N10lr2726 CF 0lr3483

By: Delegates Wells, Boyce, Lehman, and Lierman

Introduced and read first time: February 7, 2020 Assigned to: Environment and Transportation

A BILL ENTITLED

1 AN ACT concerning

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Real Property - Residential Leases - Repair of Dangerous Defects and Failure to Pay Rent

4 FOR the purpose of establishing that a landlord is deemed to warrant a residential dwelling unit in a certain manner and holds a certain obligation by offering the unit for rent; authorizing a tenant to bring a certain action for money damages under certain circumstances; establishing that a certain method of relief is conditioned on certain payments by a tenant into court; establishing that a certain method of relief is not conditioned by certain payments by a tenant; repealing certain provisions of law conditioning certain relief for certain periodic tenancies; prohibiting certain allegations from being used as grounds to deny certain relief; requiring certain allegations to be heard by the court after a certain adjudication and together with 13 certain claims; establishing a certain method of calculating certain damages; 14 authorizing a court to award certain attorney's fees and costs under certain circumstances; establishing that a certain public local law or ordinance supersedes 16 certain provisions of State law only under certain circumstances; establishing that certain parties in certain actions are entitled to an adjournment of a certain period of time under certain circumstances for certain purposes; establishing a certain intent of certain provisions of law; clarifying the application of certain provisions of law; making stylistic and conforming changes; and generally relating to repair of dangerous defects and failure to pay rent.

22 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

23 Article – Real Property

Section 8–211 and 8–401(c)(1)

Annotated Code of Maryland 25

26 (2015 Replacement Volume and 2019 Supplement)

27 SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

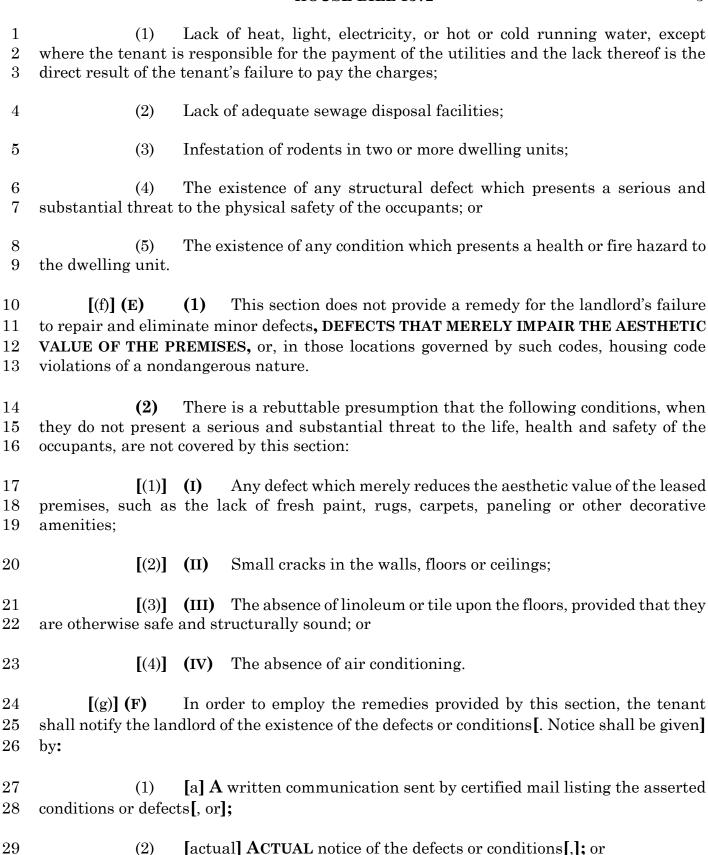
28 That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:



Article - Real Property

2 8–211.

- (a) (1) The purpose of this section is to provide tenants with [a mechanism] MECHANISMS for encouraging the repair of serious and dangerous defects which exist within or as part of any residential dwelling unit, or upon the property used in common of which the dwelling unit forms a part. [The defects sought to be reached by this section are those which present a substantial and serious threat of danger to the life, health and safety of the occupants of the dwelling unit, and not those which merely impair the aesthetic value of the premises, or which are, in those locations governed by such codes, housing code violations of a nondangerous nature.]
- **(2)** The intent of this section is not to provide a remedy for dangerous conditions in the community at large which exists apart from the leased premises or the property in common of which the leased premises forms a part.
- 14 (b) It is the public policy of Maryland that meaningful sanctions be imposed upon 15 those who allow dangerous conditions and defects to exist in leased premises, and that an 16 effective mechanism be established for repairing these conditions and halting their 17 creation.
- 18 (c) **(1)** This section applies to residential dwelling units leased for the purpose of human habitation within the State of Maryland, **REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY** 20 **ARE:**
- 21 (I) PUBLICLY OR PRIVATELY OWNED; OR
- 22 (II) SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING UNITS OR MULTIFAMILY 23 DWELLING UNITS.
- **(2)** This section does not apply to farm tenancies.
- [(d) This section applies to all applicable dwelling units whether they are (1) publicly or privately owned or (2) single or multiple units.]
 - [(e)] (D) [This section provides a remedy and imposes an obligation upon landlords to] BY OFFERING A RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT FOR RENT, WHETHER BY WRITTEN OR ORAL LEASE OR AGREEMENT, THE LANDLORD SHALL BE DEEMED TO WARRANT THAT THE RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT IS FIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION AND THAT THE LANDLORD HOLDS THE OBLIGATION TO repair and eliminate conditions and defects [which] THAT constitute, or if not promptly corrected will constitute, a fire hazard or a serious and substantial threat to the life, health, or safety of occupants, including[, but not limited to]:



30 (3) [a] A written violation, condemnation, or other notice from an 31 appropriate State, county, municipal, or local government agency stating the asserted

1 conditions or defects.

