

CHAPTER 48
GUAM LANDLORD AND TENANT RENTAL ACT OF 2018

SOURCE: This Chapter added by P.L. 34-146:2 (Dec. 13, 2018).

2019 NOTE: Article 3 “Remedies” Parts 1 and 2 were renamed to Article 3 “Tenant Remedies” and Article 4 “Landlord Remedies.” Subsection designations added and/or altered pursuant to authority granted by 1 GCA § 1606.

CROSS REFERENCE: See Title 18, Chapter 51, Hiring of Real Property (Landlord and Tenant).

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ARTICLE 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

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§ 48104.	Terms and Conditions of Rental Agreements.
§ 48105.	Prohibited Provisions in Rental Agreements.

§ 48101. Application.

This Act applies to, regulates, and determines rights, obligations, and remedies under a rental agreement for a dwelling unit located within Guam. This Act applies only to residential leases. In the event of any conflict between any provision of this Act and any provision of 18 GCA §§ 51101 – 51112, which covers both commercial and residential leases, the provision(s) of this Act shall prevail.

§ 48102. Definitions.

As used in this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) action includes recoupment, counterclaim, suit in law or equity, and any other proceeding in which rights are determined;

(b) bona fide purchaser is a purchaser for a valuable consideration paid or parted with in the belief that the vendor had a right to sell, and without any suspicious circumstances to put him on inquiry;

(c) building or housing code includes any law, ordinance, rule, or regulation concerning fitness for habitation, use, operation, or occupancy;

(d) casualty is other insurable perils that include earthquake, wind, typhoon, and other natural disasters;

(e) common areas refers to areas shared by others in the same building such as a swimming pool, a playground, or a laundry facility;

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(f) days are working days, and do not include weekends and federal and local Guam government holidays;

(g) dwelling unit means a structure or a part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one (1) or more persons who maintains a household;

(h) essential services refers to basic needs such as running water, electricity, gas, or hot water;

(i) good faith means a transaction done honestly and objectively with no deliberate intent to defraud the other party;

(j) landlord means the owner, lessor, or manager of the property or premises;

(k) normal wear and tear are the deterioration or depreciation in value by ordinary and reasonable use, but does not include items that are missing from the dwelling unit;

(l) owner means one (1) or more persons in whom is vested all or part of the legal title to the property or premises;

(m) premises means a dwelling unit and the structure of which is a part of the grounds, areas, and facilities promised for use by the tenant;

(n) rent means all payments to be made to or for the benefit of the landlord under the rental agreement;

(o) rental agreement means any agreement, written or not, concerning use and occupancy of a dwelling unit;

(p) security deposit means money deposited by or for the tenant with the landlord to be held by the landlord to:

(1) remedy tenant defaults for accidental or intentional damages resulting from failure to comply with the terms of this Act, for failure to pay rent due, or for failure to return all keys or other items furnished by the landlord at the termination of the rental agreement;

(2) clean the dwelling unit or have it cleaned at the termination of the rental agreement so as to place the condition of the dwelling unit in as fit a condition as that which the tenant entered into possession of the dwelling unit, less normal wear and tear; and

(3) compensate for damages caused by a tenant who wrongfully quits the dwelling unit;

(q) tenant means a person entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling unit to the exclusion of others;

(r) willful is defined as an intentional act.

§ 48103. Notice.

(a) A person has notice of a fact if they:

(1) have actual knowledge of the fact; or

(2) have received a notification of the fact.

(b) A person is deemed having received notice when it comes to their attention, for which;

(1) in the case of the landlord, notification is delivered at the place of business of the landlord or the place where the rental agreement was executed; or

(2) in the case of the tenant, notification is personally tendered to the tenant or mailed by registered or certified mail to the place of the tenant's known residence.

§ 48104. Terms and Conditions of Rental Agreements.

(a) A landlord and a tenant may include in a rental agreement terms and conditions not prohibited by this Act or other law, rule, or regulation.

(b) In the absence of a rental agreement, the tenant shall pay as rent the fair market rental value for the use and occupancy of the dwelling unit.

(c) Rent is payable without demand or notice at the time and place agreed upon by the parties.

§ 48105. Prohibited Provisions in Rental Agreements.

(a) A rental agreement shall not provide that the tenant agrees to waive or forego rights or remedies under this Act.

