



TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 807

Landlord and Tenant – Failure to Repair Serious and Dangerous Defects – Tenant Remedies (Tenant Safety Act)

Judicial Proceedings Committee
February 28, 2023 1PM

Position: Support (FAV)

Submitted by Kali Schumitz and Mark Huffman, Co-Chairs

Member Agencies:

211 Maryland
Baltimore Jewish Council
Behavioral Health System Baltimore
CASH Campaign of Maryland
Energy Advocates
Episcopal Diocese of Maryland
Family League of Baltimore
Fuel Fund of Maryland
Job Opportunities Task Force
Laurel Advocacy & Referral Services, Inc.
League of Women Voters of Maryland
Loyola University Maryland
Maryland Center on Economic Policy
Maryland Community Action Partnership
Maryland Family Network
Maryland Food Bank
Maryland Hunger Solutions
Paul's Place
St. Vincent de Paul of Baltimore
Welfare Advocates

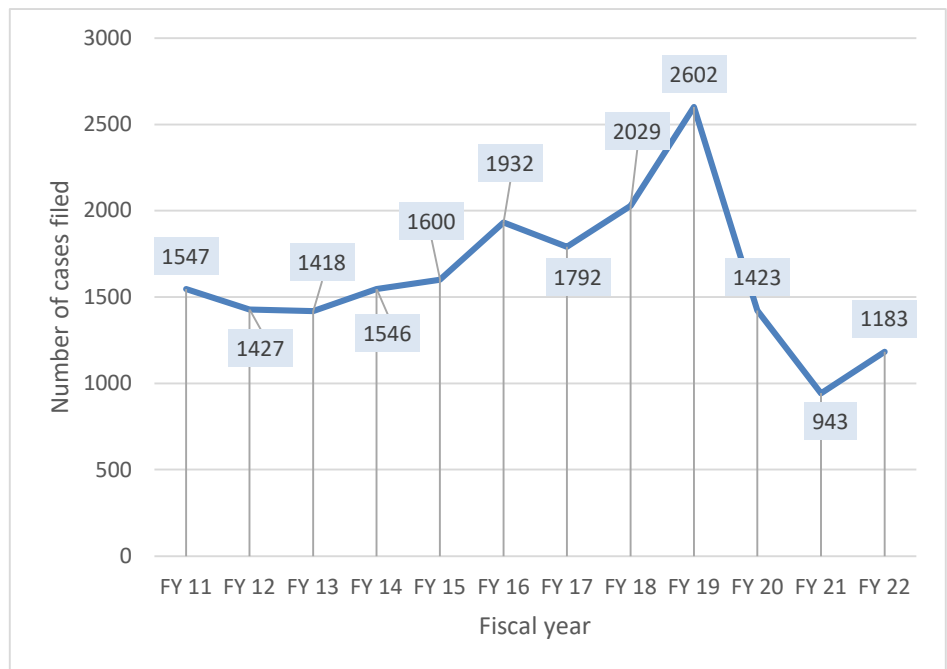
Marylanders Against Poverty

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Marylanders Against Poverty (MAP) strongly supports SB 807, the Tenant Safety Act, because it would support tenants facing dangerous conditions in accessing rent escrow.

As it stands, there are many more tenants suffering with uninhabitable living conditions than file for rent escrow. For many, the prospect of bringing an individual lawsuit raises insurmountable fear of retaliation and abuse by unscrupulous landlords. For others, the filing fee and time missed from work are infeasible on a lean budget. For others still, the intimidating prospect of facing off against landlords and judges chills their pursuit of a remedy. These factors help to explain the paltry numbers of rent escrow actions filed by individual renters each year.



Data Source: Maryland Judiciary,
<https://mdcourts.gov/district/about#stats>

SB0807 addresses such obstacles by introducing group filing procedure to the rent escrow law (Real Property § 8-211). By allowing tenants to join their interests together, this bill would have an enormous impact on tenants' ability to organize quickly and efficiently to compel landlords to make potentially life-saving repairs. SB0807 would enable a single tenant to file a rent escrow case about building and unit conditions that other tenants with the same landlord on the same property could join. Moreover, the bill ensures landlord accountability by enabling tenants to seek damages and attorney's fees from

negligent landlords who refuse to make necessary repairs to uninhabitable conditions.

