain dwelling unit.

The tenant of a residential property used for a vacation rental:

- (1) Keep that part of the property which he or she occupies and uses as clean and safe as the conditions of the property permit and cause no unsafe or unsanitary conditions in the common areas and remainder of the property that he or she uses.
- (2) <u>Dispose of all ashes, rubbish, garbage, and other waste in a clean and safe manner.</u>
- (3) Keep all plumbing fixtures in the property or used by the tenant as clean as their condition permits.

- (4) Not deliberately or negligently destroy, deface, damage, or remove any part of the property or render inoperable the smoke detector provided by the landlord or knowingly permit any person to do so.
 - (5) Comply with all obligations imposed upon the tenant by current applicable building and housing codes.
 - (6) Be responsible for all damage, defacement, or removal of any property inside the property that is in his or her exclusive control unless the damage, defacement, or removal was due to ordinary wear and tear, acts of the landlord or his or her agent, defective products supplied or repairs authorized by the landlord, acts of third parties not invitees of the tenant, or natural forces.
 - (7) Notify the landlord of the need for replacement of or repairs to a smoke detector. The landlord shall annually place new batteries in a battery-operated smoke detector, and the tenant shall replace the batteries as needed during the tenancy. Failure of the tenant to replace the batteries as needed shall not be considered negligence on the part of the tenant or the landlord.

"ARTICLE 6. "GENERAL PROVISIONS.

"§ 42A-36. Mandatory evacuations.

If State or local authorities order a mandatory evacuation of an area that includes a residential property subject to a vacation rental, the tenant in possession of the property shall comply with the evacuation order and, upon compliance, shall be entitled to a refund from the landlord of the prorated rent for each day that the tenant was unable to occupy the property because of the evacuation order. The tenant shall not be entitled to a refund if: (i) prior to the tenant taking possession of the property, the tenant refused insurance offered by the landlord or real estate broker that would have compensated him or her for losses or damages resulting from loss of use of the property due to a mandatory evacuation order; or (ii) the tenant purchased insurance offered by the landlord or real estate broker. The insurance offered shall be provided by an insurance company duly authorized by the North Carolina Department of Insurance, and the cost of the insurance shall not exceed eight percent (8%) of the gross rent charged for the vacation rental.

"§ 42A-37. Late fees.

The provisions of Chapter 42 pertaining to the imposition of late fees shall not apply to vacation rentals under this Chapter."

Section 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.