

Your Rights as a Tenant in Washington State

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Section 1: Introduction

A. Who is this packet for?

The information in this packet covers most people in Washington State who rent the place where they live. People who rent the place where they live are called “residential tenants.”

Many laws apply to the relationship between renters (tenants) and landlords. This packet will tell you about the most common laws concerning your rights and responsibilities as a tenant.

The most important law for a tenant to know about is the Residential Landlord-Tenant Act ([RCW 59.18](#)). (RCW stands for the Revised Code of Washington, which is the law of Washington State.)

You’ll see citations (example: “RCW 59.18.70”) in this packet. Citations tell you the specific law that supports the statement before the citation. Our citations can help you to look up the law, at your local law library, or online at <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=59.18>.

There are special laws for people who live in subsidized housing programs, mobile home parks where the landlord doesn’t own the mobile home, and employer-provided housing. If you live in any of these situations, get our publication on that type of housing. Read the section “**Who isn’t covered by the Residential Landlord-Tenant Act?**” at the end of this publication for a full list of the people who aren’t covered by the information in this packet.

B. What’s this packet for?

This packet will help you to understand your rights and responsibilities as a tenant. Keep in mind, however: the information here is general information only. For help with your own personal situation, you should visit a lawyer in person or get advice from a lawyer by calling a legal hotline. If you’re low-income and don’t live in King County, call CLEAR at 1-888-201-1014. If you live in King County, call the King County Bar Association’s Neighborhood Legal Clinics at (206) 267-7070 between 9:00 a.m. and noon, Monday – Thursday, to schedule a free half-hour of legal advice.

C. Words and expressions you should know

Arbitration – a way to settle your dispute without going to court, usually refereed by a third party.

Dwelling Unit – An apartment, house, mobile home, or other structure (or part of a structure) of that a tenant rents to live in.

Premises – your living space, including any outdoor areas that you get exclusive use of (such as a yard or detached garage).

Rental Agreement – can be a written agreement (called a lease) or a verbal agreement to rent property to live in.

Subsidized Housing – housing where some of your rent is paid by an organization like the Housing Authority, or your rent is less than fair market value because you’re low-income.

Section 2: Before you Move In

A. Before you rent a place:

- **Read a lease carefully before signing.** Ask about anything you don’t understand. Look for hidden charges or penalties. If you sign the lease, you may be stuck paying those charges.
- If something is important to you, get it in writing. Don't count on an oral promise.
- Find out who pays for hot water, heat, electricity, parking, snow removal, and trash disposal.
- Find the utility controls. Ask questions. Where is the thermostat? Who controls it? Where’s the electric box? Where’s the hot water heater?
- If you’ll be paying an electric bill, ask the electric company how much it cost for electricity on the unit for the past 12 months. You can also ask the natural gas company for this information.
- If you’ll be paying for your own heat, ask to see the bills for last winter.
- Make sure that all utilities and appliances are working right. Find out who pays to fix the appliances and furnace.
- If you share rent, remember: the landlord can charge you for all of the rent if your roommates don't pay their share.
- Try to talk to another tenant about what the building and the landlord are like.
- Check about off-street parking, public transportation, and stores. Try to check out the neighborhood at night.
- Check to see that all the screens, windows and doors can be locked and aren’t broken.
- Your landlord's insurance probably doesn’t protect you from damage or loss of your furniture or other property. Consider buying tenant's insurance if you want this protection.
- Make a list of major problems in the apartment. Include the condition of walls, floors, windows, and other areas. Include any problems in the “Condition Check-In List.” (Explained below.)
- Be careful about putting money down to "hold the apartment." If you decide later not to rent it, the landlord can refuse to return your money.
- Get something to keep your records in. Keep in your file:
 - your lease or rental agreement
 - your security deposit receipt

- your list of things wrong with the apartment (“Condition Check-In List”).
- rent receipts and cancelled checks
- your landlord's address and phone number
- any other papers about your tenancy

B. What are the different types of rental agreements?

There are two main types of rental agreements. The first is a “month-to-month” rental agreement. The second is a “lease.”

