ESHB 1236 - S AMD 672 By Senator Mullet

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ADOPTED 04/08/2021

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:

3 "Sec. 1. RCW 59.18.030 and 2019 c 356 s 5, 2019 c 232 s 24, and 2019 c 23 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Active duty" means service authorized by the president of the United States, the secretary of defense, or the governor for a period of more than ((thirty)) 30 consecutive days.
- (2) "Certificate of inspection" means an unsworn statement, declaration, verification, or certificate made in accordance with the requirements of chapter 5.50 RCW by a qualified inspector that states that the landlord has not failed to fulfill any substantial obligation imposed under RCW 59.18.060 that endangers or impairs the health or safety of a tenant, including (a) structural members that are of insufficient size or strength to carry imposed loads with safety, (b) exposure of the occupants to the weather, (c) plumbing and sanitation defects that directly expose the occupants to the risk of illness or injury, (d) not providing facilities adequate to supply heat and water and hot water as reasonably required by the tenant, (e) providing heating or ventilation systems that are not functional or are hazardous, (f) defective, hazardous, or missing electrical wiring or electrical service, (g) defective or hazardous exits that increase the risk of injury to occupants, and (h) conditions that increase the risk of fire.
- (3) "Commercially reasonable manner," with respect to a sale of a deceased tenant's personal property, means a sale where every aspect of the sale, including the method, manner, time, place, and other terms, must be commercially reasonable. If commercially reasonable, a landlord may sell the tenant's property by public or private proceedings, by one or more contracts, as a unit or in parcels, and at any time and place and on any terms.

- (4) "Comprehensive reusable tenant screening report" means a tenant screening report prepared by a consumer reporting agency at the direction of and paid for by the prospective tenant and made available directly to a prospective landlord at no charge, which contains all of the following: (a) A consumer credit report prepared by a consumer reporting agency within the past ((thirty)) 30 days; (b) the prospective tenant's criminal history; (c) the prospective tenant's eviction history; (d) an employment verification; and (e) the prospective tenant's address and rental history.
- (5) "Criminal history" means a report containing or summarizing (a) the prospective tenant's criminal convictions and pending cases, the final disposition of which antedates the report by no more than seven years, and (b) the results of a sex offender registry and United States department of the treasury's office of foreign assets control search, all based on at least seven years of address history and alias information provided by the prospective tenant or available in the consumer credit report.
- (6) "Designated person" means a person designated by the tenant under RCW 59.18.590.
 - (7) "Distressed home" has the same meaning as in RCW 61.34.020.
- 21 (8) "Distressed home conveyance" has the same meaning as in RCW 22 61.34.020.
- 23 (9) "Distressed home purchaser" has the same meaning as in RCW 24 61.34.020.
 - (10) "Dwelling unit" is a structure or that part of a structure which is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person or by two or more persons maintaining a common household, including but not limited to single-family residences and units of multiplexes, apartment buildings, and mobile homes.
 - (11) "Eviction history" means a report containing or summarizing the contents of any records of unlawful detainer actions concerning the prospective tenant that are reportable in accordance with state law, are lawful for landlords to consider, and are obtained after a search based on at least seven years of address history and alias information provided by the prospective tenant or available in the consumer credit report.
- 37 (12) "Gang" means a group that: (a) Consists of three or more persons; (b) has identifiable leadership or an identifiable name, sign, or symbol; and (c) on an ongoing basis, regularly conspires and acts in concert mainly for criminal purposes.

- 1 (13) "Gang-related activity" means any activity that occurs 2 within the gang or advances a gang purpose.
 - (14) "In danger of foreclosure" means any of the following:
- 4 (a) The homeowner has defaulted on the mortgage and, under the 5 terms of the mortgage, the mortgagee has the right to accelerate full 6 payment of the mortgage and repossess, sell, or cause to be sold the 7 property;
- 8 (b) The homeowner is at least ((thirty)) 30 days delinquent on 9 any loan that is secured by the property; or
- 10 (c) The homeowner has a good faith belief that he or she is 11 likely to default on the mortgage within the upcoming four months due 12 to a lack of funds, and the homeowner has reported this belief to:
- 13 (i) The mortgagee;

- 14 (ii) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 15 19.134 RCW;
- 16 (iii) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 17 19.146 RCW;
- 18 (iv) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 19 18.85 RCW;
- 20 (v) An attorney-at-law;
- 21 (vi) A mortgage counselor or other credit counselor licensed or 22 certified by any federal, state, or local agency; or
- (vii) Any other party to a distressed property conveyance.
- 24 (15) "Landlord" means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of the 25 dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, and in addition 26 means any person designated as representative of the owner, lessor, 27 or sublessor including, but not limited to, an agent, a resident 28 manager, or a designated property manager.
- 29 (16) "Mortgage" is used in the general sense and includes all 30 instruments, including deeds of trust, that are used to secure an 31 obligation by an interest in real property.
- 32 (17) "Orders" means written official military orders, or any 33 written notification, certification, or verification from the service 34 member's commanding officer, with respect to the service member's 35 current or future military status.
- 36 (18) "Owner" means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in 37 whom is vested:
 - (a) All or any part of the legal title to property; or
- 39 (b) All or part of the beneficial ownership, and a right to 40 present use and enjoyment of the property.