(b) A provision in a rental agreement that is prohibited under this Act shall be unenforceable.

**ARTICLE 2
LANDLORD/TENANT OBLIGATIONS**

- § 48201. Security Deposits.
- § 48202. Landlord to Maintain Premises.
- § 48203. Limitation of Liability.
- § 48204. Tenant to Maintain Dwelling Unit.
- § 48205. Rules and Regulations.
- § 48206. Rights to Access.

§ 48201. Security Deposits.

(a) The total amount of a security deposit may not be in excess of one (1) month's rent. Landlords may charge an additional reasonable "pet deposit," not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) per pet. Landlords may not collect more than the first month's rent and security deposit (including pet deposit if appropriate) at the time of lease commencement.

(b) If the landlord has lawful grounds to retain all or any portion of the security deposit, the landlord must notify the tenant in writing of the reasons for retention. Any costs, such as cleaning or specific repairs, must be itemized and copies of receipts included. If the repairs cannot be accomplished within fourteen (14) days, estimates for the cleaning or repair services may be substituted.

(1) The notice, and any portion of the security deposit remaining, after deductions, must be given to the tenant within fourteen (14) days after the termination of the rental agreement.

(2) In order to comply with this fourteen (14) day requirement, the landlord may mail the material to the tenant on or before the fourteenth (14th) day.

(3) The landlord shall obtain acceptable proof of mailing from the Post Office.

(4) The landlord may also prove compliance with the fourteen (14) day requirement by other types of evidence, such as the tenant's acknowledgement or the testimony of a witness.

(c) The tenant may not use the deposit as payment for the last month's rent unless the landlord agrees with the tenant in writing to such a use. In any event, the landlord retains the right to have the tenant pay for damages caused by the tenant.

(d) Any action by the tenant to recover all or any portion of the security deposit must be commenced within one (1) year from the date the rental agreement terminated.

(e) Legal action involving security deposit disputes may be undertaken by either party. Where the court determines that the landlord:

(1) wrongfully and willfully retained all or part of the security deposit, it may award the tenant damages equal to three (3) times the amount of the security deposit, or part thereof, wrongfully and willfully retained, plus the cost of the suit;

(2) wrongfully retained all or part of the security deposit, it shall award the tenant damages equal to the amount of the security deposit or part thereof, wrongfully retained, plus the cost of the suit;

(3) was entitled to retain the security deposit or part thereof, the court shall award the landlord damages in an amount equal to the amount of the security deposit, or part thereof, in dispute, plus the cost of the suit.

2019 NOTE: Subsection designations have been added pursuant to authority granted by 1 GCA § 1606.

§ 48202. Landlord to Maintain Premises.

(a) A landlord shall:

(1) comply with the requirements of all applicable building and housing codes relative to health and safety;

(2) make all repairs reasonably necessary to maintain the premises in a fit and habitable condition; and

(3) Any defective condition of the premises which comes to the tenant's attention, which the tenant has reason to believe is unknown to the landlord, and which the tenant has reason to believe is the duty of the landlord to repair, shall be reported by the tenant to the landlord as soon as practicable.

(b) The landlord and tenant may agree that the tenant perform the duties prescribed in Subsections (a)(1), (2) and (3) of this Section, but only if the transaction is entered in good faith.

§ 48203. Limitation of Liability.

(a) The landlord must convey in written notice to tenant of sale of dwelling unit in good faith to a bona fide purchaser to be relieved of liability under the rental agreement and this Act. However, the landlord remains liable to the tenant for the recoverable security deposit under § 48201, unless buyer is credited the security deposit and all parties are notified, at which time the buyer becomes liable for the security deposit and any refunds.

(b) Unless otherwise agreed, a manager of the premises that includes a dwelling unit is relieved of liability under the rental agreement and this Act after written notice to the tenant of termination of his management.

§ 48204. Tenant to Maintain Dwelling Unit.

(a) A tenant shall:

(1) maintain the dwelling unit and premises that he uses as clean and safe as premises permit to comply with housing codes affecting health and safety;

(2) dispose from his dwelling unit and common areas used from all garbage, rubbish, and other waste in a clean and safe manner;

(3) not deliberately or negligently destroy, deface, damage, or remove any part of the premises or permit any person to do so;

(4) use in a reasonable manner all power, water, and other common areas provided by a landlord; and

(5) conduct himself and require other persons on the premises who are his guests and invitees to conduct themselves in a manner so as not to disturb neighbors or other tenants.

