

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

DO I NEED A LAWYER?

In some instances, corporations and certain other business entities must be represented by an attorney. Otherwise, you are not required to have a lawyer, although one could be helpful to you.

WHAT HAPPENS IN COURT?

When both sides appear: the court will hear both sides of a case and make a decision. If the landlord wins, the court will enter a judgment of possession, and if there was personal service on the tenant, the court may also issue a money judgment in the amount of rent and costs due.

When the landlord fails to appear: the court will most likely dismiss the case.

When the tenant fails to appear: the court will most likely enter a judgment in favor of the landlord.

WHAT SHOULD I BRING WITH ME TO COURT? You should bring all of your evidence, that is, whatever you have that you believe would support your claim or defense.

HOW DO I REQUEST A POSTPONEMENT?

You should make your request in writing prior to the court date, send a copy of your request to the opposing party, and certify that you have done so. However, you may also request a postponement in court on the trial date.

HOW DOES THE EVICTION PROCESS

WORK? In a Failure to Pay Rent case, if the tenant does not pay all rent and costs determined by the court to be due, the tenant may be evicted. If a landlord has obtained a judgment of possession, a request for a **Warrant of Restitution must be filed within 60 days of the judgment or the expiration of any stay of execution.**

Generally, the tenant may prevent eviction by paying all rent and costs due at any time before the eviction. This is known as the tenant's right of redemption.

Exception: Foreclosure of the right of redemption: If there have been 3 prior judgments for possession (4 in Baltimore City) in the preceding 12 months, the court may foreclose (deny) the right of redemption.

WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS TO A JURY TRIAL?

Jury trials are held in the circuit court, not the District Court. If the amount of the claim exceeds \$25,000, or if the value of the tenant's interest in the leasehold is greater than \$25,000, either party may request a jury trial. Jury trial requests must be in writing. In a residential tenancy, a request for a jury trial may be filed no later than the first appearance of the parties in District Court.

HOW DO I COLLECT MONEY DAMAGES?

The court cannot collect money for you. It is your responsibility to collect damages awarded by the court. For more information, see District Court brochure titled Post-Judgment Collection (DC-CV-060BR).

NEED LEGAL HELP?

The Maryland Judiciary's Help Centers are staffed by trained attorneys and provide brief free legal advice on all civil matters, including questions regarding landlord/tenant proceedings. For more information, please call 410-260-1392 or visit mdcourts.gov/helpcenter

HOW DO I FILE AN APPEAL?

Each party has the right to appeal by filing an appeal on form DC-CV-037. In Failure to Pay Rent cases, the appeal must be filed no later than 4 business days after the date of judgment. In all other actions for possession, the appeal must be filed no later than 10 calendar days after the date of judgment. Whether the appeal is *de novo* (a new trial) or on the record depends on the amount in controversy. The filing of an appeal does not automatically stop the eviction. Posting the bond ordered by the court will stop the eviction until the circuit court decides the appeal.

MEDIATION: AN ALTERNATIVE

The District Court's Alternative Dispute Resolution Program (ADR) offers mediation free of charge. It is less formal, less time-consuming and less costly than going to court. A trained mediator will work with both sides to try to arrive at a mutually agreeable solution. If mediation is not successful, you may still seek a decision by the court.

For more information on Maryland courts and procedures, please contact a clerk in any state or county courthouse or visit the Maryland Judiciary website:

mdcourts.gov

It is the mission of the District Court of Maryland to provide equal and exact justice for all who are involved in litigation before the court.

Information contained in this brochure is intended to inform the public and is not intended to serve as legal advice. This brochure is subject to revision at any time without prior notice. Any reproduction of this material must be authorized by the Office of the Chief Clerk of the District Court of Maryland.

DC-CV-082BR (Rev. 12/2022)



How
Landlords
Can Resolve
Disputes
with
Tenants

Information
for Landlords

RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OF THE LANDLORD

GENERAL INFORMATION

Filing with the Court:

Please make sure that your paperwork is accurate and legible. All correspondence with the court after the initial filing should include the case number and a certification that you sent a copy to the tenant. The proper location for filing is in the county where the property is located.

