# **SENATE BILL 642**

3lr1922 CF 3lr1694

# By: Senators Muse, Conway, Forehand, Gladden, Ramirez, and Robey Introduced and read first time: February 1, 2013 Assigned to: Judicial Proceedings

# A BILL ENTITLED

# 1 AN ACT concerning

# 2 **Residential Real Property – Prohibition on Nonjudicial Evictions**

3 FOR the purpose of prohibiting certain persons from taking possession or threatening 4 to take possession of residential property from a certain protected resident in a  $\mathbf{5}$ certain manner; establishing that certain persons may take possession of 6 residential property from a certain protected resident only under certain 7 circumstances; prohibiting a landlord from taking possession or threatening to 8 take possession of a dwelling unit from a tenant or tenant holding over in a 9 certain manner; establishing that a landlord may take possession of a dwelling unit from a tenant or tenant holding over only under certain circumstances; 10 prohibiting a mobile home park owner from taking possession or threatening to 11 12take possession of leased premises from a resident in a certain manner; 13 establishing that a mobile home park owner may take possession of leased premises from a resident only under certain circumstances; providing certain 14remedies for a violation of this Act; providing that the remedies are not 1516 exclusive and that certain persons may recover certain other damages under any other applicable law; defining certain terms; and generally relating to 1718 nonjudicial evictions.

19	BY adding to
20	Article – Real Property
21	Section 7–112, 8–216, and 8A–1102
22	Annotated Code of Maryland
23	(2010 Replacement Volume and 2012 Supplement)

24 Preamble

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has created numerous expedited court processes to assist owners of residential real property in quickly recovering possession of their properties with the assistance of the sheriff; and

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



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1 WHEREAS, So-called self-help evictions in the residential context are 2 inconsistent with human dignity and human rights and will lead to an increased 3 potential for violent confrontations and sudden homelessness; and

WHEREAS, The General Assembly intends to supersede the ruling of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in Nickens v. Mount Vernon Realty Group, et al., 429 Md. 53 (2012), and abrogate any right to so-called self-help eviction that owners may possess in the context of residential foreclosures, tax sale foreclosures, landlord-tenant actions, and mobile home park actions; now, therefore,

9 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 10 MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

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### **Article – Real Property**

12 **7–112.** 

13 (A) (1) IN THIS SECTION THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE 14 MEANINGS INDICATED.

15 (2) "PROTECTED RESIDENT" MEANS A CURRENT OR FORMER 16 OWNER, MORTGAGOR, OR GRANTOR, OR A TENANT OR ANOTHER PERSON 17 CLAIMING UNDER A CURRENT OR FORMER OWNER, MORTGAGOR, GRANTOR, OR 18 TENANT, WHO IS RESIDING IN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

19 (3) "RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY" MEANS A BUILDING, STRUCTURE,
20 OR PORTION OF A BUILDING OR STRUCTURE THAT IS OCCUPIED, DESIGNED, OR
21 INTENDED FOR OCCUPANCY AS A RESIDENCE BY ONE OR MORE FAMILIES.

22**(B)** (1) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS 23SUBSECTION, A SECURED PARTY, FORECLOSURE SALE PURCHASER, PLAINTIFF 24IN A TAX SALE FORECLOSURE UNDER TITLE 14 OF THE TAX - PROPERTY 25ARTICLE, OR A SUCCESSOR TO A SECURED PARTY, FORECLOSURE SALE 26PURCHASER, OR PLAINTIFF IN A TAX SALE FORECLOSURE MAY NOT TAKE 27POSSESSION OR THREATEN TO TAKE POSSESSION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY 28FROM A PROTECTED RESIDENT BY LOCKING THE RESIDENT OUT OR ANY OTHER 29ACTION, INCLUDING WILLFUL DIMINUTION OF SERVICES TO THE PROTECTED 30 RESIDENT BY INTERRUPTING OR CAUSING THE INTERRUPTION OF HEAT, 31RUNNING WATER, HOT WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS, OR OTHER ESSENTIAL 32SERVICES.

33 (2) A SECURED PARTY, FORECLOSURE SALE PURCHASER,
 34 PLAINTIFF IN A TAX SALE FORECLOSURE UNDER TITLE 14 OF THE TAX –
 35 PROPERTY ARTICLE, OR A SUCCESSOR TO A SECURED PARTY, FORECLOSURE

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SALE PURCHASER, OR PLAINTIFF IN A TAX SALE FORECLOSURE MAY TAKE 1  $\mathbf{2}$ POSSESSION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY FROM A PROTECTED RESIDENT ONLY: 3 IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRIT OF POSSESSION ISSUED **(I)** 4 BY A COURT AND EXECUTED BY A SHERIFF OR CONSTABLE; OR  $\mathbf{5}$ IF THE PROTECTED RESIDENT HAS ABANDONED OR **(II)** 6 SURRENDERED POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY. 7 **(C)** (1) IF IN ANY PROCEEDING THE COURT FINDS THAT A SECURED 8 PARTY, FORECLOSURE SALE PURCHASER, PLAINTIFF IN A TAX SALE 9 FORECLOSURE UNDER TITLE 14 OF THE TAX - PROPERTY ARTICLE, OR A SUCCESSOR TO A SECURED PARTY, FORECLOSURE SALE PURCHASER, OR 10 PLAINTIFF IN A TAX SALE VIOLATED SUBSECTION (B) OF THIS SECTION, THE 11 12**PROTECTED RESIDENT MAY RECOVER: POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY;** 13**(I)** 14(II) **THREE TIMES ACTUAL DAMAGES; AND** 15(III) **REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS.** 

16(2)(I)THE REMEDIES SET FORTH IN THIS SUBSECTION ARE17NOT EXCLUSIVE.

