

# ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH LEGISLATURE

## Legislative Document

No. 926

H. P. 789 On Motion of Mr. Hughes of Auburn, referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Sent up for concurrence and ordered printed.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Mr. Baker of Portland. Cosponsor: Mr. Dutremble of Biddeford.

# STATE OF MAINE

#### IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED SEVENTY-NINE

### AN ACT to Require Good Cause for Winter Evictions.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

14 MRSA § 6002, sub-§ 2 is enacted to read:

2. Winter evictions. No order to vacate arising from a forcible entry and detainer action shall be executed from December 1st to March 31st of each year, unless the court finds that the landlord has good cause for seeking termination of the tenancy. For purposes of this subsection, good cause shall include any of the following:

A. The tenant has failed to pay the rent to which the owner is entitled pursuant to an oral or written rental agreement.

B. The tenant is committing or permitting to exist a nuisance and waste in, or is causing substantial damage to, the premises, or is substantially interfering with the comfort, safety or enjoyment of the owner or other occupants of the same or adjoining premises.

C. The tenant has been convicted of using the premises, or permitting the premises to be used, for the commission of a crime, or is engaging in any illegal activity which may subject the owner to possible prosecution, fine, forfeiture or other penalty.

D. The tenant has violated a substantial obligation or convenant of his tenancy or lease other than the obligation to surrender possession upon proper notice; and has failed to cure that violation within a reasonable time after receiving written notice of it from the owner.

E. The tenant occupying the premises pursuant to a written lease or rental agreement the term of which has expired has refused, after written request by the owner, to execute a written extension or renewal thereof for a further term of like duration.

F. The tenant has, after reasonable notice, refused the owner access to the unit at reasonable times for the purpose of making necessary repairs or improvements required by law.

G. The tenant has, after reasonable notice, refused the owner access at reasonable times for inspections required by law, or for the purpose of showing the premises to a prospective purchaser or mortgagee.

H. The person occupying the premises at the end of a lease term is a subtenant not approved by the owner.

I. The owner seeks to recover possession in good faith for use and occupancy by himself or his children, parents, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-inlaw, son-in-law or daughter-in-law and the term of any written lease or rental agreement has expired.

J. The owner seeks to recover possession in good faith to demolish the premises, or otherwise remove the premises from rental housing use for not less than 90 days, and has made specific plans and commitments to do so, and the term of any written lease or rental agreement has expired.

### STATEMENT OF FACT

Current law permits a landlord to evict a tenant after 30-days notice with or without good cause. This bill would prohibit an eviction of a tenant from December 1st to March 31st, unless the landlord has good cause for the eviction as defined as follows:

- 1. Failure to pay rent due;
- 2. Commission of a nuisance or damage;
- 3. Commission of a crime on premises;
- 4. Violation of a substantial obligation of the lease;
- 5. Failure to agree to a lease extension;
- 6. Refusing reasonable access to a landlord for purposes of repairs;
- 7. Refusing reasonable access to a landlord for purposes of inspection.

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8. Occupancy of the dwelling by a subtenant at the end of the lease period;

9. Landlord seeks possession of the dwelling for himself or family members; and

10. Landlord seeks to remove the dwelling from the housing market.

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A landlord would not be prohibited from evicting a tenant without cause during any other time of the year.