

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2023 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

Senate Bill 504 (Senator Muse)
Judicial Proceedings

Landlord and Tenant - Residential Leases and Holdover Tenancies - Local Just Cause Termination Provisions

This bill authorizes a county (including Baltimore City) to enact local laws or ordinances that prohibit a landlord of *residential* property from failing to renew a lease during the lease term or seeking to terminate a holdover tenancy without just cause.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: The bill is not anticipated to materially affect State operations or finances.

Local Effect: The bill is not anticipated to materially affect local operations or finances.

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful.

Analysis

Bill Summary: “Just cause” means grounds established by local law or ordinance that justify the nonrenewal of a lease or the termination of a holdover tenancy by a landlord. Just cause may include:

- a tenant committing a substantial breach of the lease or causing substantial damage to the leased premises or another area of the property and, after receiving notice to cure or correct the breach or pay the reasonable cost of repairing the damage, the tenant fails to comply within a reasonable period of time established under local law or ordinance;

- after receiving notice from a landlord, a tenant failing to cease disorderly conduct that disturbs the peace and quiet of other tenants within a reasonable period established under local law or ordinance;
- a tenant engaging in illegal activity on the leased premises, another area of the property, or a public right-of-way abutting the leased premises;
- a tenant, without reasonable cause, refusing to grant the landlord access to the leased premises for the purpose of making repairs or improvements or inspecting the leased premises, or as otherwise authorized under the residential lease or applicable law;
- a landlord, in good faith, seeking to recover possession of the leased premises for use by the landlord or the landlord's spouse, child, parent, or grandparent; or
- a landlord, in good faith, seeking to remove the leased premises permanently from the rental market.

Enacted local laws or ordinances may not require a landlord to provide just cause if a tenant provides notice to the landlord that expresses the tenant's intent not to renew the lease or to continue with the holdover tenancy.

A local law or ordinance must require that:

- a landlord provide written notice by first-class mail with a certificate of mailing to a tenant stating the just cause for the nonrenewal of a lease or the termination of a holdover tenancy;
- a tenant holding over complaint filed include a statement of the just cause for the nonrenewal of a lease or the termination of a holdover tenancy; and
- a landlord that files a tenant holding over complaint plead specific facts demonstrating just cause for the nonrenewal of a lease or the termination of a holdover tenancy.

A landlord in a county that has adopted a local law or ordinance under the bill may seek relief in a tenant holding over action only after declining to enter into a new lease or continue a holdover tenancy in accordance with the provisions of the local law or ordinance. Otherwise, the bill may not be interpreted to alter the rights of a landlord that seeks relief under Title 8, Subtitle 4 of the Real Property Article. A local law or ordinance may not conflict with general notice requirements under statutory provisions regarding tenant holding over actions.

Current Law:

Repossession for Breach of Lease

When a lease allows a landlord to repossess a property because a tenant breaches the lease, the landlord may file a complaint in the District Court of the county where the property is located if specified requirements are met. Once the tenant breaches the lease, the landlord is generally required to give the tenant 30 days' written notice that the tenant is in violation of the lease and that the landlord wants to repossess the premises. However, the landlord is required to give only 14 days' written notice of a violation of the lease and that the landlord wants to repossess the premises if the violation involves dangerous behavior by a tenant or another person on the property with the tenant's consent. The behavior must demonstrate a clear and imminent danger of the tenant or person doing serious harm to himself/herself, other tenants, the landlord, the landlord's property or representatives, or any other person on the property. Once the notice period expires, the landlord may file the complaint if the tenant or person in actual possession refuses to comply.

Repossession at End of a Lease Term or under a Tenancy at Will

Generally, a landlord must provide notice of the intent to terminate a tenancy and repossess the property within timeframes established in statute; the timeframes and specific requirements of the notice depend, in part, on the term of the lease, the type of tenancy, and whether the lease is a written one. For example, if the parties have a written lease for a stated term in excess of one week or a tenancy from month to month, written notice is generally required 60 days before the expiration of the tenancy. In the case of tenancies from year to year (including tobacco farm tenancies but excluding all other farm tenancies), written notice is generally required 90 days before the expiration of the current year of the tenancy. After required notice is provided, if the tenant or person in actual possession refuses to comply, the landlord may file a complaint in the District Court under procedures specified in statute.

Small Business Effect: Landlords in jurisdictions that enact local laws or ordinances as authorized by the bill will be prohibited from taking specified actions regarding their property unless just cause can be demonstrated.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has been introduced within the last three years. See HB 881 of 2022.

Designated Cross File: HB 684 (Delegate Wilkins) - Environment and Transportation.

Information Source(s): Kent, Montgomery, and Worcester counties; Maryland Association of Counties; Office of the Attorney General (Consumer Protection Division); Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Department of Legislative Services

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