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## SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1124

State of Washington

68th Legislature

2023 Regular Session

By House Housing (originally sponsored by Representatives Peterson, Fitzgibbon, Taylor, Street, Berry, Bateman, Ramel, Doglio, Macri, Simmons, Chopp, Lekanoff, Thai, Bergquist, Stonier, Pollet, Riccelli, and Ormsby)

READ FIRST TIME 01/30/23.

- AN ACT Relating to protecting tenants from excessive rent and related fees by providing at least six months' notice for rent increases over a certain amount, allowing tenants the right to terminate a tenancy without penalty, and limiting late fees; amending RCW 59.18.140, 59.18.650, 59.18.170, 59.18.230, 59.20.090, 59.20.060, and 59.20.070; and adding a new section to chapter 59.18 RCW.
- 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 59.18 9 RCW to read as follows:
- (1) (a) A landlord may not increase the rent paid by a tenant in an amount greater than five percent above the base rent without providing written notice between 180 and 220 days before the increase takes effect.
  - (b) The notice must inform the tenant, in clear language, that because the landlord seeks to increase the rent paid by the tenant in an amount greater than five percent above the base rent, pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the tenant may terminate the tenancy at any point prior to the effective date of the increase by providing at least 20 days' notice for a month-to-month or periodic tenancy or at least 45 days' notice for a tenancy of a specified period and, in

p. 1 SHB 1124

that case, shall only owe pro rata rent through the date upon which the tenant surrenders the premises.

- (2) If a landlord seeks to increase the amount of rent by more than five percent, the tenant may terminate the tenancy at any point prior to the effective date of the increase by providing at least 20 days' notice for a month-to-month or periodic tenancy or at least 45 days' notice for a tenancy of a specified period and, in that case, shall only owe pro rata rent through the date upon which the tenant surrenders the premises.
- 10 (3) (a) Any notice of an increase in the amount of rent under this section must be served in accordance with RCW 59.12.040.
  - (b) A landlord may not charge a tenant for the service of any notice required by this section.
  - (4) A landlord may not increase the rent an amount greater than five percent above the base rent except in accordance with this section. A tenant who is charged rent in violation of this section, and pays rent in excess of amounts permitted by this section, shall have a cause of action against the landlord to recover actual damages in the amount of the excess rent paid, together with treble damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees.
  - (5) For the purposes of this section, "base rent" means the lowest monthly or periodic rent paid by the tenant in the 12 months preceding the date of the notice of rent increase. "Base rent" does not include amounts paid for utilities.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 59.18.140 and 2019 c 105 s 1 are each amended to 26 read as follows:
  - (1) The tenant shall conform to all reasonable obligations or restrictions, whether denominated by the landlord as rules, rental agreement, rent, or otherwise, concerning the use, occupation, and maintenance of his or her dwelling unit, appurtenances thereto, and the property of which the dwelling unit is a part if such obligations and restrictions are not in violation of any of the terms of this chapter and are not otherwise contrary to law, and if such obligations and restrictions are brought to the attention of the tenant at the time of his or her initial occupancy of the dwelling unit and thus become part of the rental agreement.
  - (2) Except for termination of tenancy and an increase in the amount of rent, after ((thirty)) 30 days written notice to each affected tenant, a new rule of tenancy may become effective upon

p. 2 SHB 1124

completion of the term of the rental agreement or sooner upon mutual consent.

- (3) (a) Except as provided in <u>section 1(1)(a) of this act and</u> (b) of this subsection, a landlord shall provide a minimum of ((sixty)) <u>60</u> days' prior written notice of an increase in the amount of rent to each affected tenant, and any increase in the amount of rent may not become effective prior to the completion of the term of the rental agreement.
- (b) If the rental agreement governs a subsidized tenancy where the amount of rent is based on the income of the tenant or circumstances specific to the subsidized household, a landlord shall provide a minimum of ((thirty)) 30 days' prior written notice of an increase in the amount of rent to each affected tenant. An increase in the amount of rent may become effective upon completion of the term of the rental agreement or sooner upon mutual consent.
- Sec. 3. RCW 59.18.650 and 2021 c 212 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) (a) A landlord may not evict a tenant, refuse to continue a tenancy, or end a periodic tenancy except for the causes enumerated 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:

p. 3 SHB 1124

(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 May 10, 2021, if the landlord and tenant enter into a rental agreement between May 10, 2021, 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 <u>unless a landlord seeks to increase the amount of the base rent by more than five percent, in which case a tenant may terminate the tenancy prior to the ending date of the specified time by providing 45 days' notice.</u>
- (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