- 1 (19) "Permanent change of station" means: (a) Transfer to a unit 2 located at another port or duty station; (b) change in a unit's home 3 port or permanent duty station; (c) call to active duty for a period 4 not less than ((ninety)) 90 days; (d) separation; or (e) retirement.
- 5 (20) "Person" means an individual, group of individuals, 6 corporation, government, or governmental agency, business trust, 7 estate, trust, partnership, or association, two or more persons 8 having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial 9 entity.
- 10 (21) "Premises" means a dwelling unit, appurtenances thereto, 11 grounds, and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally and 12 any other area or facility which is held out for use by the tenant.
- 13 (22) "Property" or "rental property" means all dwelling units on 14 a contiguous quantity of land managed by the same landlord as a 15 single, rental complex.

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- (23) "Prospective landlord" means a landlord or a person who advertises, solicits, offers, or otherwise holds a dwelling unit out as available for rent.
- (24) "Prospective tenant" means a tenant or a person who has applied for residential housing that is governed under this chapter.
 - (25) "Qualified inspector" means a United States department of housing and urban development certified inspector; a Washington state licensed home inspector; an American society of home inspectors certified inspector; a private inspector certified by the national association of housing and redevelopment officials, the American association of code enforcement, or other comparable professional association as approved by the local municipality; a municipal code enforcement officer; a Washington licensed structural engineer; or a Washington licensed architect.
 - (26) "Reasonable attorneys' fees," where authorized in this chapter, means an amount to be determined including the following factors: The time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly, the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services, the amount involved and the results obtained, and the experience, reputation and ability of the lawyer or lawyers performing the services.
 - (27) "Reasonable manner," with respect to disposing of a deceased tenant's personal property, means to dispose of the property by donation to a not-for-profit charitable organization, by removal of Code Rev/AI:jlb 4 S-2683.3/21 3rd draft

- the property by a trash hauler or recycler, or by any other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.
 - (28) "Rent" or "rental amount" means recurring and periodic charges identified in the rental agreement for the use and occupancy of the premises, which may include charges for utilities. Except as provided in RCW 59.18.283(3), these terms do not include nonrecurring charges for costs incurred due to late payment, damages, deposits, legal costs, or other fees, including attorneys' fees.
 - (29) "Rental agreement" or "lease" means all agreements which establish or modify the terms, conditions, rules, regulations, or any other provisions concerning the use and occupancy of a dwelling unit.
 - (30) "Service member" means an active member of the United States armed forces, a member of a military reserve component, or a member of the national guard who is either stationed in or a resident of Washington state.
 - (31) A "single-family residence" is a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. Notwithstanding that a dwelling unit shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit, it shall be deemed a single-family residence if it has direct access to a street and shares neither heating facilities nor hot water equipment, nor any other essential facility or service, with any other dwelling unit.
- 23 (32) A "tenant" is any person who is entitled to occupy a 24 dwelling unit primarily for living or dwelling purposes under a 25 rental agreement.
 - (33) "Tenant representative" means:

- 27 (a) A personal representative of a deceased tenant's estate if 28 known to the landlord;
 - (b) If the landlord has no knowledge that a personal representative has been appointed for the deceased tenant's estate, a person claiming to be a successor of the deceased tenant who has provided the landlord with proof of death and an affidavit made by the person that meets the requirements of RCW 11.62.010(2);
 - (c) In the absence of a personal representative under (a) of this subsection or a person claiming to be a successor under (b) of this subsection, a designated person; or
 - (d) In the absence of a personal representative under (a) of this subsection, a person claiming to be a successor under (b) of this subsection, or a designated person under (c) of this subsection, any person who provides the landlord with reasonable evidence that he or Code Rev/AI:jlb 5 S-2683.3/21 3rd draft

- she is a successor of the deceased tenant as defined in RCW 11.62.005. The landlord has no obligation to identify all of the deceased tenant's successors.
- 4 (34) "Tenant screening" means using a consumer report or other 5 information about a prospective tenant in deciding whether to make or 6 accept an offer for residential rental property to or from a 7 prospective tenant.
- 8 (35) "Tenant screening report" means a consumer report as defined 9 in RCW 19.182.010 and any other information collected by a tenant 10 screening service.
- 11 (36) "Immediate family" includes state registered domestic 12 partner, spouse, parents, grandparents, children, including foster 13 children, siblings, and in-laws.