§ 48205. Rules and Regulations.

(a) A landlord may adopt a rule or regulation concerning the tenant's use and occupancy of the premises, and it is enforceable without the consent of the tenant if all the following criteria listed are satisfied:

(1) its purpose is to promote the safety and welfare of the tenants, or to preserve the landlord's property from deliberate abuse;

(2) it applies to all tenants on the premises in a fair manner;

(3) it is not for the purpose of evading obligation of the landlord; and

(4) the tenant is given thirty (30) days' prior notice of when it is to be adopted.

(b) If a rule or regulation is adopted after the tenant enters into a rental agreement, then it is not valid without the consent of the tenant unless it meets the criteria listed in Subsection (a) of this Section.

§ 48206. Rights to Access.

(a) The tenant shall not unreasonably withhold the tenant's consent to the landlord to enter into the dwelling unit in order to inspect the premise; make necessary or agreed repairs, decorations, alterations, or improvements; supply services as agreed; or exhibit the dwelling unit to prospective purchasers, mortgagees or tenants.

(b) The landlord shall not abuse this right of access nor use it to harass the tenant. Except in the case of emergency or where impracticable to do so, the landlord shall give tenant at least twenty-four (24) hours' notice of the landlord's intent to enter, and shall enter only during reasonable hours.

(c) The landlord shall have no other right of entry, except by court order, unless the tenant appears to have abandoned the premises, or the landlord may, during any extended absence of the tenant, enter the dwelling unit as reasonably necessary for purposes of inspection, maintenance, and safe-keeping.

**ARTICLE 3
TENANT REMEDIES**

- § 48301. Noncompliance by the Landlord-In General.
- § 48302. Failure to Deliver Possession.
- § 48303. Withholding of Rent.
- § 48304. Wrongful Failure to Provide Essential Services.
- § 48305. Fire or Casualty Damage.
- § 48306. Tenant's Remedies for Landlord's Unlawful Ouster, Exclusion, or Diminution of Services.
- § 48307. Weatherhead Damage from Windstorm.

§ 48301. Noncompliance by the Landlord-In General.

(a) Except as provided in this Act, if there is noncompliance by the landlord with the rental agreement or noncompliance with § 48202 of this Chapter affecting health and safety, the tenant may deliver a written notice to the landlord specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach and that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than thirty (30) days after receipt of the notice if the breach is not remedied in fourteen (14) days, and the rental agreement shall terminate as provided in the notice subject to the following:

(1) If the breach is remedied by repairs, the payment of damages or otherwise, and the landlord adequately remedies the breach before the date specified or shows reason why the date cannot be met in the notice, the rental agreement shall not terminate by reason of the breach.

(2) The tenant shall not terminate for a condition caused by the deliberate or negligent act or omission of the tenant, a member of his family, or other person on the premises.

(b) Except as provided in this Act, the tenant may recover actual damages and obtain injunctive relief for the noncompliance by the landlord with the rental agreement or with § 48202 of this Chapter. If the landlord's noncompliance is willful, the tenant may recover reasonable attorney's fees.

(c) The remedy provided in Subsection (b) of this Section is in addition to any right of the tenant arising under Subsection (a) of this Section.

(d) If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall return that portion of the security deposit which is recoverable by the tenant under § 48201 of this Chapter.

§ 48302. Failure to Deliver Possession.

(a) If the landlord fails to deliver possession on the effective or occupancy date of the lease of the dwelling unit to the tenant, rent abates until possession is delivered, and the tenant may terminate the rental agreement upon at least five (5) days written notice to the landlord; and upon termination the landlord shall return all security deposits.

(b) If the landlord's failure to deliver possession is willful and not in good faith, the tenant may recover from the landlord an amount twice the actual damages sustained, and reasonable attorney's fees.

§ 48303. Withholding of Rent.

(a) Tenant may not do self or contracted repairs without the express written consent of landlord, and tenant may not deduct expenses or costs for such repairs from their rent unless approved in writing from landlord.

(b) Tenant may not withhold rent for repairs not done.

