REAL ESTATE EDUCATION FOR PROFESSIONALS



#### **OBJECTIVE**

To learn about the disclosures that landlords in Texas must provide tenants, usually in the lease or rental agreement.

#### NONREFUNDABLE FEES

Landlords may charge nonrefundable fees.



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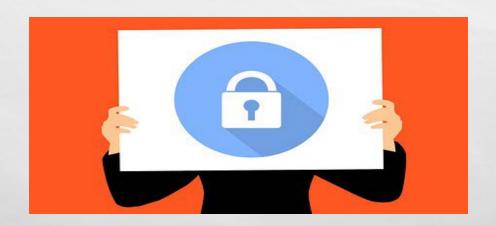
Texas requires landlords to make the following disclosures to tenants:

Owner or agent identity. In the lease, other writing, or posted on the property, landlord must disclose the name and address of the property's owner and, if an entity located off-site from the dwelling is primarily responsible for managing the dwelling, the name and street address of the management company. (Tex. Prop. Code Ann. §92.201)



Texas requires landlords to make the following disclosures to tenants:

**Security device requests.** If landlord wants tenant requests concerning security devices to be in writing, this requirement must be in the lease in boldface type or underlined. (Tex. Prop. Code Ann. 92.159)



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Texas requires landlords to make the following disclosures to tenants:

Return of the security deposit. A requirement that a tenant give advance notice of moving out as a condition for refunding the security deposit is effective only if the requirement is in the lease, underlined or printed in conspicuous bold print. (Tex. Prop. Code Ann. §92.103)



Texas requires landlords to make the following disclosures to tenants:

Domestic violence victim's rights. Victims of sexual abuse or assault on the premises may break a lease, after complying with specified procedures, without responsibility for future rent. Tenants will be responsible for any unpaid back rent, but only if the lease includes the following statement, or one substantially like it: "Tenants may have special statutory rights to terminate the lease early in certain situations involving family violence or a military deployment or transfer. (Tex. Prop. Code Ann. §92.016)

Special Statutory Rights

Texas requires landlords to make the following disclosures to tenants:

Tenant's rights when landlord fails to repair. A lease must contain language in underlined or bold print that informs the tenant of the remedies available when the landlord fails to repair a problem that materially affects the physical health or safety of an ordinary tenant. These rights include the right to repair and deduct; terminate the lease; and obtain a judicial order that the landlord make the repair, reduce the rent, pay the tenant damages (including a civil penalty), and pay the tenant's court and attorney fees. (Tex. Prop. Code

Ann. §92.056)

Texas requires landlords to make the following disclosures to tenants:

Landlord's towing or parking rules and policies. For tenants in multiunit properties, if the landlord has vehicle towing or parking rules or policies that apply to the tenant, the landlord must give the tenant a copy of the rules or policies before the lease agreement is signed. The copy must be signed by the tenant, included in the lease or rental agreement, or be made an attachment to either. If included, the clause must be titled "Parking" or "Parking Rules" and be capitalized, underlined, or printed in bold print.) (Tex. Prop. Code Ann. §92.0131.)



Texas requires landlords to make the following disclosures to tenants:

Electric service interruption. Landlord who sub meters electric service, or who allocates master metered electricity according to a prorated system, may interrupt tenant's electricity service if tenant fails to pay the bill, but only after specific notice and according to a complex procedure. Exceptions for ill tenants and during extreme weather. (Tex. Prop. Code Ann. §92.008(h))



**Questions?** 

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