SENATE No. 2274

The Commonwealth of Alassachusetts

In the Year Two Thousand Ten

An Act relative to housing rights for victims of domestic violence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Chapter 186 of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2006 Official Edition,
- 2 is hereby amended by adding after section 22 the following new section;-
- 3 Section 23. 1. For the purposes of this section the following words shall have the
- 4 following meanings:
- 5 "domestic violence" shall have the same meaning as "abuse" as set forth in section 1 of
- 6 chapter 209A
- 7 "occupant" a person living or sleeping in a dwelling provided that an occupant
- 8 temporarily absent from the dwelling for safety reasons, shall be considered an occupant.
- 9 "owner" shall have the same meaning as "owner" as set forth at 105 C.M.R. 410.036
- "rape" shall mean the commission of any act as set forth in sections 22, 22A, 23, 24 or
- 24B of chapter 265 or sections 2, 3 or 17 of chapter 272.

- "sexual assault" shall mean the commission of any act as set forth in sections 13B, 13F, 13H, 13K of chapter 265 or section 35A of chapter 272.
- 14 "stalking" shall mean the commission of any act as set forth in sections 43 or 43A chapter 15 265.

- "qualified third party" shall mean a police officer, licensed medical care provider, an employee of a court of the state acting in the course of his or her duties, member of the clergy, an attorney from whom the victim has sought assistance in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking or the effects of same, licensed social worker, licensed mental health professional, a sexual assault counselor as defined in section 20J of chapter 233 or a domestic violence victims' counselor as defined in section 20K of chapter 233. "Quitting date" shall mean the date upon which the tenant or occupant actually vacates the unit and removes all her or his belongings and/or vacates the unit and notifies the owner that she or he is abandoning the unit.
- Section 23. 2.(a). For purposes of entitlement to protection under section 23 of chapter 186, proof of status of as a victim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking shall be made by any of the following:
- i. copy of a valid order for protection under chapter 209A obtained by the tenant or occupant or member of her or his household;
- 30 ii. written verification from a law enforcement officer that the tenant or 31 occupant or a member of his or her household has notified the law enforcement officer of an act 32 or acts of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking; or

iii. written verification from a qualified third party that the tenant or occupant or member of her or his household consulted with that qualified third party and reported the domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking to the qualified third party. Said verification shall include the name of the organization, agency, clinic, or professional service provider and include the date and details of the domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking. The victim shall also sign the verification under the penalty of perjury, that the incident described is true and correct.

- (b) When a tenant or occupant or member of his or her household provides to the owner proof of her or his status as a victim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking as provided in this section, the tenant or occupant may terminate the rental agreement and quit the premises. However, the request to terminate the rental agreement must occur within six months of the most recent acts, events, or circumstances that gave rise to the protective order, report to a law enforcement officer, or consultation with or report to a qualified third party. The owner shall have the right to request such proof of status as a victim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking but is not required to make such a request.
- (c) An owner who obtains written proof of status as a victim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking pursuant to this section shall keep said documentation confidential and shall not provide or allow access to it in any way to any other persons or agencies except with the written authorization of the victim.
- 3. A tenant or occupant who terminates a rental agreement under this section is discharged from the payment of rent for any period following the month of the quitting date, and is entitled to a refund of any prepaid rent for any period following the month of the quitting date,

and shall receive a full and specific statement of the basis for retaining any of security deposit together with any refund due in compliance with section 15B of chapter 186. Other tenants who are parties to the rental agreement are not released from their obligations under the rental agreement or other obligations under this chapter.

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- 4. (a) An owner may not terminate a tenancy, fail to renew a tenancy, or refuse to enter into a rental agreement based on the tenant or occupant's or applicant's or a member of his or her household's status as a victim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking, or based upon actions or failure to act that resulted from domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking directed at the tenant's or a member of his or her household. . An owner shall not terminate a tenancy of a tenant who has provided temporary shelter of up to four weeks to a victim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking based upon alleged unauthorized occupants. An owner may not refuse to enter into a rental agreement based on the tenant or applicant having terminated or having a history of having terminated a rental agreement under subsection 2 of this section nor shall an owner cause to be made any written or oral inquiry or record concerning an applicant's status as a victim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking or history of such status provided that if an applicant seeks a priority or preference from a housing provider based upon the applicant's status as a victim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking, or, if an occupant seeks assistance from a housing provider based upon the preceding status, the provider may request documentation of the domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking.
- (b) An owner who refuses to enter into a rental agreement or who terminates a tenancy or refuses to enter into a new tenancy or who makes inquiry into an applicant's status as a victim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking or history of such status in violation of this

section shall be liable to the tenant or applicant in a civil action for damages sustained by the tenant or applicant. The tenant or applicant may also recover court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in association with actions resulting from this section.

- (c) This section does not prohibit adverse housing decisions based upon other lawful factors within the owner's knowledge, including, but not limited to, nonpayment of rent.

 However, in the event of an action by the owner to recover possession of the premises after nonpayment of rent, if the neglect or refusal to pay the rent due is based upon or directly related to domestic violence rape, sexual assault, or stalking, there shall be no recovery of possession if the victim tenders the full amount of any rent lawfully due the owner on or before the day the answer is due in said action or on or before any reasonable later date set by the Court after hearing.
- (d) Nothing in this Section shall interfere with any rights or remedies not proscribed herein and available to an owner under existing Massachusetts law to protect other occupants or other persons lawfully on the premises or to protect the premises from physical harm.
- 5. In any new action brought for possession of premises occupied for dwelling purposes involving domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking, the court, consistent with its existing equitable authority, shall have the authority to craft an equitable solution which protects the legitimate concerns of all parties.
- 6.(a) Neither a tenant screening service provider nor an owner may include information in a written or oral report to an owner pertaining to domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking; pertaining to the fact that the subject of the report is a victim of domestic violence, rape,

sexual assault or stalking; or that the subject of the report has terminated a rental agreement under subsection 2 of this section.

