ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1236

State of Washington

67th Legislature

2021 Regular Session

By House Housing, Human Services & Veterans (originally sponsored by Representatives Macri, Taylor, Dolan, Gregerson, Berry, Fitzgibbon, Frame, Simmons, Ramel, Bateman, J. Johnson, Hackney, Chopp, Thai, Peterson, Santos, Orwall, Ortiz-Self, Ryu, Wicks, Lekanoff, Slatter, Berg, Senn, Harris-Talley, Ormsby, and Pollet)

READ FIRST TIME 02/09/21.

- AN ACT Relating to protecting residential tenants from the beginning to end of their tenancies by penalizing the inclusion of unlawful lease provisions and limiting the reasons for eviction, refusal to continue, and termination; 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.
- 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 9 **Sec. 1.** RCW 59.18.030 and 2019 c 356 s 5, 2019 c 232 s 24, and 10 2019 c 23 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- 11 As used in this chapter:
- 12 (1) "Active duty" means service authorized by the president of 13 the United States, the secretary of defense, or the governor for a 14 period of more than ((thirty)) 30 consecutive days.
- 15 (2) "Certificate of inspection" means an unsworn statement, 16 declaration, verification, or certificate made in accordance with the 17 requirements of chapter 5.50 RCW by a qualified inspector that states 18 that the landlord has not failed to fulfill any substantial 19 obligation imposed under RCW 59.18.060 that endangers or impairs the 20 health or safety of a tenant, including (a) structural members that 21 are of insufficient size or strength to carry imposed loads with

p. 1 ESHB 1236

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.
- 37 (8) "Distressed home conveyance" has the same meaning as in RCW 38 61.34.020.
- 39 (9) "Distressed home purchaser" has the same meaning as in RCW 40 61.34.020.

p. 2 ESHB 1236

- (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.
- 13 (12) "Gang" means a group that: (a) Consists of three or more 14 persons; (b) has identifiable leadership or an identifiable name, 15 sign, or symbol; and (c) on an ongoing basis, regularly conspires and 16 acts in concert mainly for criminal purposes.
 - (13) "Gang-related activity" means any activity that occurs within the gang or advances a gang purpose.
 - (14) "In danger of foreclosure" means any of the following:
- 20 (a) The homeowner has defaulted on the mortgage and, under the 21 terms of the mortgage, the mortgagee has the right to accelerate full 22 payment of the mortgage and repossess, sell, or cause to be sold the 23 property;
- 24 (b) The homeowner is at least ((thirty)) 30 days delinquent on 25 any loan that is secured by the property; or
 - (c) The homeowner has a good faith belief that he or she is likely to default on the mortgage within the upcoming four months due to a lack of funds, and the homeowner has reported this belief to:
- 29 (i) The mortgagee;

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- 30 (ii) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 31 19.134 RCW;
- 32 (iii) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 33 19.146 RCW;
- 34 (iv) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 35 18.85 RCW;
- 36 (v) An attorney-at-law;
- (vi) A mortgage counselor or other credit counselor licensed or certified by any federal, state, or local agency; or
- 39 (vii) Any other party to a distressed property conveyance.

p. 3 ESHB 1236

(15) "Landlord" means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of the dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, and in addition means any person designated as representative of the owner, lessor, or sublessor including, but not limited to, an agent, a resident manager, or a designated property manager.

