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February 21, 2022

**To:** The Honorable William C. Smith, Jr.  
Chair, Judicial Proceedings Committee

**From:** Kira Wilpone-Welborn, Assistant Attorney General  
Consumer Protection Division

**Re:** Senate Bill 563 – Real Property – Actions to Repossess – Judgment for Tenants and  
Proof of Rental Licensure (SUPPORT)

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The Consumer Protection Division of the Office of the Attorney General (the “Division”) supports Senate Bill 563 sponsored by Senator Shelly Hettleman, which ensures that a landlord complies with legal requirements for renting a residential property before the landlord can evict a tenant through a summary ejection action. Senate Bill 563 provides, however, for an exception to allow a landlord to proceed with a summary ejection action without complying with licensing requirements if the landlord can demonstrate a clear and imminent danger.

Landlord-tenant complaints are consistently among the top complaints received each year by the Division. A 2016 summer study, that included landlords, tenant advocates, Maryland’s courts, government officials, and others, highlighted existing issues arising in rent court actions, including the subject matter of this bill. In several jurisdictions throughout Maryland, a landlord is required to be licensed before renting a property. However, there is no statutory requirement that the landlord provide documentary evidence to the court demonstrating compliance with this requirement before using the courts to evict a tenant. Furthermore, courts have taken a piecemeal approach to the issue. It is well-settled that a landlord that is required to be licensed, may not use the courts to evict a tenant for failure to pay rent if they are not so licensed. *See McDaniel v. Baranowski*, 419 Md. 560 (2011). However, a landlord, that is required to be licensed, may use the courts to evict a holdover tenant, at least if the landlord is not also seeking past due rent payments, without obtaining the license. *See Copycat*, 476 Md. 435 (2021). Senate Bill 563 would codify, and broaden, the *McDaniel* principle and overturn the *Copycat* holding. In overturning *Copycat*, however, Senate Bill 563 recognizes a need, and allows, for the *Copycat* principal in the narrow circumstance where a landlord can demonstrate a clear and imminent danger.

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Additionally, Senate Bill 563 would ensure that landlords demonstrate their compliance with applicable rental licensing requirements before using the courts to evict a tenant. Although the District Court complaint forms require landlords to certify they maintain applicable rental licenses, the Division has encountered landlords who have allowed their rental licenses to lapse but continue to file eviction actions against their tenants. Placing the burden on tenants to combat an erroneous certification at an expedited hearing without discovery is unfair to unsophisticated, and often unrepresented, tenants. Instead, landlords who are already required to be in possession of documentation and evidence of their licensure are in the best position to prove their compliance with applicable rental licensing requirements. This requirement is no more onerous than the requirement that debt collectors filing actions to collect assigned consumer debt provide certain specific documentation that is solely in their possession to support their claims. *See* Md. Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. §5-1203 and Maryland Rule 3-306(d). By requiring that a landlord provide evidence to the court of compliance with this licensing requirement, Senate Bill 563 would ensure that a landlord who has not met these prerequisites for renting an apartment cannot use the courts as a tool for collection and eviction. Senate Bill 563 is a reasonable measure that will help ensure that a landlord who wishes to use the courts to evict a tenant was authorized to rent that unit to the tenant in the first place.

The Division requests that the Judicial Proceedings Committee give Senate Bill 563 a favorable report.

cc: The Honorable Shelly Hettleman  
Members, Judicial Proceedings Committee