(c) Tenant may not repair at landlord's expense if the condition was caused by the deliberate or negligent act or omission of the tenant, a member of his family, or other persons on the premises.

§ 48304. Wrongful Failure to Provide Essential Services.

(a) If, contrary to the rental agreement or § 48204 of this Chapter, the landlord willfully or negligently fails to supply essential services pursuant to the rental agreement, the tenant may give written notice to the landlord specifying the breach and may:

(1) take reasonable and appropriate measures to secure essential services during the period of the landlord's noncompliance and deduct their actual and reasonable cost from the rent; or

(2) procure substitute housing during the period of landlord's noncompliance, in which case the tenant is excused from paying rent for the period of the landlord's noncompliance, but in no case will

landlord be responsible or liable for cost of substitute housing unless agreed to in writing by both parties.

(b) Rights of the tenant do not apply if the condition was caused by the deliberate negligent act or omission of the tenant, a member of his family, or other persons on the premises.

§ 48305. Fire or Casualty Damage.

(a) If the dwelling unit or premises are damaged or destroyed by fire or casualty to the extent that enjoyment of the dwelling unit is substantially impaired, the tenant may:

(1) immediately vacate the premises and notify the landlord in writing within fourteen (14) days thereafter of his intention to terminate the rental agreement, in which case the rental agreement terminates as of the date of vacating;

(2) if continued occupancy is lawful, vacate any part of the dwelling unit rendered unusable by the fire or casualty, in which case the tenant's liability for rent is reduced in proportion to the diminution in the fair rental value of the dwelling unit.

(b) If the rental agreement is terminated, the landlord shall return all security deposits recoverable under § 48201. Accounting for rent in the event of termination or apportionment is to be occurred as of the date of the fire or casualty.

(c) This Section does not apply to fire or casualty damage caused by the tenant, their family, guests, or invitees.

§ 48306. Tenant's Remedies for Landlord's Unlawful Ouster, Exclusion, or Diminution of Services.

If the landlord unlawfully removes or excludes the tenant from the premises or willfully diminishes services to the tenant by causing interruption of essential services to the tenant, the tenant may either recover possession or terminate rental agreement. In either case, the tenant shall be entitled from the landlord the actual and verifiable cost of damages sustained by him. If rental agreement is terminated the landlord shall return all security deposits recoverable under § 48201.

§ 48307. Weatherhead Damage from Windstorm.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter, the tenant shall report any observed damage to the weatherhead or weatherhead post where the damage is related to damaging or destructive winds (windspeed that exceeds thirty-four (34) knots or forty (40) miles per hour) to the landlord or the landlord's contractor, agent, representative, or employee. If the landlord fails to commence or make a good faith effort to commence repair to the damaged weatherhead within ten (10) days following the date that the landlord became aware of the damage, the tenant may, with the services of a master and licensed electrician, and at his own cost, cause repairs to be made to the weatherhead in compliance with Guam's building and electrical code laws, rules, and regulations. The tenant may deduct the reasonable cost of such repairs from the next subsequent rent payment, only after submitting an itemized invoice to the landlord. In the event that the cost exceeds one (1) month's rent payment, the tenant may continue to deduct the balance of the cost, for a period not to exceed three (3) months. In the event that damage to the weatherhead occurs in a multifamily structure and multiple tenants incur the cost of repairs, each tenant may deduct the cost of the repairs that the respective tenants contributed for the repair service from future rent payments.

(b) The date of the landlord's awareness of the damage occurs at the earliest date of the following:

(1) the landlord or the landlord's contractor, agent, representative, or employee becomes aware of the damage to the weatherhead or weatherhead post;

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(2) the tenant, in writing or orally, communicated the discovery of damage to the weatherhead or weatherhead post to the landlord or the landlord's contractor, agent, representative, or employee; or

(3) an inspection of the weatherhead or weatherhead post was conducted by an employee or contractor of the Guam Power Authority during post-storm electrical service restoration, and the landlord or tenant was notified that electricity could not be restored until the damage to the weatherhead was repaired in accordance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

(c) This Section does not apply to the following:

(1) buildings where a licensed electrician, master electrician, or engineer has determined that it is unsafe to restore electricity service until repairs other than repairs to the weatherhead or weatherhead post are completed; or

(2) the building was subject to water inundation as a result of damaged doors, windows, or loss of roofing parts or flooding, and such building was deemed unsafe by a licensed electrician, master electrician, or engineer until appropriate repairs can be made; or

(3) the tenant apparently abandoned the building following the windstorm.