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- (16) "Mortgage" is used in the general sense and includes all instruments, including deeds of trust, that are used to secure an obligation by an interest in real property.
- (17) "Orders" means written official military orders, or any written notification, certification, or verification from the service member's commanding officer, with respect to the service member's current or future military status.
- 13 (18) "Owner" means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in whom is vested:
 - (a) All or any part of the legal title to property; or
- 16 (b) All or part of the beneficial ownership, and a right to 17 present use and enjoyment of the property.
 - (19) "Permanent change of station" means: (a) Transfer to a unit located at another port or duty station; (b) change in a unit's home port or permanent duty station; (c) call to active duty for a period not less than ((ninety)) 90 days; (d) separation; or (e) retirement.
 - (20) "Person" means an individual, group of individuals, corporation, government, or governmental agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.
 - (21) "Premises" means a dwelling unit, appurtenances thereto, grounds, and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally and any other area or facility which is held out for use by the tenant.
 - (22) "Property" or "rental property" means all dwelling units on a contiguous quantity of land managed by the same landlord as a single, rental complex.
 - (23) "Prospective landlord" means a landlord or a person who advertises, solicits, offers, or otherwise holds a dwelling unit out as available for rent.
- 36 (24) "Prospective tenant" means a tenant or a person who has 37 applied for residential housing that is governed under this chapter.
- 38 (25) "Qualified inspector" means a United States department of 39 housing and urban development certified inspector; a Washington state 40 licensed home inspector; an American society of home inspectors

p. 4 ESHB 1236

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 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" 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.

p. 5 ESHB 1236

- 1 (32) A "tenant" is any person who is entitled to occupy a dwelling unit primarily for living or dwelling purposes under a rental agreement.
 - (33) "Tenant representative" means:

- (a) A personal representative of a deceased tenant's estate if 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 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.
 - (34) "Tenant screening" means using a consumer report or other information about a prospective tenant in deciding whether to make or accept an offer for residential rental property to or from a prospective tenant.
- (35) "Tenant screening report" means a consumer report as defined in RCW 19.182.010 and any other information collected by a tenant screening service.
- 29 (36) "Immediate family" includes state registered domestic 30 partner, spouse, parents, grandparents, children, including foster 31 children, siblings, and in-laws.
 - (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:
- 37 <u>(a) A federal program or state housing program administered by</u>
 38 <u>the department of commerce or the Washington state housing finance</u>
 39 commission;

p. 6 ESHB 1236

1 (b) A federal housing program administered by a city or county 2 government;

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- (c) An affordable housing levy authorized under RCW 84.52.105; or
- (d) The surcharges authorized by RCW 36.22.178 and 36.22.179 and any of the surcharges authorized in chapter 43.185C RCW.
- 6 (38) "Transitional housing" means housing units owned, operated, 7 or managed by a nonprofit organization or governmental entity in which supportive services are provided to individuals and families 8 that were formerly homeless, with the intent to stabilize them and 9 move them to permanent housing within a period of not more than 10 twenty-four months, or longer if the program is limited to tenants 11 12 within a specified age range or the program is intended for tenants in need of time to complete and transition from educational or 13 14 training or service programs.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 59.18
 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) (a) A landlord may not evict a tenant, refuse to continue the tenancy, or terminate a periodic tenancy except for the causes enumerated in subsections (2), (3), and (4) of this section.
 - (b) Except where the premises are rented for an indefinite time on a month-to-month or periodic basis during the first year of occupancy, a landlord may terminate the tenancy without cause at the end of an initial lease term between three to 12 months upon at least 60 days' prior written notice, served in a manner consistent with RCW 59.12.040. If a landlord does not give at least 60 days' notice as provided in this subsection, the tenancy shall be construed to be a month-to-month tenancy until further agreement of the landlord and tenant, which can only be terminated for the reasons listed as cause enumerated in subsection (2) of this section.
 - (c) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a landlord may not terminate a tenancy for a specified time except for the causes enumerated in subsection (2) of this section. Upon the end date of the specified time, the tenancy becomes a monthly periodic tenancy. Nothing prohibits a landlord and tenant from entering into subsequent lease agreements that are in compliance with the termination requirements in subsection (2) of this section.
- 37 (d) A tenant may terminate a tenancy for a specified time by 38 providing notice in writing not less than 20 days prior to the ending 39 date of the specified time.

p. 7 ESHB 1236

(2) The following reasons listed in this subsection, and no others, constitute cause to evict:

