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2 INTRODUCED BY Rollins Silly O'Consell

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A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT RELATING TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS AND CREATING A LANDLORD'S LIEN."

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Landlord's lien. A landlord has a lien on the personal property of a tenant for rent and for damage to the leasehold premises caused by the tenant or a person on the leasehold premises with the tenant's permission.

Section 2. When landlord's lien attaches. A landlord's lien attaches upon a tenant's default in rent payments or upon a landlord's discovery of damage to the leasehold premises caused by a tenant or a person on the premises with a tenant's permission.

Section 3. Identification of property subject to landlord's lien. (1) Once a landlord's lien attaches, a landlord has a right to enter the leasehold premises for the purpose of identifying a tenant's personal property subject to the lien.

(2) Unless a tenant is in the process of moving out of the leasehold premises, a landlord shall give notice of his intent to enter the leasehold premises for the purpose of identifying property subject to a landlord's lien at least 24 hours in advance of entry. A notice posted on the main entrance to the leasehold premises is sufficient.

3 (3) A landlord may identify and subject to a
4 landlord's lien only those items of a tenant's personal
5 property that are reasonably calculated to secure the
6 tenant's liability for rent payments and damage to the
7 leasehold premises.

Section 4. Entry if tenant resists. (1) In no case may a landlord breach the peace in gaining entry to the leasehold premises for the purpose of identifying property subject to a landlord's lien.

12 (2) If a tenant resists entry, a landlord may apply to a district judge or justice of the peace for an order 13 commanding the tenant to provide entry. An order commanding 14 15 the tenant to provide entry shall be granted upon a 16 landlord's affidavit showing that a landlord's lien has 17 attached and that the tenant has denied entry to the 18 leasehold for the purpose of identifying property subject to the lien. Unless the order is not obtained in good faith, 19 20 a tenant is liable for reasonable attorney's fees and all 21 court costs involved in obtaining a court order commanding 22 him to provide entry. Unless the order is not obtained in 23 good faith, a tenant who disobeys a court order commanding 24 him to provide entry is quilty of contempt.

25 Section 5. Perfection of landlord's lien. A landlord's

lien is perfected by filing a lien statement in the county
where the leasehold premises are located. A lien statement
shall state the name and address of the landlord, the name
and last known address of the tenant, the address of the
leasehold premises, the amount of rent due, the amount of
damage to the leasehold premises, and the date of
termination of the leasehold. In addition, a lien statement
shall identify the property subject to the landlord's lien.
In no case may a lien statement be filed more than 90 days
after the termination of the leasehold.

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Section 6. Foreclosure of landlord's lien. A landlord's lien is foreclosed by filing a civil action in the county where the leasehold premises are located. Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of the code of civil procedure are applicable and constitute the rules of practice for the enforcement and foreclosure of a landlord's lien.

Section 7. Limitation of action. No action to foreclose a landlord's lien may be commenced more than 6 months from the date the lien statement is filed.

Section 8. Severability. If a part of this act is invalid, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of this act is invalid in

one or more of its applications, the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are severable from the

1 invalid applications.

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