2024 NOTE: Added by P.L. 37-089:2 (Apr. 3, 2024).

ARTICLE 4
LANDLORD REMEDIES

SOURCE: Added by P.L. 34-146:2 (Dec. 13, 2018) as "Part 2" of Article 3, Chapter 48 of Title 21 GCA. Codified as a new Article 4 by the Compiler and renumbered, pursuant to 1 GCA § 1606.

- § 48401. Noncompliance with Rental Agreement; Failure to Pay Rent.
- § 48402. Failure to Maintain.
- § 48403. Remedies for Absence, Nonuse and Abandonment.
- § 48404. Holdover.
- § 48405. Refusal of Lawful Access.

§ 48401. Noncompliance with Rental Agreement; Failure to Pay Rent.

(a) Except as provided in this Act, if there is noncompliance by the tenant with the rental agreement or noncompliance with § 48204 affecting health and safety, the landlord may deliver a written notice to the tenant specifying the acts and omissions constituting the breach, and that the rental agreement will terminate upon a date not less than five (5) days after receipt of the notice unless otherwise agreed in writing by landlord and tenant. If the breach is not remedied within the five (5) days, the rental agreement shall terminate as provided in the notice subject to the following: If the breach is remediable by repairs or the payment of damages or otherwise and the tenant adequately remedies the breach before the date specified in the notice, the rental agreement shall not terminate.

(b) If rent is unpaid when due and the tenant fails to pay rent five (5) days after written notice by the landlord of nonpayment and his intention to terminate the rental agreement if the rent is not paid within that period, the landlord may terminate the rental agreement thirty (30) days after receipt of notice.

(c) Except as provided in this Act, the landlord may recover actual damages and obtain injunctive relief for noncompliance by the tenant with the rental agreement or with § 48204 of this Chapter. If the tenant's noncompliance is willful, the landlord may recover reasonable attorney's fees.

SOURCE: Added as § 48311 by P.L. 34-146:2 (Dec. 13, 2018), renumbered to this section by the Compiler pursuant to 1 GCA § 1606.

§ 48402. Failure to Maintain.

If there is noncompliance by the tenant with § 48204 of this Chapter materially affecting health and safety that can be remedied by repair or replacement of a damaged item, and the tenant fails to comply as promptly as conditions require in case of emergency or within five (5) days after written notice by the landlord specifying the breach and requesting that the tenant remedy it within that period of time, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit and cause the work to be done in a workmanlike manner and submit the itemized bill for the actual and reasonable cost, or the fair and reasonable cost thereof, as rent on the next date periodic rent is due, or if the rental agreement has terminated, for immediate payment.

SOURCE: Added as § 48312 by P.L. 34-146:2 (Dec. 13, 2018), renumbered to this section by the Compiler pursuant to 1 GCA § 1606.

§ 48403. Remedies for Absence, Nonuse and Abandonment.

(a) If the rental agreement requires the tenant to give notice to the landlord of an anticipated extended absence in excess of seven (7) days pursuant to § 48103 of this Chapter and the tenant willfully fails to do so, the landlord may recover actual damages from the tenant and consider the dwelling unit abandoned.

(b) During any absence of the tenant in excess of seven (7) days, the landlord may enter the dwelling unit at times reasonably necessary.

(c) If the tenant abandons the dwelling unit, the landlord shall make reasonable efforts to rent it at a fair rental. If the landlord rents the dwelling unit for a term beginning before the expiration of the rental agreement, it terminates as of the date of the new tenancy. If the landlord fails to use reasonable efforts to rent the dwelling unit at a fair rental or if the landlord accepts the abandonment as a surrender, the rental agreement is deemed to be terminated by the landlord as of the date the landlord has notice of the abandonment. If the tenancy is from month-to-month or week-to-week, the term of the rental agreement for this purpose is deemed to be a month or week, as the case may be.