- 2 [(h)] (G) (1) The landlord has a reasonable time after receipt of notice UNDER 3 SUBSECTION (F) OF THIS SECTION in which to make the repairs or correct the conditions.
- 4 (2) The length of time deemed to be reasonable is a question of fact for the court, taking into account the severity of the defects or conditions and the danger which they present to the occupants.
- 7 **(3)** There is a rebuttable presumption that a period in excess of 30 8 days from receipt of notice is unreasonable.
- 9 **[(i)] (H)** If the landlord refuses to make the repairs or correct the conditions, or 10 if after a reasonable time the landlord has failed to do so, the tenant may [bring]:
- 11 **(1) BRING** an action of rent escrow to pay rent into court because of the asserted defects or conditions[, or the tenant may refuse];
- 13 (2) BRING AN ACTION FOR MONEY DAMAGES AGAINST THE LANDLORD FOR BREACH OF THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY; OR
- 15 **(3) REFUSE** to pay rent and raise the existence of the asserted defects or conditions as an affirmative defense to an action for distress for rent or to any complaint proceeding brought by the landlord to recover rent or the possession of the leased premises.
- 19 **[(j)](I)** (1) Whether the issue of rent escrow is raised affirmatively or defensively, the tenant may request one or more of the forms of relief set forth in this section.
- 22 (2) In addition to any other relief sought, if within 90 days after the court 23 finds that the conditions complained of by the tenant exist the landlord has not made the 24 repairs or corrected the conditions complained of, the tenant may file a petition of injunction 25 in the District Court requesting the court to order the landlord to make the repairs or 26 correct the conditions.
- [(k)] (J) (1) Relief under this section is conditioned [upon:
- 28 (1) Giving ON GIVING proper notice, and where appropriate, the opportunity to correct, as described by subsection [(h)] (G) of this section.
- 30 (2) [Payment by the tenant,] RELIEF BY ESCROW OF RENT UNDER
 31 SUBSECTION (L) OF THIS SECTION IS CONDITIONED ON THE TENANT'S PAYMENT into
 32 court, of the amount of PERIODIC rent required by the lease FOR THE PERIODS OF THE
 33 TENANCY OCCURRING CONCURRENTLY WITH THE TENANT'S ASSERTION OF THE

- 1 CLAIM, unless this amount is modified by the court as provided in subsection [(m)] (L) of this section.
- In the case of tenancies measured by a period of one month or more, the court having not entered against the tenant 3 prior judgments of possession for rent due and unpaid in the 12–month period immediately prior to the initiation of the action by the tenant or by the landlord.
- 7 (4) In the case of periodic tenancies measured by the weekly payment of 8 rent, the court having not entered against the tenant more than 5 judgments of possession 9 for rent due and unpaid in the 12-month period immediately prior to the initiation of the 10 action by the tenant or by the landlord, or, if the tenant has lived on the premises six 11 months or less, the court having not entered against the tenant 3 judgments of possession 12 for rent due and unpaid.]
- 13 (3) RELIEF FOR BREACH OF THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY IS NOT CONDITIONED ON THE TENANT'S PAYMENT OF PERIODIC RENT INTO COURT.
- 15 (4) WHEN THE ASSERTION OF RENT ESCROW IS MADE DEFENSIVELY, 16 THE ALLEGATION OF PAST DUE RENT OWING FROM PERIODS OF THE TENANCY THAT 17 PRECEDE THE TENANT'S ASSERTION OF CLAIMS UNDER THIS SECTION:
- 18 (I) MAY NOT BE GROUNDS TO DENY RELIEF THROUGH ESCROW
 19 UNDER THIS SECTION; AND
- 20 (II) SHALL BE HEARD BY THE COURT:
- 21 **1. AFTER THE FINAL ADJUDICATION OF THE TENANT'S** 22 **RENT ESCROW DEFENSE; AND**
- 23 **CLAIMS BY THE TENANT.** TOGETHER WITH ANY ADDITIONAL DEFENSES OR
- [(l)] (K) It is a sufficient defense to the allegations of the tenant that the tenant, the tenant's family, agent, employees, or assignees or social guests have caused the asserted defects or conditions, or that the landlord or the landlord's agents were denied reasonable and appropriate entry for the purpose of correcting or repairing the asserted conditions or defects.
- [(m)] (L) The court shall make appropriate findings of fact and make any order that the justice of the case may require, including any one or a combination of the following:
- 32 (1) Order the termination of the lease and return of the leased premises to 33 the landlord, subject to the tenant's right of redemption;