p. 4 SHB 1124

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 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

p. 5 SHB 1124

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;
- (h) The tenant continues in possession, after the landlord has provided at least 30 days' advance written notice to vacate 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 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 the 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

p. 6 SHB 1124

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 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 at least 60 days' written notice to vacate prior to the end of the period or rental agreement and the tenant has committed four or more of the following violations, other than ones for monetary damages, within the preceding 12-month period, the tenant has remedied or cured the violation, and the landlord has provided the tenant a written warning notice at the time of each violation: A substantial breach of a material program requirement of subsidized housing, a substantial breach of a material term subscribed to by the tenant within the lease or rental agreement, or a substantial breach of a tenant obligation imposed by law;

p. 7 SHB 1124

- (ii) Each written warning notice must:
  - (A) Specify the violation;

- (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;
- 13 (B) Specify the reason for ending the lease and supporting facts; 14 and
- 15 (C) Be served to the tenant concurrent with or after the fourth 16 or subsequent written warning notice;
  - (iv) The notice under this subsection must include all notices supporting the basis of ending the lease;
  - (v) Any notices asserted under this subsection must pertain to 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 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

p. 8 SHB 1124

landlord, a landlord must serve a notice to any remaining occupants 1 2 who had coresided with the tenant at least six months prior to and up to the time the tenant permanently vacated, requiring the occupants 3 to either apply to become a party to the rental agreement or vacate 4 within 30 days of service of such notice. In processing any 5 6 application from a remaining occupant under this subsection, the 7 landlord may require the occupant to meet the same screening, background, and financial criteria as would any other prospective 8 tenant to continue the tenancy. If the occupant fails to apply within 9 30 days of receipt of the notice in this subsection, or the 10 11 application is denied for failure to meet the criteria, the landlord 12 may commence an unlawful detainer action under this chapter. If an occupant becomes a party to the tenancy pursuant to this subsection, 13 a landlord may not end the tenancy except as provided under 14 subsection (2) of this section. This subsection does not apply to 15 16 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
- (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 may present additional facts and circumstances regarding the allegations within the notice if such evidence was unknown or unavailable at the time of the issuance of the notice.
- 38 **Sec. 4.** RCW 59.18.170 and 2020 c 177 s 1 are each amended to 39 read as follows:

p. 9 SHB 1124

(1) If at any time during the tenancy the tenant fails to carry out the duties required by RCW 59.18.130 or 59.18.140, the landlord may, in addition to pursuit of remedies otherwise provided by law, give written notice to the tenant of said failure, which notice shall specify the nature of the failure.

- (2) The landlord may not charge a late fee 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. Late fees charged to a tenant for nonpayment of rent may not exceed the lesser of 10 percent of the rental amount, excluding any charges for utilities, or \$75 total. Nothing in this subsection prohibits a landlord from serving a notice to pay or vacate at any time after the rent becomes due.
- (3) When late fees may be assessed after rent becomes due, the tenant may propose that the date rent is due in the rental agreement be altered to a different due date of the month. The landlord shall agree to such a proposal if it is submitted in writing and the tenant can demonstrate that his or her primary source of income is a regular, monthly source of governmental assistance that is not received until after the date rent is due in the rental agreement. The proposed rent due date may not be more than five days after the date the rent is due in the rental agreement. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent a tenant from making a request for reasonable accommodation under federal, state, or local law.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 59.18.230 and 2022 c 95 s 2 are each amended to read 27 as follows:
  - (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.
  - (b) Any agreement, whether oral or written, between a landlord and tenant, or their representatives, and entered into pursuant to an unlawful detainer action under this chapter that requires the tenant to pay any amount in violation of RCW 59.18.283 or the statutory judgment amount limits under RCW 59.18.410 (1) or (2), or waives any rights of the tenant under RCW 59.18.410 or any other rights afforded

p. 10 SHB 1124

under this chapter except as provided in RCW 59.18.360 is void and unenforceable. A landlord may not threaten a tenant with eviction for failure to pay nonpossessory charges limited under RCW 59.18.283.

