

## 131st MAINE LEGISLATURE

## FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2023

**Legislative Document** 

No. 45

S.P. 37

In Senate, January 4, 2023

## An Act to Prevent Retaliatory Evictions

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

DAREK M. GRANT Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator CARNEY of Cumberland.

Cosponsored by Senators: DUSON of Cumberland, HICKMAN of Kennebec, TIPPING of Penobscot, Representatives: DHALAC of South Portland, KESSLER of South Portland.

1	Be it enacted by	y the People	of the State	of Maine	as follows:
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- **Sec. 1. 14 MRSA §6001, sub-§3, ¶A,** as amended by PL 2013, c. 324, §1, is further amended to read:
  - A. Asserted the tenant's rights pursuant to section <u>6015</u>, <u>6016</u>, 6021 or <u>section</u> 6030-D <u>or pursuant to a municipal ordinance limiting rent increase</u>;
- **Sec. 2. 14 MRSA §6001, sub-§3,** as amended by PL 2019, c. 351, §2, is further amended by repealing the first blocked paragraph.
- **Sec. 3. 14 MRSA §6001, sub-§3,** as amended by PL 2019, c. 351, §2, is further amended by amending the 2nd blocked paragraph to read:
- No  $\underline{A}$  writ of possession may <u>not</u> issue in the absence of rebuttal of the presumption of retaliation. To rebut the presumption of retaliation, a plaintiff in a forcible entry and detainer action must show by a preponderance of the evidence that a reason set forth in section 6002, subsection 1 or a violation of a lease provision is a substantial reason for bringing the action.

15 SUMMARY

This bill provides that in an action of forcible entry and detainer there is a rebuttable presumption that the action was commenced in retaliation against the tenant if, within 6 months prior to the commencement of the action, the tenant has asserted the tenant's rights pursuant to the laws requiring notice to the tenant of a rent increase, the laws prohibiting a rent increase for a dwelling unit that is in violation of the warranty of habitability or a municipal ordinance limiting rent increase. It also provides that to rebut the presumption of retaliation, a plaintiff in a forcible entry and detainer action must show by a preponderance of the evidence that a reason set forth in law or a violation of a lease provision is a substantial reason for bringing the action.