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- (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, provided the unpaid rent did not accrue between March 1, 2020, and the end of a declared federal or state public health emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic. If the tenant accrues unpaid rent between March 1, 2020, and the end of a declared federal or state public health emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the landlord shall have offered a reasonable schedule for the repayment of unpaid rent that does not exceed monthly payments equal to one-third of the monthly rental charges during the period of accrued debt. If a tenant fails to accept the terms of a reasonable repayment plan within 14 days of the landlord's offer or defaults on any rent owed under a repayment plan, the landlord may proceed with an unlawful detainer action as set forth in RCW 59.12.030(3). The court shall consider the tenant's circumstances, including decreased income or increased expenses due to COVID-19, and the repayment plan terms offered during any unlawful detainer proceeding;
 - (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 terminate, and the breach has not been adequately remedied by the date specified in the notice, which date shall be at least 10 days after service of the notice;
 - (c) The tenant continues in possession after having received at least three days' 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;

p. 8 ESHB 1236

(d) The tenant continues in possession after the landlord of a dwelling unit in good faith seeks possession so that the owner or his 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 given 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 of termination using this subsection (2)(d) as the cause for termination;

- (e) The tenant continues in possession after the landlord elects to sell a single family residence and the landlord has given 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, rents the unit to someone other than the former tenant, or 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);
- 37 (g) The tenant continues in possession after the owner elects to 38 withdraw the premises to pursue a conversion pursuant to RCW 39 64.34.440 or 64.90.655;

p. 9 ESHB 1236

(h) The tenant continues in possession, after the landlord has served 30 days' advance written notice that: (i) The premises has been certified or condemned as uninhabitable by a 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 30 days' advance written notice, the landlord shall 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 a 20-day notice to quit or 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 a 30-day notice to vacate in advance of the expiration of the program, the tenant has aged out of the program, or the tenant has completed an educational or training or service program and is no longer eligible to participate. Nothing in this subsection (2)(j) shall be construed to prohibit the termination of a tenancy in transitional housing for any of the other causes specified in this subsection;
- (k) In cases where the tenant resides in subsidized housing, the tenant continues in possession 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 and no more than 90 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) shall not apply to tenants whose tenancies are or have become periodic;
- (1)(i) The tenant continues in possession after having received a 30-day notice to quit 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;
- (ii) The landlord may seek termination under this subsection (2)(1) at any time during the tenancy if the misrepresentation makes

p. 10 ESHB 1236

1 the tenant ineligible for subsidized housing as defined in this 2 chapter;

- (m) The tenant continues in possession after having received a 3 60-day notice to quit for other good cause prior to the termination 4 of the period or rental agreement and such cause constitutes a 5 6 legitimate economic or business reason not covered or related to a basis for termination enumerated under this subsection. Where the 7 landlord relies on this basis for termination of the tenancy, the 8 court may stay any writ of restitution for up to 60 additional days 9 for good cause shown, including difficulty procuring alternative 10 11 housing. The court shall condition such a stay upon the tenant's continued payment of rent during the stay period. Upon granting such 12 a stay, the court shall award court costs and fees as allowed under 13 14 this chapter;
 - (n) A tenancy may be terminated upon the expiration of the term if the landlord gives the tenant notice in writing not less than 60 days prior to the ending date of the term, and:
 - (i) The tenant has committed four or more violations, other than one for monetary damages, of a substantial breach of one of the following: 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, within the preceding 12-month period and the landlord has given the tenant a written warning notice at the time of each violation;
 - (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 terminate the tenancy at the end of the 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 termination under this subsection; and
 - (iii) The 60-day notice of termination must:
- (A) State that the rental agreement will terminate upon the specified ending date for the term or upon a designated date not less than 60 days after the delivery of the notice, whichever is later;
- 37 (B) Specify the reason for the termination and supporting facts; 38 and
- 39 (C) Be delivered to the tenant concurrent with or after the 40 fourth or subsequent written warning notice.

p. 11 ESHB 1236

1 (iv) The notice under this subsection must include all notices 2 supporting the basis of termination;