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- (37) "Subsidized housing" refers to rental housing for very low-income or low-income households that is a dwelling unit operated directly by a public housing authority or its affiliate, or that is insured, financed, or assisted in whole or in part through one of the following sources:
- 19 <u>(a) A federal program or state housing program administered by</u>
 20 <u>the department of commerce or the Washington state housing finance</u>
 21 <u>commission;</u>
- 22 <u>(b) A federal housing program administered by a city or county</u> 23 government;
 - (c) An affordable housing levy authorized under RCW 84.52.105; or
 - (d) The surcharges authorized in RCW 36.22.178 and 36.22.179 and any of the surcharges authorized in chapter 43.185C RCW.
- 27 (38) "Transitional housing" means housing units owned, operated, or managed by a nonprofit organization or governmental entity in 28 29 which supportive services are provided to individuals and families that were formerly homeless, with the intent to stabilize them and 30 31 move them to permanent housing within a period of not more than 32 twenty-four months, or longer if the program is limited to tenants within a specified age range or the program is intended for tenants 33 in need of time to complete and transition from educational or 34
- 36 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 59.18

training or service programs.

RCW to read as follows:

38 (1)(a) A landlord may not evict a tenant, refuse to continue a 39 tenancy, or end a periodic tenancy except for the causes enumerated Code Rev/AI:jlb 6 S-2683.3/21 3rd draft

- in subsection (2) of this section and as otherwise provided in this subsection.
 - (b) If a landlord and tenant enter into a rental agreement that provides for the tenancy to continue for an indefinite period on a month-to-month or periodic basis after the agreement expires, the landlord may not end the tenancy except for the causes enumerated in subsection (2) of this section; however, a landlord may end such a tenancy at the end of the initial period of the rental agreement without cause only if:
 - (i) At the inception of the tenancy, the landlord and tenant entered into a rental agreement between six and 12 months; and
 - (ii) The landlord has provided the tenant before the end of the initial lease period at least 60 days' advance written notice ending the tenancy, served in a manner consistent with RCW 59.12.040.
 - (c) If a landlord and tenant enter into a rental agreement for a specified period in which the tenancy by the terms of the rental agreement does not continue for an indefinite period on a month-to-month or periodic basis after the end of the specified period, the landlord may end such a tenancy without cause upon expiration of the specified period only if:
 - (i) At the inception of the tenancy, the landlord and tenant entered into a rental agreement of 12 months or more for a specified period, or the landlord and tenant have continuously and without interruption entered into successive rental agreements of six months or more for a specified period since the inception of the tenancy;
 - (ii) The landlord has provided the tenant before the end of the specified period at least 60 days' advance written notice that the tenancy will be deemed expired at the end of such specified period, served in a manner consistent with RCW 59.12.040; and
 - (iii) The tenancy has not been for an indefinite period on a month-to-month or periodic basis at any point since the inception of the tenancy. However, for any tenancy of an indefinite period in existence as of the effective date of this section, if the landlord and tenant enter into a rental agreement between the effective date of this section and three months following the expiration of the governor's proclamation 20-19.6 or any extensions thereof, the landlord may exercise rights under this subsection (1)(c) as if the rental agreement was entered into at the inception of the tenancy provided that the rental agreement is otherwise in accordance with this subsection (1)(c).

(d) For all other tenancies of a specified period not covered under (b) or (c) of this subsection, and for tenancies of an indefinite period on a month-to-month or periodic basis, a landlord may not end the tenancy except for the causes enumerated in subsection (2) of this section. Upon the end date of the tenancy of a specified period, the tenancy becomes a month-to-month tenancy.