(2) No rental agreement may provide that the tenant:

- (a) Agrees to waive or to forgo rights or remedies under this chapter; or
  - (b) Authorizes any person to confess judgment on a claim arising out of the rental agreement; or
  - (c) Agrees to pay the landlord's attorneys' fees, except as 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 in excess of 10 percent of the rental amount, excluding any charges for utilities, or \$75 total or 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; or
  - (g) Agrees to make rent payments through electronic means only.
  - (3) A provision prohibited by subsection (2) of this section included in a rental agreement is unenforceable. If a landlord knowingly uses a rental agreement containing provisions known by him or her to be prohibited, the tenant may recover actual damages sustained by him or her, statutory damages not to exceed 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

p. 11 SHB 1124

the refusal is intentional, may also be liable for damages of up to \$500 per day but not to exceed \$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 59.20.090 and 2019 c 23 s 5 are each amended to read 15 as follows:

- (1) Unless otherwise agreed rental agreements shall be for a term of one year. Any rental agreement of whatever duration shall be automatically renewed for the term of the original rental agreement, unless a different specified term is agreed upon.
- (2) ((A)) Except as provided in subsection (4)(a) of this section, a landlord seeking to increase the rent upon expiration of the term of a rental agreement of any duration shall notify the tenant in writing three months prior to the effective date of any increase in rent.
- (3) A tenant shall notify the landlord in writing one month prior to the expiration of a rental agreement of an intention not to renew.
- (4)(a) A landlord may not increase the rent paid by a tenant in an amount greater than five percent above the base rent without providing written notice between 180 and 220 days before the expiration of the rental agreement.
- (b) The notice must inform the tenant, in clear language, that because the landlord seeks to increase the rent paid by the tenant in an amount greater than five percent above the base rent, pursuant to (a) of this subsection, the tenant may terminate the tenancy at any point prior to the effective date of the increase by providing 45 days' notice and, in that case, shall only owe pro rata rent through the date upon which the tenant surrenders the premises.
- 38 <u>(c) If a landlord seeks to increase the amount of the base rent</u> 39 <u>by more than five percent, the tenant may terminate the tenancy at</u>

p. 12 SHB 1124

any point prior to the effective date of the increase by providing 45 days' notice and, in that case, shall only owe pro rata rent through the date upon which the tenant surrenders the premises.

- (d) Any notice of an increase in the amount of rent under this subsection must be served in accordance with RCW 59.20.150.
- (e) A landlord may not charge a tenant for the service of any notice required by this subsection.
- (f) A landlord may not increase the rent an amount greater than five percent above the base rent except in accordance with this subsection. A tenant who is charged rent in violation of this subsection, and pays rent in excess of amounts permitted by this subsection, shall have a cause of action against the landlord to recover actual damages in the amount of the excess rent paid, together with treble damages, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees.
- (g) For the purposes of this section, "base rent" means the lowest monthly or periodic rent paid by the tenant in the 12 months preceding the date of the notice of rent increase. "Base rent" does not include amounts paid for utilities.
- ((thirty)) 30 days written notice whenever a change in the location of the tenant's employment requires a change in his or her residence, and shall not be liable for rental following such termination unless after due diligence and reasonable effort the landlord is not able to rent the mobile home lot at a fair rental. If the landlord is not able to rent the lot, the tenant shall remain liable for the rental specified in the rental agreement until the lot is rented or the original term ends.
- (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 ((thirty)) 30 days notice if the tenant receives permanent change of station or deployment orders which do not allow greater notice. The service member shall provide the landlord 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:
- (i) The service member is required, pursuant to permanent change of station orders, to move ((thirty-five)) 35 miles or more from the location of the rental premises;
- 39 (ii) The service member is prematurely or involuntarily 40 discharged or released from active duty;

p. 13 SHB 1124

- (iii) 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;
  - (iv) After entering into a rental agreement, the commanding officer directs the service member to move into government provided housing;

- (v) The service member receives temporary duty orders, temporary change of station orders, or state active duty orders to an area ((thirty-five)) 35 miles or more from the location of the rental premises, provided such orders are for a period not less than ((ninety)) 90 days; or
- (vi) The service member has leased the property, but prior to 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.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 59.20.060 and 2022 c 95 s 4 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
  - (1) Any mobile home space tenancy regardless of the term, shall be based upon a written rental agreement, signed by the parties, which shall contain:
  - (a) The terms for the payment of rent, including time and place, and any additional charges to be paid by the tenant. Additional charges that occur less frequently than monthly shall be itemized in a billing to the tenant;
- 26 (b) Reasonable rules for guest parking which shall be clearly stated;
  - (c) The rules and regulations of the park;
  - (d) The name and address of the person who is the landlord, and if such person does not reside in the state there shall also be designated by name and address a person who resides in the county where the mobile home park is located who is authorized to act as agent for the purposes of service of notices and process. If no designation is made of a person to act as agent, then the person to whom rental payments are to be made shall be considered the agent;
- 36 (e) The name and address of any party who has a secured interest 37 in the mobile home, manufactured home, or park model;
- 38 (f) A forwarding address of the tenant or the name and address of 39 a person who would likely know the whereabouts of the tenant in the

p. 14 SHB 1124

1 event of an emergency or an abandonment of the mobile home, 2 manufactured home, or park model;