18(II) A PROTECTIVE RESIDENT OR ANY PERSON CLAIMING19UNDER A PROTECTED RESIDENT MAY RECOVER ANY OTHER ACTUAL OR20CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AVAILABLE UNDER ANY OTHER APPLICABLE LAW.

21 **8–216.** 

22(A) (1) **EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS** 23SUBSECTION, A LANDLORD MAY NOT TAKE POSSESSION OR THREATEN TO TAKE POSSESSION OF A DWELLING UNIT FROM A TENANT OR TENANT HOLDING OVER 2425BY LOCKING THE TENANT OUT OR ANY OTHER ACTION, INCLUDING WILLFUL 26DIMINUTION OF SERVICES TO THE TENANT BY INTERRUPTING OR CAUSING THE 27INTERRUPTION OF HEAT, RUNNING WATER, HOT WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS, OR 28OTHER ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

29 (2) A LANDLORD MAY TAKE POSSESSION OF A DWELLING UNIT 30 FROM A TENANT OR TENANT HOLDING OVER ONLY:

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$\frac{1}{2}$	(I) IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WARRANT OF RESTITUTION ISSUED BY A COURT AND EXECUTED BY A SHERIFF OR CONSTABLE; OR
$\frac{3}{4}$	(II) IF THE TENANT HAS ABANDONED OR SURRENDERED POSSESSION OF THE DWELLING UNIT.
5 6 7	(B) (1) IF IN ANY PROCEEDING THE COURT FINDS IN FAVOR OF THE TENANT BECAUSE THE LANDLORD VIOLATED SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION, THE TENANT MAY:
8 9	(I) RECOVER POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY OR TERMINATE THE LEASE AGREEMENT;
10 11	(II) RECOVER THE GREATER OF THREE TIMES ACTUAL DAMAGES OR THREE MONTHS' PERIODIC RENT; AND
12	(III) <b>RECOVER REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS.</b>
13 14	(2) (I) THE REMEDIES SET FORTH IN THIS SUBSECTION ARE NOT EXCLUSIVE.
$\begin{array}{c} 15\\ 16\\ 17\end{array}$	(II) A TENANT OR ANY PERSON CLAIMING UNDER A TENANT MAY RECOVER ANY OTHER ACTUAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AVAILABLE UNDER ANY OTHER APPLICABLE LAW.
18	8A-1102.
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	(A) (1) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION, A PARK OWNER MAY NOT TAKE POSSESSION OR THREATEN TO TAKE POSSESSION OF LEASED PREMISES FROM A RESIDENT OR RESIDENT HOLDING OVER BY LOCKING THE RESIDENT OUT OR ANY OTHER ACTION, INCLUDING WILLFUL DIMINUTION OF SERVICES TO THE RESIDENT BY INTERRUPTING OR CAUSING THE INTERRUPTION OF HEAT, RUNNING WATER, HOT WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS, OR OTHER ESSENTIAL SERVICES.
$\frac{26}{27}$	(2) A PARK OWNER MAY TAKE POSSESSION OF LEASED PREMISES FROM A RESIDENT OR RESIDENT HOLDING OVER ONLY:
28 29	(I) IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WARRANT OF RESTITUTION ISSUED BY A COURT AND EXECUTED BY A SHERIFF OR CONSTABLE; OR
30 31	(II) IF THE RESIDENT HAS ABANDONED OR SURRENDERED POSSESSION OF THE LEASED PREMISES.

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**(**B**)** (1) IF IN ANY PROCEEDING THE COURT FINDS IN FAVOR OF THE 1  $\mathbf{2}$ RESIDENT BECAUSE THE PARK OWNER VIOLATED SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS 3 SECTION, THE RESIDENT MAY: 4 **(I) RECOVER POSSESSION OF THE LEASED PREMISES OR**  $\mathbf{5}$ TERMINATE THE RENTAL AGREEMENT; 6 **(II) RECOVER THE GREATER OF THREE TIMES ACTUAL** 7 DAMAGES OR THREE MONTHS' PERIODIC RENT; AND 8 (III) **RECOVER REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS.** 

9 (2) (I) THE REMEDIES SET FORTH IN THIS SUBSECTION ARE 10 NOT EXCLUSIVE.

(II) A RESIDENT OR ANY PERSON CLAIMING UNDER A
 RESIDENT MAY RECOVER ANY OTHER ACTUAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES
 AVAILABLE UNDER ANY OTHER APPLICABLE LAW.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effectOctober 1, 2013.

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