- (e) Nothing prohibits a landlord and tenant from entering into subsequent lease agreements that are in compliance with the requirements in subsection (2) of this section.
- (f) A tenant may end a tenancy for a specified time by providing notice in writing not less than 20 days prior to the ending date of the specified time.
- (2) The following reasons listed in this subsection constitute cause pursuant to subsection (1) of this section:
- (a) The tenant continues in possession in person or by subtenant after a default in the payment of rent, and after written notice requiring, in the alternative, the payment of the rent or the surrender of the detained premises has remained uncomplied with for the period set forth in RCW 59.12.030(3) for tenants subject to this chapter. The written notice may be served at any time after the rent becomes due;
- (b) The tenant continues in possession after substantial breach of a material program requirement of subsidized housing, material term subscribed to by the tenant within the lease or rental agreement, or a tenant obligation imposed by law, other than one for monetary damages, and after the landlord has served written notice specifying the acts or omissions constituting the breach and requiring, in the alternative, that the breach be remedied or the rental agreement will end, and the breach has not been adequately remedied by the date specified in the notice, which date must be at least 10 days after service of the notice;
- (c) The tenant continues in possession after having received at least three days' advance written notice to quit after he or she commits or permits waste or nuisance upon the premises, unlawful activity that affects the use and enjoyment of the premises, or other substantial or repeated and unreasonable interference with the use and enjoyment of the premises by the landlord or neighbors of the tenant;
- (d) The tenant continues in possession after the landlord of a dwelling unit in good faith seeks possession so that the owner or his Code Rev/AI:jlb 8 S-2683.3/21 3rd draft

or her immediate family may occupy the unit as that person's principal residence and no substantially equivalent unit is vacant and available to house the owner or his or her immediate family in the same building, and the owner has provided at least 90 days' advance written notice of the date the tenant's possession is to end. There is a rebuttable presumption that the owner did not act in good faith if the owner or immediate family fails to occupy the unit as a principal residence for at least 60 consecutive days during the 90 days immediately after the tenant vacated the unit pursuant to a notice to vacate using this subsection (2)(d) as the cause for the lease ending;

- (e) The tenant continues in possession after the owner elects to sell a single-family residence and the landlord has provided at least 90 days' advance written notice of the date the tenant's possession is to end. For the purposes of this subsection (2)(e), an owner "elects to sell" when the owner makes reasonable attempts to sell the dwelling within 30 days after the tenant has vacated, including, at a minimum, listing it for sale at a reasonable price with a realty agency or advertising it for sale at a reasonable price by listing it on the real estate multiple listing service. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the owner did not intend to sell the unit if:
- (i) Within 30 days after the tenant has vacated, the owner does not list the single-family dwelling unit for sale at a reasonable price with a realty agency or advertise it for sale at a reasonable price by listing it on the real estate multiple listing service; or
- (ii) Within 90 days after the date the tenant vacated or the date the property was listed for sale, whichever is later, the owner withdraws the rental unit from the market, the landlord rents the unit to someone other than the former tenant, or the landlord otherwise indicates that the owner does not intend to sell the unit;
- (f) The tenant continues in possession of the premises after the landlord serves the tenant with advance written notice pursuant to RCW 59.18.200(2)(c);
- (g) The tenant continues in possession after the owner elects to withdraw the premises to pursue a conversion pursuant to RCW 64.34.440 or 64.90.655;
- 38 (h) The tenant continues in possession, after the landlord has 39 provided at least 30 days' advance written notice to vacate that: (i) 40 The premises has been certified or condemned as uninhabitable by a Code Rev/AI:jlb 9 S-2683.3/21 3rd draft

- local agency charged with the authority to issue such an order; and (ii) continued habitation of the premises would subject the landlord to civil or criminal penalties. However, if the terms of the local agency's order do not allow the landlord to provide at least 30 days' advance written notice, the landlord must provide as much advance written notice as is possible and still comply with the order;
- (i) The tenant continues in possession after an owner or lessor, with whom the tenant shares the dwelling unit or access to a common kitchen or bathroom area, has served at least 20 days' advance written notice to vacate prior to the end of the rental term or, if a periodic tenancy, the end of the rental period;
- (j) The tenant continues in possession of a dwelling unit in transitional housing after having received at least 30 days' advance written notice to vacate in advance of the expiration of the transitional housing program, the tenant has aged out of transitional housing program, or the tenant has completed an educational or training or service program and is no longer eligible to participate in the transitional housing program. Nothing in this subsection (2)(j) prohibits the ending of a tenancy in transitional housing for any of the other causes specified in this subsection;
- (k) The tenant continues in possession of a dwelling unit after the expiration of a rental agreement without signing a proposed new rental agreement proffered by the landlord; provided, that the landlord proffered the proposed new rental agreement at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the current rental agreement and that any new terms and conditions of the proposed new rental agreement are reasonable. This subsection (2)(k) does not apply to tenants whose tenancies are or have become periodic;
- (1) The tenant continues in possession after having received at least 30 days' advance written notice to vacate due to intentional, knowing, and material misrepresentations or omissions made on the tenant's application at the inception of the tenancy that, had these misrepresentations or omissions not been made, would have resulted in the landlord requesting additional information or taking an adverse action;
- (m) The tenant continues in possession after having received at least 60 days' advance written notice to vacate for other good cause prior to the end of the period or rental agreement and such cause constitutes a legitimate economic or business reason not covered or related to a basis for ending the lease as enumerated under this Code Rev/AI:jlb 10 S-2683.3/21 3rd draft