SB0807 mirrors an existing procedure in New York City, one that routinely supports tenants in addressing harmful building conditions quickly and collectively. Our organization supports the Tenant Safety Act because we believe Maryland renters deserve the same opportunity to build power for better housing.

1. SB0807 supports tenant organizing for repairs to conditions that threaten life, health and safety

SB0807 facilitates tenants in demanding necessary housing improvements that would benefit all Marylanders, renters and homeowners alike. The bill allows a single tenant or a group of tenants, incorporated or unincorporated, living on the same premises with the same landlord, to seek repairs, damages for unaddressed repairs, and attorney's fees.

In individual habitability actions, tenants face a massive power imbalance when seeking necessary repairs from their landlords. In response to an individual escrow filing, landlords can, and do, refuse to act or refuse to extend a tenant's lease. Landlords can also easily harass individual tenants, file an eviction, or unilaterally lock the tenant out, despite the fact that it is illegal to do so. In providing a collective option for seeking repairs through the courts and the added remedy of damages and attorney's fees, SB0807 reduces the likelihood of intimidation of individual tenants and ensures that those living in truly threatening housing conditions will have a fair shot at compelling negligent landlords to act in the interest of life, health, and safety.

2. SB0807 gives tenants more power to compel repairs by ensuring that tenants and courts can hold negligent landlords accountable

As it stands, the only remedies available to tenants that file rent escrow for repairs are rent abatement, distribution of escrow funds or an injunction 90 days after a court finding that the conditions complained of by the tenant exist. These remedies alone, however, have proven unavailing with numerous negligent landlords. There are also limited legal services available to support low-income tenants pursuing rent escrow, which means that tenants often must file on their own or forgo filing altogether.

SB0807 strengthens the remedies available to tenants and ensures that tenants can hold landlords responsible for negligence and delay in a way that fully accounts for the harm they suffer. First, by providing groups of tenants with the opportunity to file together, tenants will be able to hold landlords accountable for the repairs they are already legally required to make. Second, by permitting tenants to pursue damages against a landlord who fails to make repairs, landlords and their agents will be required to account for the actual harm caused by their refusals and failures to make necessary repairs – a remedy that is much more persuasive than lost rental income alone. Finally, the attorney's fees provision increases the likelihood that tenants will be able to avail themselves of legal services, as they will be able to enlist attorneys whose practices depend upon the ability to recoup reasonable fees.

SB0807 also codifies the already-existing implied warranty of habitability and clarifies tenants' right to enforce it. Landlords are currently required to ensure their properties are suitable for human habitation, but negligent landlords often freely collect rent without being held to this basic, common-sense standard. SB0807 provides an important tool to hold these negligent landlords accountable.

3. SB0807 promotes judicial economy by allowing tenants to address building or complex-wide conditions issues in a single case

SB0807 also has the added benefit of allowing for resolution of tenants' conditions issues with the same landlord and increasing access to justice overall.

Currently, it is difficult for a group of tenants to bring an action against a landlord together. Indeed, practitioners report that it is functionally impossible to bring an escrow case on behalf of a group of tenants because existing class action requirements are not designed with escrow in mind. Instead, tenants on the same premises with the same landlord are generally required to file individual actions, with each tenant paying a filing fee, drafting a separate complaint, and appearing in court. This process is particularly onerous for older and disabled renters, for whom it may be difficult travel to the courthouse on multiple occasions, and low-income renters, for whom taking three separate days off of work to go to court could risk their livelihoods. In addition, this process requires judges to hear building or complex-wide conditions issues piecemeal and prevents them from assessing and addressing important safety issues in a single determination. SB0807 would explicitly provide a mechanism for tenants to raise related issues and conditions in a single, streamlined case in court, and provide tenants with better access to justice – a change that simply makes more sense.

MAP appreciates your consideration and urges the committee to issue a favorable report for SB 807.

Marylanders Against Poverty (MAP) is a coalition of service providers, faith communities, and advocacy organizations advancing statewide public policies and programs necessary to alleviate the burdens faced by Marylanders living in or near poverty, and to address the underlying systemic causes of poverty.