The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act:

In any action against a tenant, federal law requires you to provide, in the paperwork that you file, specific facts regarding whether each tenant is in the military. One source for obtaining this information is the Dept. of Defense Manpower Data Center: scra.dmdc.osd.mil/

For more information go to the Judiciary website at mdcourts.gov and follow the link to the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act at mdcourts.gov/reference/scra

Service of Process: In all cases a summons must be delivered to (served on) the tenant(s).

Types of service are:

1. Posting & Mailing - the sheriff or constable posts the paper(s) in a conspicuous place, usually the door of the rented property, and a copy is mailed by first-class mail to the tenant's address.

2. Personal Service - the sheriff or constable personally delivers the paper(s) to the tenant(s). Generally, posting is sufficient for a judgment for possession of the property, but personal service is required for a money judgment. You can also arrange for personal service in addition to the service by the sheriff.

Notes Regarding Eviction:

Eviction cannot take place on a Sunday or a holiday. The sheriff or constable must be present. The landlord is not responsible for notifying the tenant of the timing of the eviction, but doing so will give the tenant the opportunity to remove personal property.* The tenant is responsible for all property removed from the premises.

(*Exceptions may apply due to local laws)

ILLEGAL ENTRY, LOCKOUT, OR DIMINUTION OF SERVICES BY LANDLORD

1. When the landlord enters the rental premises without legal authority, you can file:

- (a) Complaint for Breach of the Covenant of Quiet Enjoyment (on DC-CV-001, the District Court Complaint form), or
- (b) Petition for Peace Order (DC-PO-001, DC-PO-001A, DC-PO-001S; see brochure CC-DC-DV-PO-001BR for more details), or
- (c) a criminal trespass charge.

2. When landlord unlawfully locks a tenant out or otherwise unlawfully causes a diminution of services to the tenant, tenant may be entitled to be placed back in possession of the property, or an award of actual monetary damages, attorneys fees, and costs, depending on the circumstances.

Specific Rights and Court Remedies

TENANT FAILS TO PAY RENT

Do I have to do anything before filing?

Yes. Before filing a Complaint for Failure to Pay Rent, the landlord is required to provide to the tenant a written notice of the landlord's intent to file a claim in the District Court to recover possession of the residential premises if the tenant does not pay the rent owed within 10 days after the notice is provided to the tenant. The Notice of Intent to File a Complaint for Summary Ejectment (DC-CV-115) is available at: mdcourts.gov/district/forms.

What to file: Failure to Pay Rent - Landlord's Complaint for Repossession of Rented Property (DC-CV-082).

Licensing: If a county or subdivision requires a landlord to be licensed in order to rent the property the landlord is required to list the licensing information on the complaint and to have proof of licensure in court.

Warrant of Restitution: May be filed no sooner than 4 business days from the date of judgment.

Appeal Period: Within 4 business days from the date of judgment.

Mobile Home Parks: The procedures are similar to those in an ordinary failure to pay rent case, but the applicable time periods are different. The appeal period is 2 days from the date of judgment; the warrant of restitution may be filed no sooner than 15 calendar days from the date of judgment. See form DC-CV-082MH for more detailed information.

TENANT REFUSES TO LEAVE

What to file: Complaint and Summons Against a Tenant Holding Over (DC-CV-080).

Do I have to do anything before filing?

Yes. You must give the tenant written notice to quit. Generally, you must give notice: (1) at least 7 days before the expiration of a week-to-week tenancy with a written lease agreement, or 21 days prior to the expiration of a week-to-week tenancy without a written lease agreement; (2) at least 60 days before the expiration of a tenancy for a stated term in excess of 1 week or a month-to-month tenancy; (3) 90 days before the expiration of a year-to-year tenancy.

TENANT BREACHES LEASE

What to file: Complaint and Summons Against a Tenant in Breach of Lease (DC-CV-085).

Do I have to do anything before filing?

Yes. You must give the 30 days written notice that the tenant is in violation of the lease and that the landlord desires to repossess the property (14 days if the violation results in a clear and imminent danger of serious harm).

OCCUPANT (not a tenant) REFUSES TO LEAVE

What to file: Complaint for wrongful Detainer (DC-CV-089) or Grantor in Possession (DC-CV-109).

Do I have to do anything before filing?

No.

Notes: Wrongful Detainer and Grantor in Possession actions are not landlord-tenant actions. The wrongful holder of the property is not a tenant. DO NOT file either if a specific landlord/tenant action exists.