- 1 (2)Order that the action for rent escrow be dismissed; 2 Order that the amount of rent required by the lease, whether paid into 3 court or to the landlord, be abated and reduced in an amount determined by the court to be fair and equitable to represent the existence of the conditions or defects found by the court 4 5 to exist; or 6 Order the landlord to make the repairs or correct the conditions (4) 7 complained of by the tenant and found by the court to exist. 8 (M) IN A CLAIM FOR BREACH OF THE WARRANTY OF HABITABILITY MADE UNDER SUBSECTION (D) OF THIS SECTION, DAMAGES SHALL BE CALCULATED 9 RETROACTIVELY STARTING ON THE DATE ON WHICH THE LANDLORD ACTUALLY 10 11 KNEW OR SHOULD HAVE KNOWN OF THE BREACH OF WARRANTY AND CALCULATED 12 AS THE TOTAL OF: 13 **(1)** THE RENT PAID BY THE TENANT DURING THE TIME THAT DANGEROUS CONDITIONS OR DEFECTS CONTINUED, LESS THE REASONABLE 14 RENTAL VALUE OF THE DWELLING UNIT IN ITS DETERIORATED CONDITION; AND 15 16 **(2)** THE COST, IF ANY, INCURRED AND DEMONSTRATED BY THE 17 TENANT, OF: 18 **(I)** REPAIRS TO CORRECT THE ALLEGED CONDITIONS OR 19 **DEFECTS**; 20 (II)RELOCATION FROM THE LEASED PROPERTY PROXIMATELY 21CAUSED BY THE ALLEGED CONDITIONS OR DEFECTS; AND 22 (III) OTHER ECONOMIC LOSSES PROXIMATELY CAUSED BY THE 23 ALLEGED CONDITIONS OR DEFECTS. After rent escrow has been established, the court: 24(n) 25 (1) Shall, after a hearing, if so ordered by the court or one is requested by 26 the landlord, order that the money in the escrow account be disbursed to the landlord after the necessary repairs have been made; 27 28 May, after an appropriate hearing, order that some or all money in the 29 escrow account be paid to the landlord or the landlord's agent, the tenant or the tenant's agent, or any other appropriate person or agency for the purpose of making the necessary 30 31 repairs of the dangerous conditions or defects;
- 32 (3) May, after a hearing if one is requested by the landlord, appoint a special administrator who shall cause the repairs to be made, and who shall apply to the

1 court to pay for them out of the money in the escrow account;

- 2 (4) May, after an appropriate hearing, order that some or all money in the 3 escrow account be disbursed to pay any mortgage or deed of trust on the property in order to stay a foreclosure;
- 5 (5) May, after a hearing, if one is requested by the tenant, order, if no repairs are made or if no good faith effort to repair is made within six months of the initial decision to place money in the escrow account, that the money in the escrow account be disbursed to the tenant. Such an order will not discharge the right on the part of the tenant to pay rent into court and an appeal will stay the forfeiture; or
- 10 (6) May, after an appropriate hearing, order that the money in the escrow account be disbursed to the landlord if the tenant does not regularly pay, into that account, the rent owed.
- 13 (O) IF A COURT ORDERS ANY RELIEF IN FAVOR OF THE TENANT UNDER
 14 SUBSECTIONS (L), (M), OR (N) OF THIS SECTION, THE COURT MAY ALSO AWARD TO
 15 THE TENANT REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS.
- [(o)] (P) Except as provided in § 8–211.1(e) of this subtitle, in the event any county or Baltimore City is subject to a public local law or has enacted an ordinance [or ordinances] comparable in subject matter to this section, commonly referred to as a "Rent Escrow Law", any such PUBLIC LOCAL LAW OR ordinance [or ordinances] shall supersede the provisions of this section IF THE PUBLIC LOCAL LAW OR ORDINANCE PROVIDES MORE PROTECTION OR RELIEF TO A TENANT.
- 22 (Q) NOTHING IN THIS SECTION IS INTENDED TO LIMIT ANY OTHER REMEDY 23 AVAILABLE TO A TENANT AT LAW OR IN EQUITY.
- 24 8–401.
- 25If, at [the trial on the fifth day indicated in] A TRIAL HELD UNDER 26 subsection (b) of this section, the [court is satisfied that the interests of justice will be better 27 served by an adjournment to enable either party to procure their necessary witnesses, the court may adjourn the trial TENANT APPEARS AND THE COURT IS SATISFIED THAT 28 29 THE TENANT MAY HAVE A DEFENSE TO THE LANDLORD'S CLAIM OR THE TENANT MAY 30 HAVE A COUNTERCLAIM AGAINST THE LANDLORD, EITHER PARTY IS ENTITLED TO 31 AN ADJOURNMENT for a period not exceeding [1 day, except] 14 DAYS, OR LONGER with 32 the consent of all parties, [the trial may be adjourned for a longer period of time] TO FILE 33 A PLEADING, PROCURE NECESSARY WITNESSES OR EVIDENCE, OR PREPARE FOR A 34 TRIAL ON THE MERITS.
- SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect 36 October 1, 2020.