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- subsection (2). When the landlord relies on this basis for ending the tenancy, the court may stay any writ of restitution for up to 60 additional days for good cause shown, including difficulty procuring alternative housing. The court must condition such a stay upon the tenant's continued payment of rent during the stay period. Upon granting such a stay, the court must award court costs and fees as allowed under this chapter;
- (n)(i) The tenant continues in possession after having received 8 at least 60 days' written notice to vacate prior to the end of the 9 period or rental agreement and the tenant has committed four or more 10 of the following violations, other than ones for monetary damages, 11 within the preceding 12-month period, the tenant has remedied or 12 cured the violation, and the landlord has provided the tenant a 13 written warning notice at the time of each violation: A substantial 14 breach of a material program requirement of subsidized housing, a 15 16 substantial breach of a material term subscribed to by the tenant 17 within the lease or rental agreement, or a substantial breach of a 18 tenant obligation imposed by law;
 - (ii) Each written warning notice must:
 - (A) Specify the violation;

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- (B) Provide the tenant an opportunity to cure the violation;
- (C) State that the landlord may choose to end the tenancy at the end of the rental term if there are four violations within a 12-month period preceding the end of the term; and
 - (D) State that correcting the fourth or subsequent violation is not a defense to the ending of the lease under this subsection;
 - (iii) The 60-day notice to vacate must:
 - (A) State that the rental agreement will end upon the specified ending date for the rental term or upon a designated date not less than 60 days after the delivery of the notice, whichever is later;
- 31 (B) Specify the reason for ending the lease and supporting facts; 32 and
 - (C) Be served to the tenant concurrent with or after the fourth or subsequent written warning notice;
- 35 (iv) The notice under this subsection must include all notices 36 supporting the basis of ending the lease;
- 37 (v) Any notices asserted under this subsection must pertain to 38 four or more separate incidents or occurrences; and
- (vi) This subsection (2)(n) does not absolve a landlord from demonstrating by admissible evidence that the four or more violations

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- constituted breaches under (b) of this subsection at the time of the violation had the tenant not remedied or cured the violation;
- (o) The tenant continues in possession after having received at least 60 days' advance written notice to vacate prior to the end of the rental period or rental agreement if the tenant is required to register as a sex offender during the tenancy, or failed to disclose a requirement to register as a sex offender when required in the rental application or otherwise known to the property owner at the beginning of the tenancy;
- (p) The tenant continues in possession after having received at least 20 days' advance written notice to vacate prior to the end of the rental period or rental agreement if the tenant has made unwanted sexual advances or other acts of sexual harassment directed at the property owner, property manager, property employee, or another tenant based on the person's race, gender, or other protected status in violation of any covenant or term in the lease.
- (3) When a tenant has permanently vacated due to voluntary or involuntary events, other than by the ending of the tenancy by the landlord, a landlord must serve a notice to any remaining occupants who had coresided with the tenant at least six months prior to and up to the time the tenant permanently vacated, requiring the occupants to either apply to become a party to the rental agreement or vacate within 30 days of service of such notice. In processing any application from a remaining occupant under this subsection, the landlord may require the occupant to meet the same screening, background, and financial criteria as would any other prospective tenant to continue the tenancy. If the occupant fails to apply within 30 days of receipt of the notice in this subsection, or application is denied for failure to meet the criteria, the landlord may commence an unlawful detainer action under this chapter. If an occupant becomes a party to the tenancy pursuant to this subsection, a landlord may not end the tenancy except as provided under subsection (2) of this section. This subsection does not apply to tenants residing in subsidized housing.
- (4) A landlord who removes a tenant or causes a tenant to be removed from a dwelling in any way in violation of this section is liable to the tenant for wrongful eviction, and the tenant prevailing in such an action is entitled to the greater of their economic and noneconomic damages or three times the monthly rent of the dwelling at issue, and reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs.