(d) If the tenant abandons the dwelling unit, with no intention of resuming the tenancy, the landlord is entitled to the lesser of:

(1) the entire rent for the remainder of the term; or

(2) the daily rent for the period necessary to re-rent the dwelling, plus a reasonable commission, plus the difference between the rent agreed to in the prior rental agreement and the fair rental value.

(e) When the tenant has wrongfully abandoned the premises, pursuant to a notice to quit the premises or when the tenant has or upon the natural expiration of the term, and has abandoned personal property which the landlord, in good faith, determines to be of value, in or around the premises, the landlord may sell such personal property, in a commercially reasonable manner, store such personal property at the tenant's expense, or donate such personal property to a charitable organization.

(1) Before selling or donating such personal property, the landlord shall make reasonable efforts to apprise the tenant of the identity and location of, and the landlord's intent to sell or donate such personal property by mailing notice to the tenant's forwarding address, or to an address designated by the tenant for the purpose of notification, or if neither of these is available, to the tenant's previous known address.

(2) Following such notice, the landlord may sell the personal property, or the landlord may donate the personal property to a charitable organization;

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(A) provided, that such sale or donation shall not take place until fifteen (15) days after notice is mailed, after which the tenant is deemed to have received notice.

(B) The proceeds of the sale of personal property shall, after deduction of accrued rent and costs of storage and sale, including the cost of advertising, be held in trust for the tenant for thirty (30) days, after which time the proceeds shall be forfeited to the landlord.

(3) When the tenant has abandoned the premises, any personal property in or around the premises left unsold after conformance to this Section or otherwise left abandoned by the tenant and determined by the landlord to be of no value may be disposed of at the landlord's discretion without liability to the landlord.

SOURCE: Added as § 48313 by P.L. 34-146:2 (Dec. 13, 2018), renumbered to this section by the Compiler pursuant to 1 GCA § 1606.

2019 NOTE: Subsection designations added pursuant to authority granted by 1 GCA § 1606.

§ 48404. Holdover.

If the tenant remains in possession without the landlord's consent after expiration of the term of the rental agreement or its termination, the landlord may bring an action for possession of the premises. If the tenant's holdover is willful and not in good faith the landlord may also recover an amount equal to rent owed, costs of eviction and reasonable attorney's fees.

SOURCE: Added as § 48314 by P.L. 34-146:2 (Dec. 13, 2018), renumbered to this section by the Compiler pursuant to 1 GCA § 1606.

§ 48405. Refusal of Lawful Access.

(a) If the tenant refuses to allow lawful access, the landlord may obtain injunctive relief to compel access, or terminate the rental agreement. In either case the landlord may recover actual damages, costs, rental loss and reasonable attorney's fees.

(b) If the landlord makes an unlawful entry or makes repeated demands for entry, which have the effect of unreasonably harassing the tenant, the tenant may obtain injunctive relief to prevent the recurrence of the conduct or terminate the rental agreement. In either case the tenant may recover actual damages, costs and reasonable attorney's fees. Also, the landlord shall return that portion of the security deposit which is recoverable by the tenant under § 48201 of this Chapter.

SOURCE: Added as § 48315 by P.L. 34-146:2 (Dec. 13, 2018), renumbered to this section by the Compiler pursuant to 1 GCA § 1606.

ARTICLE 5
GUAM SAFE HOUSING ACT OF 2020

SOURCE: Entire Article added by P.L. 35-093:2 (June 26, 2020).

2020 NOTE: Pursuant to P.L. 35-093:3 (June 26, 2020), this Act shall apply to all residential real estate rental or lease agreements on Guam, and to any renewals, modifications, or extensions of such agreements upon enactment. The provisions of this Act shall not be waived or modified by the agreement of the parties under any circumstances.

- § 48501. Early Termination of Rental Agreement.
- § 48502. Protection Against Eviction and Liability.
- § 48503. Lock Changes Where Victim Lives with Perpetrator.
- § 48504. Discrimination and Retaliation Against Tenant Prohibited.
- § 48505. Disclosure Prohibited.
- § 48506. False Notice and Protection of Action Taken in Good Faith.

§ 48501. Early Termination of Rental Agreement.

(a) If a tenant to a residential rental agreement or lease agreement notifies the landlord in writing that he or she is the victim of family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking as defined under Guam law, and provides to the landlord evidence as defined in § 48501(b) of this Article, and the tenant seeks to vacate the premises due to fear of imminent danger for self or children because of family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking, then the tenant may terminate the residential rental agreement or lease agreement and vacate the premises without further obligation, except as otherwise provided in § 48501(c) of this Article.