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- (g)(i) A covenant by the landlord that, except for acts or events beyond the control of the landlord, the mobile home park will not be converted to a land use that will prevent the space that is the subject of the lease from continuing to be used for its intended use for a period of three years after the beginning of the term of the rental agreement;
- (ii) A rental agreement may, in the alternative, contain a statement that: "The park may be sold or otherwise transferred at any time with the result that subsequent owners may close the mobile home park, or that the landlord may close the park at any time after the required closure notice as provided in RCW 59.20.080." The covenant or statement required by this subsection must: (A) Appear in print that is in bold face and is larger than the other text of the rental agreement; (B) be set off by means of a box, blank space, or comparable visual device; and (C) be located directly above the tenant's signature on the rental agreement;
- (h) A copy of a closure notice, as required in RCW 59.20.080, if such notice is in effect;
- (i) The terms and conditions under which any deposit or portion thereof may be withheld by the landlord upon termination of the rental agreement if any moneys are paid to the landlord by the tenant as a deposit or as security for performance of the tenant's obligations in a rental agreement;
- (j) A listing of the utilities, services, and facilities which will be available to the tenant during the tenancy and the nature of the fees, if any, to be charged together with a statement that, in the event any utilities are changed to be charged independent of the rent during the term of the rental agreement, the landlord agrees to decrease the amount of the rent charged proportionately;
- 32 (k) A written description, picture, plan, or map of the 33 boundaries of a mobile home space sufficient to inform the tenant of 34 the exact location of the tenant's space in relation to other 35 tenants' spaces;
- 36 (1) A written description, picture, plan, or map of the location 37 of the tenant's responsibility for utility hook-ups, consistent with 38 RCW 59.20.130(6);
- 39 (m) A statement of the current zoning of the land on which the 40 mobile home park is located;

p. 15 SHB 1124

(n) A statement of the expiration date of any conditional use, temporary use, or other land use permit subject to a fixed expiration date that is necessary for the continued use of the land as a mobile home park; and

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- (o) A written statement containing accurate historical information regarding the past five years' rental amount charged for the lot or space.
- (2) Any rental agreement executed between the landlord and tenant shall not contain any provision:
- (a) Which allows the landlord to charge a fee for guest parking unless a violation of the rules for guest parking occurs: PROVIDED, That a fee may be charged for guest parking which covers an extended period of time as defined in the rental agreement;
- (b) Which authorizes the towing or impounding of a vehicle except upon notice to the owner thereof or the tenant whose guest is the owner of the vehicle;
- (c) Which allows the landlord to alter the due date for rent payment or increase the rent: (i) During the term of the rental agreement if the term is less than two years, or (ii) more frequently than annually if the initial term is for two years or more: PROVIDED, That a rental agreement may include an escalation clause for a prorata share of any increase in the mobile home park's real property taxes or utility assessments or charges, over the base taxes or utility assessments or charges of the year in which the rental agreement took effect, if the clause also provides for a pro rata reduction in rent or other charges in the event of a reduction in real property taxes or utility assessments or charges, below the base year: PROVIDED FURTHER, That a rental agreement for a term exceeding two years may provide for annual increases in rent in specified amounts or by a formula specified in such agreement. Any rent increase authorized under this subsection (2)(c) that occurs within the closure notice period pursuant to RCW 59.20.080(1)(e) may not be more than one percentage point above the United States consumer price index for all urban consumers, housing component, published by the United States bureau of labor statistics in the periodical "Monthly Labor Review and Handbook of Labor Statistics" as established annually by the department of commerce;
- 38 (d) By which the tenant agrees to waive or forego rights or 39 remedies under this chapter;