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- (5) Nothing in subsection (2)(d), (e), or (f) of this section permits a landlord to end a tenancy for a specified period before the completion of the term unless the landlord and the tenant mutually consent, in writing, to ending the tenancy early and the tenant is afforded at least 60 days to vacate.
- (6) All written notices required under subsection (2) of this section must:
 - (a) Be served in a manner consistent with RCW 59.12.040; and
- 9 (b) Identify the facts and circumstances known and available to
 10 the landlord at the time of the issuance of the notice that support
 11 the cause or causes with enough specificity so as to enable the
 12 tenant to respond and prepare a defense to any incidents alleged. The
 13 landlord may present additional facts and circumstances regarding the
 14 allegations within the notice if such evidence was unknown or
 15 unavailable at the time of the issuance of the notice.
 - Sec. 3. RCW 59.18.200 and 2019 c 339 s 1 and 2019 c 23 s 2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
 - (1) (a) When premises are rented for an indefinite time, with monthly or other periodic rent reserved, such tenancy shall be construed to be a tenancy from month to month, or from period to period on which rent is payable, and shall ((be terminated)) end by written notice of ((twenty)) 20 days or more, preceding the end of any of the months or periods of tenancy, given by ((either party)) the tenant to the ((other)) landlord.
 - (b) Any tenant who is a member of the armed forces, including the national guard and armed forces reserves, or that tenant's spouse or dependent, may (($\frac{\text{terminate}}{\text{tenant}}$)) end a rental agreement with less than (($\frac{\text{twenty}}{\text{tenant}}$)) 20 days' written notice if the tenant receives permanent change of station or deployment orders that do not allow a (($\frac{\text{twenty}}{\text{tenant}}$)) 20-day written notice.
 - (2) (a) Whenever a landlord plans to change to a policy of excluding children, the landlord shall give a written notice to a tenant at least ((ninety)) 90 days before ((termination of)) the tenancy ends to effectuate such change in policy. Such ((ninety)) 90-day notice shall be in lieu of the notice required by subsection (1) of this section. However, if after giving the ((ninety)) 90-day notice the change in policy is delayed, the notice requirements of subsection (1) of this section shall apply unless waived by the tenant.

- (b) Whenever a landlord plans to change any apartment or apartments to a condominium form of ownership, the landlord shall provide a written notice to a tenant at least ((one hundred twenty)) 120 days before ((termination of)) the tenancy ends, in compliance with RCW 64.34.440(1), to effectuate such change. The ((one hundred twenty-day)) 120-day notice is in lieu of the notice required in subsection (1) of this section. However, if after providing the ((one hundred twenty-day)) 120-day notice the change to a condominium form of ownership is delayed, the notice requirements in subsection (1) of this section apply unless waived by the tenant.
- (c)(i) Whenever a landlord plans to demolish or substantially rehabilitate premises or plans a change of use of premises, the landlord shall provide a written notice to a tenant at least ((one hundred twenty)) 120 days before ((termination of)) the tenancy ends. This subsection (2)(c)(i) does not apply to jurisdictions that have created a relocation assistance program under RCW 59.18.440 and otherwise provide ((one hundred twenty)) 120 days' notice.
 - (ii) For purposes of this subsection (2)(c):
- (A) "Assisted housing development" means a multifamily rental housing development that either receives government assistance and is defined as federally assisted housing in RCW 59.28.020, or that receives other federal, state, or local government assistance and is subject to use restrictions.
- (B) "Change of use" means: (I) Conversion of any premises from a residential use to a nonresidential use that results in the displacement of an existing tenant; (II) conversion from one type of residential use to another type of residential use that results in the displacement of an existing tenant, such as conversion to a retirement home, emergency shelter, or transient hotel; or (III) conversion following removal of use restrictions from an assisted housing development that results in the displacement of an existing tenant: PROVIDED, That displacement of an existing tenant in order that the owner or a member of the owner's immediate family may occupy the premises does not constitute a change of use.
- (C) "Demolish" means the destruction of premises or the relocation of premises to another site that results in the displacement of an existing tenant.
- 38 (D) "Substantially rehabilitate" means extensive structural 39 repair or extensive remodeling of premises that requires a permit

- such as a building, electrical, plumbing, or mechanical permit, and that results in the displacement of an existing tenant.
- (((3) A person in violation of subsection (2)(c)(i) of this section may be held liable in a civil action up to three times the monthly rent of the real property at issue. The prevailing party may also recover court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.))
- 7 **Sec. 4.** RCW 59.18.220 and 2019 c 23 s 3 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
 - (1) ((In all)) Except as limited under section 2 of this act, in cases where premises are rented for a specified time, by express or implied contract, the tenancy shall be deemed ((terminated)) expired at the end of such specified time upon notice consistent with section 2 of this act, served in a manner consistent with RCW 59.12.040.
 - (2) Any tenant who is a member of the armed forces, including the national guard and armed forces reserves, or that tenant's spouse or dependent, may ((terminate)) end a tenancy for a specified time if the tenant receives permanent change of station or deployment orders. Before ((terminating)) ending the tenancy, the tenant, or that tenant's spouse or dependent, shall provide written notice of ((twenty)) 20 days or more to the landlord, which notice shall include a copy of the official military orders or a signed letter from the service member's commanding officer confirming any of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The service member is required, pursuant to a permanent change of station orders, to move ((thirty-five)) 35 miles or more from the location of the rental premises;
 - (b) The service member is prematurely or involuntarily discharged or released from active duty;
- (c) The service member is released from active duty after having leased the rental premises while on active duty status and the rental premises is ((thirty-five)) 35 miles or more from the service member's home of record prior to entering active duty;
 - (d) After entering into a rental agreement, the commanding officer directs the service member to move into government provided housing;
- 36 (e) The service member receives temporary duty orders, temporary 37 change of station orders, or active duty orders to an area ((thirty-38 five)) 35 miles or more from the location of the rental premises,