(b) For the purposes of this Article, evidence that a tenant is a victim of family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking may be provided to his or her landlord in the form of:

(1) a police report written within the prior thirty (30) days;

(2) a valid restraining or protective order; or

(3) a statement written within the prior thirty (30) days from a licensed medical or mental health professional who has examined or consulted with the victim, which written statement confirms such fact.

(c) If a tenant to a residential rental agreement or lease agreement terminates the residential rental agreement or lease agreement and vacates the premises pursuant to § 48501(a) of this Article, then the tenant shall be responsible for one (1) month's rent following vacation of the premises, which shall be due and payable to the landlord within ninety (90) days after the tenant vacates the premises. Following such payment, the tenant shall be released from any rent payment obligation under the residential rental or lease agreement without penalty. This provision shall not affect a tenant's liability for delinquent, unpaid rent, or other amounts owed to the landlord prior to the tenant's notification that he or she is a victim of family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking.

(d) Nothing in this Section relieves a tenant, other than the tenant who is a victim of family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking from his or her obligations under the residential rental agreement or lease agreement.

§ 48502. Protection Against Eviction and Liability.

(a) A victim under this Article shall not be evicted based on an incident or incidents of actual or threatened family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking.

(b) A victim under this Article shall not be held liable for damage to the property related to an incident or incidents of actual or threatened family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking beyond the value of the victim's security deposit, when the alleged perpetrator is a tenant and the victim provides written notice of the damage, and documentation required pursuant to § 48501(b) of this Article, within thirty (30) days of the occurrence of the damage.

(c) Nothing in this Article prohibits a landlord from evicting a tenant for reasons unrelated to family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking.

(d) Nothing in this Article prohibits a landlord from instituting a forcible entry and detainer action against the tenant of the premises who perpetuated the family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking, or from obtaining a criminal no trespass order against a non-tenant who perpetuates such violence or abuse at the premises.

(e) Nothing in this Article limits the rights of a landlord to hold a perpetrator of the family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking liable for damage to the premises or landlord's property.

§ 48503. Lock Changes Where Victim Lives with Perpetrator.

(a) If a person who is restrained from contact with a protected tenant under a court order is also a tenant of the same dwelling unit as the protected tenant, the landlord shall change the locks of the protected tenant's dwelling unit no later than twenty-four (24) hours after the protected tenant gives the landlord a copy of the court order. The landlord shall pay for the cost of changing the locks and give the protected tenant a key to the new locks.

(b) The landlord shall not be liable to the restrained person for any civil damages as a result of actions the landlord takes to comply with this Section.

(c) This Section shall not be construed to relieve the restrained person of any obligation under a lease agreement or any other liability to the landlord.

§ 48504. Discrimination and Retaliation Against Tenant Prohibited.

(a) A landlord shall not terminate a lease, refuse to renew a lease, refuse to enter into a lease, or retaliate against a tenant solely because a tenant, an applicant, or an individual who is a member of the tenant's or applicant's household is the victim of family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking.

(b) A landlord shall not refuse to enter into a lease with an applicant or retaliate against a tenant solely because the tenant, the applicant, or an individual who is a member of the tenant's or applicant's household has terminated a residential rental or lease agreement under § 48501 of this Article.

§ 48505. Disclosure Prohibited.

(a) A landlord shall not disclose any information provided by a tenant under this Article to a third party unless the disclosure satisfies any one (1) of the following:

- (1) the tenant consents in writing to the disclosure; or
- (2) the disclosure is required by law or order of the court.

(b) A landlord's communication to a third party which provides evidence under § 48501(b) of this Article to verify the contents of such documentation is not disclosure for the purposes of this Section.

§ 48506. False Notice and Protection of Action Taken in Good Faith.

(a) If a tenant knowingly submits a false notice or accompanying documentation to a landlord as evidence to terminate a residential rental or lease agreement under this Article, the landlord may recover an amount equal to three (3) months periodic rent or threefold actual damages, whichever is greater, plus costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(b) The person who committed family violence, criminal sexual conduct, or stalking against the tenant shall not be entitled to any damages or other relief against the landlord or tenant who complies with the provisions of this Article in good faith.