p. 16 SHB 1124

- (e) Allowing the landlord to charge an "entrance fee" or an "exit fee." However, an entrance fee may be charged as part of a continuing care contract as defined in RCW 70.38.025;
  - (f) Which allows the landlord to charge a fee for guests: PROVIDED, That a landlord may establish rules charging for guests who remain on the premises for more than ((fifteen)) 15 days in any 60-day period;
  - (g) By which the tenant agrees to waive or forego homestead rights provided by chapter 6.13 RCW. This subsection shall not prohibit such waiver after a default in rent so long as such waiver is in writing signed by the husband and wife or by an unmarried claimant and in consideration of the landlord's agreement not to terminate the tenancy for a period of time specified in the waiver if the landlord would be otherwise entitled to terminate the tenancy under this chapter;
- 16 (h) By which, at the time the rental agreement is entered into, 17 the landlord and tenant agree to the selection of a particular 18 arbitrator; ((or))
- 19 (i) By which the tenant agrees to make rent payments through 20 electronic means only; or
- 21 (j) Which allows the landlord to charge a late rental payment fee 22 that exceeds the lesser of 10 percent of the monthly rent, excluding 23 any charges for utilities, or \$75 total.
- 24 (3) Any provision prohibited under this section that is included 25 in a rental agreement is unenforceable.
- **Sec. 8.** RCW 59.20.070 and 2019 c 342 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

28 A landlord shall not:

(1) Deny any tenant the right to sell such tenant's mobile home, manufactured home, or park model within a park, or prohibit, in any manner, any tenant from posting on the tenant's manufactured/mobile home or park model, or on the rented mobile home lot, a commercially reasonable "for sale" sign or any similar sign designed to advertise the sale of the manufactured/mobile home or park model. In addition, a landlord shall not require the removal of the mobile home, manufactured home, or park model from the park because of the sale thereof. Requirements for the transfer of the rental agreement are in RCW 59.20.073. Nothing in this subsection prohibits a landlord from enforcing reasonable rules or restrictions regarding the placement of

p. 17 SHB 1124

"for sale" signs on the tenant's manufactured/mobile home or park model, or on the rented mobile home lot, if (a) the main purpose of the rules or restrictions is to protect the safety of park tenants or residents and (b) the rules or restrictions comply with RCW 59.20.045. The landlord may restrict the number of "for sale" signs on the lot to two and may restrict the size of the signs to conform to those in common use by home sale businesses;

- (2) Restrict the tenant's freedom of choice in purchasing goods or services but may reserve the right to approve or disapprove any exterior structural improvements on a mobile home space: PROVIDED, That door-to-door solicitation in the mobile home park may be restricted in the rental agreement. Door-to-door solicitation does not include public officials, housing and low-income assistance organizations, or candidates for public office meeting or distributing information to tenants in accordance with subsection (3) or (4) of this section;
- (3) Prohibit the distribution of information or meetings by tenants of the mobile home park to discuss mobile home living and affairs, including political caucuses or forums for or speeches of public officials or candidates for public office, meetings with housing and low-income assistance organizations, or meetings of organizations that represent the interest of tenants in the park, held in a tenant's home or any of the park community or recreation halls if these halls are open for the use of the tenants, conducted at reasonable times and in an orderly manner on the premises, nor penalize any tenant for participation in such activities;
- (4) Prohibit a public official, housing and low-income assistance organization, or candidate for public office from meeting with or distributing information to tenants in their individual mobile homes, manufactured homes, or park models, nor penalize any tenant for participating in these meetings or receiving this information;
- (5) Evict a tenant, terminate a rental agreement, decline to renew a rental agreement, increase rental or other tenant obligations, decrease services, or modify park rules in retaliation for any of the following actions on the part of a tenant taken in good faith:
- (a) Filing a complaint with any federal, state, county, or municipal governmental authority relating to any alleged violation by the landlord of an applicable statute, regulation, or ordinance;

p. 18 SHB 1124

- (b) Requesting the landlord to comply with the provision of this chapter or other applicable statute, regulation, or ordinance of the state, county, or municipality;
  - (c) Filing suit against the landlord for any reason;

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- 5 (d) Participation or membership in any homeowners association or 6 group;
  - (6) Charge to any tenant a utility fee in excess of actual utility costs or intentionally cause termination or interruption of any tenant's utility services, including water, heat, electricity, or gas, except when an interruption of a reasonable duration is required to make necessary repairs;
  - (7) Remove or exclude a tenant from the premises unless this chapter is complied with or the exclusion or removal is under an appropriate court order; ((or))
  - (8) Prevent the entry or require the removal of a mobile home, manufactured home, or park model for the sole reason that the mobile home has reached a certain age. Nothing in this subsection shall limit a landlord's right to exclude or expel a mobile home, manufactured home, or park model for any other reason, including but not limited to, failure to comply with fire, safety, and other provisions of local ordinances and state laws relating to mobile homes, manufactured homes, and park models, as long as the action conforms to this chapter or any other relevant statutory provision; or
- 25 (9) Charge any tenant a late rental payment fee that exceeds the 26 lesser of 10 percent of the monthly rent, excluding any charges for 27 utilities, or \$75 total.

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p. 19 SHB 1124