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- 1 provided such orders are for a period not less than ((ninety)) <u>90</u> days; or
- 3 (f) The service member has leased the property, but prior to 4 taking possession of the rental premises, receives change of station orders to an area that is ((thirty-five)) 35 miles or more from the location of the rental premises.
- 7 **Sec. 5.** RCW 59.18.230 and 2020 c 315 s 6 and 2020 c 177 s 2 are 8 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

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- (1) (a) Any provision of a lease or other agreement, whether oral or written, whereby any section or subsection of this chapter is waived except as provided in RCW 59.18.360 and shall be deemed against public policy and shall be unenforceable. Such unenforceability shall not affect other provisions of the agreement which can be given effect without them.
- 15 (b) A landlord may not threaten a tenant with eviction for 16 failure to pay nonpossessory charges limited under RCW 59.18.283.
 - (2) No rental agreement may provide that the tenant:
- 18 (a) Agrees to waive or to forgo rights or remedies under this 19 chapter; or
- 20 (b) Authorizes any person to confess judgment on a claim arising 21 out of the rental agreement; or
- 22 (c) Agrees to pay the landlord's attorneys' fees, except as 23 authorized in this chapter; or
 - (d) Agrees to the exculpation or limitation of any liability of the landlord arising under law or to indemnify the landlord for that liability or the costs connected therewith; or
 - (e) And landlord have agreed to a particular arbitrator at the time the rental agreement is entered into; or
- (f) Agrees to pay late fees for rent that is paid within five days following its due date. If rent is more than five days past due, the landlord may charge late fees commencing from the first day after the due date until paid. Nothing in this subsection prohibits a landlord from serving a notice to pay or vacate at any time after the rent becomes due.
- 35 (3) A provision prohibited by subsection (2) of this section
 36 included in a rental agreement is unenforceable. If a landlord
 37 ((deliberately)) knowingly uses a rental agreement containing
 38 provisions known by him or her to be prohibited, the tenant may
 39 recover actual damages sustained by him or her, statutory damages not
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to exceed ((five hundred dollars)) two times the monthly rent charged for the unit, costs of suit, and reasonable attorneys' fees.

(4) The common law right of the landlord of distress for rent is hereby abolished for property covered by this chapter. Any provision in a rental agreement creating a lien upon the personal property of the tenant or authorizing a distress for rent is null and void and of no force and effect. Any landlord who takes or detains the personal property of a tenant without the specific written consent of the tenant to such incident of taking or detention, and who, after written demand by the tenant for the return of his or her personal property, refuses to return the same promptly shall be liable to the tenant for the value of the property retained, actual damages, and if the refusal is intentional, may also be liable for damages of up to ((five hundred dollars)) \$500 per day but not to exceed ((five thousand dollars)) \$5,000, for each day or part of a day that the tenant is deprived of his or her property. The prevailing party may recover his or her costs of suit and a reasonable attorneys' fee.

In any action, including actions pursuant to chapters 7.64 or 12.28 RCW, brought by a tenant or other person to recover possession of his or her personal property taken or detained by a landlord in violation of this section, the court, upon motion and after notice to the opposing parties, may waive or reduce any bond requirements where it appears to be to the satisfaction of the court that the moving party is proceeding in good faith and has, prima facie, a meritorious claim for immediate delivery or redelivery of said property.

- **Sec. 6.** RCW 59.12.030 and 2019 c 356 s 2 are each amended to 27 read as follows:
 - ((A)) Except as limited under section 2 of this act relating to tenancies under chapter 59.18 RCW, a tenant of real property for a term less than life is liable for unlawful detainer either:
 - (1) When he or she holds over or continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, of the property or any part thereof after the expiration of the term for which it is let to him or her. When real property is leased for a specified term or period by express or implied contract, whether written or oral, the tenancy shall ((be terminated)) end without notice at the expiration of the specified term or period;
- 38 (2) When he or she, having leased property for an indefinite time 39 with monthly or other periodic rent reserved, continues in possession Code Rev/AI:jlb 17 S-2683.3/21 3rd draft