- (b) A tenant screening service provider or an owner who violates this section shall be liable in a civil action for damages sustained by the subject of the report. The subject of the report may recover court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred as a result of violations of this section.
- 7. (a) An owner shall, upon the request of a tenant or occupant of a residential dwelling unit, change the exterior locks of the dwelling unit in which the tenant or occupant lives if one or more of the tenants or occupants reasonably believes that one of the tenants or occupants or a member of the tenant or occupant's household is under a credible imminent threat of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking at the premises. The owner shall have the right to request, in good faith, evidence to support a claim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking. However, no owner is required to request such evidence and can change the locks as requested upon receipt of the written request of the tenant or occupant alone.

If the threat of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking is from a person who is also a tenant or occupant of the leased dwelling unit, notice to the owner requesting a change of exterior locks shall be accompanied by evidence to support a claim of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking including but not limited to orders pursuant to G.L. c. 209A, police reports, or court records indicating which tenant or occupant is posing the threat of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, or stalking. The tenant or occupant requesting a change of exterior locks shall not be required to obtain written notice from or give notice to the person

posing a threat regardless of which tenant is the lessee or head of household under a written lease or tenancy at will.

Notwithstanding the preceding two paragraphs, where a court of the Commonwealth has issued an order pursuant to chapter 209A or any other provision of law, vacating a tenant or occupant from the dwelling unit, the owner shall do nothing to interfere with this order and upon a request to change the exterior locks as described in this section, shall comply with this request.

An owner complying with this section or with the requirements of a chapter 209A or other order, shall be relieved of any liability to the vacated tenant or occupant or to any other third party on account of the owner's good faith compliance with the court order and/or the owner's good faith changing the exterior locks as provided in this section.

- (b) An owner who has received notice of a request for change of exterior locks as provided in paragraph a. above, shall, within 48 hours, change the exterior locks or give the tenant or occupant the permission to change the exterior locks. If the owner changes the exterior locks, the owner shall give a key to the new exterior locks to the tenant or occupant requesting the exterior lock change as soon as possible or not more than 48 hours of the exterior locks being changed.
- (c) An owner may charge a fee for the expense of changing the exterior locks. That fee must not exceed the reasonable price customarily charged for changing an exterior lock in that community.
- (d) If an owner fails to change the exterior locks within 48 hours after being provided with the notice described in paragraph a. above, along with evidence if required by paragraph a.

above, the tenant or occupant may change the exterior locks without the owner's permission. Where the lease or tenancy agreement requires that the owner retain a key to the leased residential premises, where the tenant or occupant changes the exterior locks, the tenant or occupant shall make a good faith effort to give a key to the new exterior locks to the owner within 48 hours of the exterior locks being changed. In the case where a tenant or occupant changes the exterior locks without the owner's permission, the tenant or occupant shall do so in a workmanlike manner with exterior locks of similar or better quality than the original exterior locks.

(e) Any owner who takes action to prevent the tenant or occupant who has complied with paragraph a, above from changing his or her exterior locks or any owner who changes the exterior locks and does not make a good faith effort to provide a key to the tenant or occupant as provided in paragraph b above, shall be liable for actual and consequential damages or three months' rent, whichever is greater, and the costs of the action including a reasonable attorney's fee, all of which may be applied in setoff or recoupment against any claim for rent owed or owing for use and occupancy. The superior and district courts shall have jurisdiction in equity to restrain violations of this section. The provisions of section 18 of chapter 186 and section 2A of chapter 239 shall apply to any act taken as a reprisal against any person for requesting the exterior locks be changed in accordance with this section and/or for proceeding against violations of this section. Any waiver of this provision in any lease or other rental agreement, except with respect to any restriction specified or imposed by the United States or any agency thereof or the commonwealth or any agency or political division, shall be void and unenforceable.

8. No owner shall refuse to sell or negotiate for sale or lease or otherwise to deny or withhold from any person or group of persons accommodations or land because of the person or group or persons status as a victims of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking or history of such status.

SECTION 2. Section 2A of chapter 239 of the General laws, as appearing in the 2006 Official Edition is hereby amended by inserting in line 14, after the words, "eighty-three A" the following:

, or the tenant or a member of her or his household's taking any action pursuant to section 3 of chapter 209A or taking any action pursuant to section 23 of chapter 186, or reporting to any law enforcement official or court official any incident of domestic violence, rape, sexual assault or stalking against the tenant or occupant or member of her or his household, or reporting to any law enforcement official or court official the violation of any order issued pursuant to section 3 of chapter 209A or 23 of chapter 186, or any act of abuse as set forth in section 8 of chapter 209A directed against him or her

SECTION 3. Section 3 of chapter 258C of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2006 Official Edition is hereby amended by adding, at the end, the following new section:

(G) Victim Compensation: In order to protect the health and safety of victims as defined in Section 1 of chapter 258C, expenses incurred by the victim for changing locks to a residential dwelling unit shall be compensable in accordance with this chapter; provided however that when claiming compensation for such expenses the claimant must demonstrate an out - of - pocket loss or a legal liability for payment of said expenses. No expenses for lock changes shall be paid for

- 185 the expenses or the portion of expenses which are reimbursable by an insurance policy which
- 186 covers these costs.