- (v) Any notices asserted under this subsection must pertain to four or more separate incidents or occurrences; and
- (vi) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to absolve a landlord from demonstrating by admissible evidence that the four or more violations constituted breaches under subsection (2)(b) of this section at the time of the violation had the tenant not cured the violation.
- (3) The following reason listed in this subsection constitutes cause to refuse to continue a tenancy: The tenant has been required to register as a sex offender during the tenancy, or prior to the tenancy if not disclosed or otherwise known to the property owner at the beginning of the tenancy.
- (4) The following reason listed in this subsection constitutes cause to refuse to continue a tenancy: 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.
- (5)(a) Where a tenant has permanently vacated due to voluntary or involuntary events, other than by termination by the landlord, any remaining occupants who had coresided with the tenant prior to and up to the time the tenant permanently vacated must immediately apply or reapply as a prospective tenant in order to continue to reside in the dwelling unit and must meet the same screening, background, and financial criteria as would any other prospective tenant in order to continue the tenancy on the same terms and conditions as the vacating tenant. In the event that the occupant fails to apply within 90 days of when the primary tenant vacates or the application is denied for failure to meet the criteria, the landlord may commence an unlawful detainer action under this chapter. Where an occupant succeeds to the tenancy pursuant to this subsection (5)(a), a landlord may not terminate the tenancy except as provided under subsection (2) of this section.
- (b) This subsection (5) does not apply to tenants residing in subsidized housing.
- (6) 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

p. 12 ESHB 1236

noneconomic damages or three times the monthly rent of the dwelling at issue, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

- (7) Nothing in subsection (2)(d), (e), or (f) of this section permits a landlord to terminate a term tenancy for a specified time before the completion of the term unless the landlord and the tenant mutually consent, in writing, to early termination and the tenant is afforded at least 60 days to vacate.
- 8 (8) All written notices required under subsection (2) of this 9 section must:
 - (a) Be served in a manner consistent with RCW 59.12.040; and
- (b) Identify the facts and circumstances known and available to the landlord at the time of the issuance of the notice that support the cause or causes with enough specificity so as to enable the tenant to respond and prepare a defense to any incidents alleged. The landlord shall be allowed to present additional facts and circumstances regarding the allegations within the notice where such evidence was unknown or 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 20 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 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 terminate a rental agreement with less than ((twenty)) 20 days' written notice if the tenant receives permanent change of station or deployment orders that do not allow a ((twenty)) 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)) $\underline{90}$ days before termination of the tenancy to effectuate such change in policy. Such ((ninety)) $\underline{90}$ -day notice shall be in lieu of the notice required by subsection (1) of this section. However, if after giving the ((ninety)) $\underline{90}$ -day notice the

p. 13 ESHB 1236

- change in policy is delayed, the notice requirements of subsection (1) of this section shall apply unless waived by the tenant.
- 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, in compliance with RCW 64.34.440(1), to effectuate such change. The ((one hundred twentyday)) 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. 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.
- 37 (C) "Demolish" means the destruction of premises or the 38 relocation of premises to another site that results in the 39 displacement of an existing tenant.

p. 14 ESHB 1236

- 1 (D) "Substantially rehabilitate" means extensive structural 2 repair or extensive remodeling of premises that requires a permit 3 such as a building, electrical, plumbing, or mechanical permit, and 4 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)) tenant may also recover court costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.
- 9 **Sec. 4.** RCW 59.18.220 and 2019 c 23 s 3 are each amended to read 10 as follows:

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- (1) ((In all)) Except as limited by 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 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 a tenancy for a specified time if the tenant receives permanent change of station or deployment orders. Before terminating 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;
- 34 (d) After entering into a rental agreement, the commanding 35 officer directs the service member to move into government provided 36 housing;
- 37 (e) The service member receives temporary duty orders, temporary 38 change of station orders, or active duty orders to an area ((thirty-39 five)) 35 miles or more from the location of the rental premises,

p. 15 ESHB 1236

- 1 provided such orders are for a period not less than ((ninety)) 90 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

p. 16 ESHB 1236

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 by 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 without notice at the expiration of the specified term or period;
 - (2) When he or she, having leased property for an indefinite time with monthly or other periodic rent reserved, continues in possession

p. 17 ESHB 1236

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;

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- (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;

p. 18 ESHB 1236

- 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.

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p. 19 ESHB 1236