- thereof, in person or by subtenant, after the end of any such month or period, when the landlord, more than ((twenty)) 20 days prior to the end of such month or period, has served notice (in manner in RCW 59.12.040 provided) requiring him or her to quit the premises at the expiration of such month or period;
 - (3) When he or she continues in possession in person or by subtenant after a default in the payment of rent, and after notice in writing requiring in the alternative the payment of the rent or the surrender of the detained premises, served (in manner in RCW 59.12.040 provided) on behalf of the person entitled to the rent upon the person owing it, has remained uncomplied with for the period of three days after service, or for the period of ((fourteen)) 14 days after service for tenancies under chapter 59.18 RCW. The notice may be served at any time after the rent becomes due. For the purposes of this subsection and as applied to tenancies under chapter 59.18 RCW, "rent" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 59.18.030;
 - (4) When he or she continues in possession in person or by subtenant after a neglect or failure to keep or perform any condition or covenant of the lease or agreement under which the property is held, including any covenant not to assign or sublet, other than one for the payment of rent, and after notice in writing requiring in the alternative the performance of such condition or covenant or the surrender of the property, served (in manner in RCW 59.12.040 provided) upon him or her, and if there is a subtenant in actual possession of the premises, also upon such subtenant, shall remain uncomplied with for ((ten)) <u>10</u> days after service thereof. Within ((ten)) 10 days after the service of such notice the tenant, or any subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, or any mortgagee of the term, or other person interested in its continuance, may perform such condition or covenant and thereby save the lease from such forfeiture. For the purposes of this subsection and as applied to tenancies under chapter 59.18 RCW, "rent" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 59.18.030;
 - (5) When he or she commits or permits waste upon the demised premises, or when he or she sets up or carries on thereon any unlawful business, or when he or she erects, suffers, permits, or maintains on or about the premises any nuisance, and remains in possession after the service (in manner in RCW 59.12.040 provided) upon him or her of three days' notice to quit;

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- 1 (6) A person who, without the permission of the owner and without 2 having color of title thereto, enters upon land of another and who 3 fails or refuses to remove therefrom after three days' notice, in 4 writing and served upon him or her in the manner provided in RCW 5 59.12.040. Such person may also be subject to the criminal provisions 6 of chapter 9A.52 RCW; or
- 7 (7) When he or she commits or permits any gang-related activity 8 at the premises as prohibited by RCW 59.18.130.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 7.** This act is necessary for the immediate 10 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of 11 the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes 12 effect immediately."

ESHB 1236 - S AMD 672 By Senator Mullet

ADOPTED 04/08/2021

- On page 1, line 4 of the title, after "termination;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 59.18.220 and 59.12.030; reenacting and amending RCW 59.18.030, 59.18.200, and 59.18.230; adding a new section to chapter 59.18 RCW; prescribing penalties; and declaring an emergency."
 - <u>EFFECT:</u> (1) Provides that any rental agreement providing for the tenancy to continue on a month-to-month or periodic basis after the agreement expires may only be ended by one of the specific enumerated causes.
 - (2) Authorizes a landlord to end a rental agreement at the end of the initial period of the rental agreement without cause only if the rental agreement is between six and 12 months and at least 60 days' written notice is provided.
 - (3) Provides that any rental agreement for a specified period that does not provide for the tenancy to continue on a month-to-month or periodic basis after the agreement expires may only be ended without cause if: The rental agreement at inception is for 6 months or more or the tenancy has had continual successive rental agreements of 12 months or more since inception of tenancy, 60 day's advance written notice is provided, and the tenancy was never on a month-to-month or periodic basis since inception and during the tenancy except if the tenancy was periodic between the effective date of the act and for three months after expiration of the governor's eviction moratorium proclamation.
 - (4) Removes language requiring landlords to offer tenants a repayment plan if there is unpaid rent accrued between March 1, 2020, and the end of a declared federal or state public health emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- (5) Provides that tenants who continue in possession of any dwelling unit, and not limited to subsidized housing units, and do not sign a proposed new rental agreement that is reasonable is subject to cause for the lease ending if the proposed new rental agreement is offered at least 30 days before the rental agreement expires.
- (6) Clarifies that a tenant must have failed to disclose a requirement to register as a sex offender when required in the rental application to be subject to a 20 days' written notice to vacate.
- (7) Modifies provisions addressing any remaining occupants after a tenant vacates the tenancy by requiring the landlord to provide notice to occupants that have coresided at least six months prior to the tenant vacating and requiring such occupants to apply to become a party to the rental agreement or vacate within 30 days of the notice served by the landlord.
- (8) Replaces the use of termination language throughout the bill with language consistent with ending of the lease.
 - (9) Makes technical corrections and other clarifying amendments.

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