**ARTICLE 6
PROHIBITIONS ON SOURCE-OF-INCOME DISCRIMINATION**

SOURCE: Entire Article added by P.L. 38-092:2 (Feb. 10, 2026) effective Oct. 1, 2026 pursuant to P.L. 38-092:3.

- § 48601. Definitions.
- § 48602. Prohibitions on Source-of-Income (SOI) Discrimination.
- § 48603. Exemptions and Application.
- § 48604. Fines and Penalties.

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- § 48605. Use of Collected Penalties.
- § 48606. Enforcement

§ 48601. Definitions.

As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) “Chamorro Land Trust property” means the definition pursuant to § 75A101(c) of Article 1 of Chapter 75A, Division 2, Title 21, Guam Code Annotated.

(b) “Dwelling unit” means the definition pursuant to § 48602(g) of Article 1 of this Chapter.

(c) “Housing project” means the definition pursuant to § 5102(11) of Article 1 of Chapter 5, Division 1, Title 12, Guam Code Annotated.

(d) “Landlord” means the definition pursuant to § 48602(j) of Article 1 of this Chapter.

(e) “Source-of-income (SOI)” means any lawful and verifiable source of money paid directly, indirectly, or on behalf of a person, including:

- (1) Income derived from any lawful profession or occupation;
- (2) Income or rental payments derived from any government or private assistance, grant, or loan program; and
- (3) Income from pensions, retirement annuities or investments.

§ 48602. Prohibitions on Source-of-Income (SOI) Discrimination.

(a) It shall be unlawful and hereby prohibited:

(1) For any person to deny another person access to information provided through membership or participation in any multiple-listing service or other real estate brokers’ service, on account of source-of-income (SOI);

(2) For any person to refuse to rent or lease, to refuse to show housing for rent or lease, to refuse to receive and transmit any bona fide offer to rent or lease, or to otherwise make unavailable or deny or withhold from another person any housing for rent or lease because of a person’s source-of-income (SOI);

(3) For any person to discriminate in the terms, conditions, or privileges pertaining to the rental or lease of any housing, or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith, because of a person’s source of income, including a person’s receipt of public housing assistance or a person’s participation in a third-party contract required by a public housing assistance program; except that, if the initial payment to the landlord is not made timely in accordance with applicable regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) due to processing delays or a government shutdown, then a landlord may exercise any right or pursue any remedy available under law;

(4) For any person to make, print, or publish or cause to be made, printed, or published any notice or advertisement relating to the rental or lease of any housing that indicates any limitation, specification, or discrimination based on a person’s source-of-income (SOI);

(5) For any person to represent to another person that any housing is not available for rent or lease when the housing is in fact available for the purpose of discriminating against the person on the basis of the person’s source-of-income (SOI); and

(6) For any person, for profit, to induce or attempt to rent any housing by representations regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons with particular sources of income.

§ 48603. Exemptions and Application.

(a) Section 48602(a)(1) to (a)(6) of this Act shall not apply to the following:

- (1) The rental of a housing project subsidized by public funds or lands; and
- (2) The lease of Chamorro Land Trust property.

(b) Nothing in § 48602 of this Act precludes a landlord from checking the credit of a prospective tenant. Checking the credit of a prospective tenant is not unlawful under § 48602 provided that the landlord checks the credit of every prospective tenant.

§ 48604. Fines and Penalties.

(a) A landlord that violates any provisions of this Act may be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed Two-Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) if determined by the court to have violated this Act for the first time within one year of the occurrence of the violation.

(b) The court may impose a penalty of Two-Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500) against a landlord for any subsequent violation of this Act by the landlord.

(c) The court may also order any injunctive or other equitable relief as it deems proper.

(d) No party shall be awarded attorney's fees or costs in any action under this Act.

§ 48605. Use of Collected Penalties.

All fines collected under this Section shall be deposited into the Housing Trust Fund.

§ 48606. Enforcement.

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) shall enforce the provisions of this Article. GHURA shall submit a budget request to I Liheslaturan Guåhan, annually, for cost related to the enforcement of this Article. GHURA shall create Rules and Regulations consistent with Chapter 9, 5 GCA.