1. Month-to-month Rental Agreements

- A month-to-month agreement can be in writing. Or it can simply be a spoken agreement. However, if you pay any kind of deposit or non-refundable fee, your landlord is required to give you a written agreement.
- Month-to-month rental agreements don’t have a fixed time limit. A month-to-month rental agreement continues until either the landlord or the tenant gives proper notice that s/he wishes to end it.
- If you’ve a month-to-month agreement, you’re usually expected to pay rent on a monthly basis.
- In a month-to-month rental, the landlord can raise the rent or change the rules at any time. But s/he must give you written notice about the changes at least 30 days before the end of a rental period. (Example: if the rental period ends on June 30th, the landlord must give you written notice of a change before June 1st.)

2. Leases

- A lease must be in writing.
- A lease requires a tenant to stay in a unit for a specific amount of time. It also restricts the landlord’s ability to change the terms of the agreement.
- During the term of the lease, the landlord can’t raise the rent or change the rules unless the tenant agrees.
- Leases for one year or more can be exempt from the Landlord-Tenant act. But they can only be exempt if the tenant’s lawyer approves the exemption.

C. Is the landlord allowed to put any rules s/he wants in a rental agreement?

No. There are certain terms that are illegal to put in rental agreements. ([RCW 59.18.230.](#)) If your agreement has any of these terms, they're illegal and you don't have to follow them. ([RCW 59.18.230\(3\).](#))

The landlord can't put a term in an agreement that:

- Waives any right given to tenants by the Landlord-Tenant Act. ([RCW 59.18.230 \(2\)\(a\).](#))
- Makes you give up your rights to defend yourself in court against the landlord. ([RCW 59.18.230\(2\)\(b\).](#))
- Limits the landlord's legal accountability where the landlord would normally be responsible. ([RCW 59.18.230\(2\)\(d\).](#))
- Says the landlord doesn't have to make repairs. ([RCW 59.18.230\(1\).](#))
- Allows the landlord to enter the rental unit without giving you proper notice. (For complete information on the tenant's right to privacy, see sections below.) ([RCW 59.18.230\(1\).](#))
- Requires you to pay for damages you don't commit. ([RCW 59.18.230\(2\)\(d\).](#))
- Says you have to pay the landlord's lawyers fees under all circumstances if an argument goes to court. ([RCW 59.18.230\(2\)\(c\).](#))
- Allows the landlord to take your property if you fall behind in rent. ([RCW 59.18.230\(4\).](#))

D. Deposits and Other Fees

There are six kinds of deposits and fees your landlord could collect from you when you begin renting:

1. A screening fee ([RCW 59.18.257\(1\)](#))
2. A security deposit ([RCW 59.18.260](#))
3. A damage deposit
4. A cleaning fee
5. The last month's rent paid in advance
6. And application or holding fee ([RCW 59.18.253\(2\)](#))

E. What is a screening fee?

Landlords are allowed to check your past rental history, eviction history, credit history, and criminal background before they rent to you. Most of the time, landlords have to hire a company

to make these checks. The “screening fee” is used to pay a company to get this information about you.

The landlord must tell you in writing that s/he is running a check on you. S/he can’t charge you more for the screening than it actually costs him. If s/he violates one of these rules, you can take him to court. ([RCW 59.18.257.](#))

If a landlord rejects you because of something s/he found out in your screening, s/he is required to tell you in writing exactly why s/he rejected you. ([RCW 59.18.257\(2\).](#)) If you think you’ve been rejected unfairly, you can file a complaint.

F. What is a security deposit?

A security deposit is money you give to your landlord when you move in. Your landlord can use it to cover any unpaid rent or damages. You may not use your security deposit to pay your last month's rent unless your landlord agrees.

If you make a deposit, the landlord is legally required to give you:

1. a receipt for each deposit ([RCW 59.18.270](#))
2. a written rental agreement ([RCW 59.18.260](#))
3. a check-list or statement describing the condition of the rental unit. (Both you and the landlord must sign this checklist.) ([RCW 59.18.260](#))
4. a statement that tells you the name and address of the bank or escrow company where the deposit is being kept. ([RCW 59.18.270](#))

◆ Important: Make sure you keep these documents in a safe place. You’ll need them if you have to go to court. You may even want to make copies to leave with a friend or family member in case something happens to the originals.

G. Does my landlord have to return my security deposit to me?

If you owe back rent or you’ve damaged your apartment, your landlord can keep part of your security deposit. S/he can only keep the exact amount you owe him for rent or repair costs. If you owe your landlord more than the amount of your security deposit, s/he may sue you in court. ([RCW 59.18.280.](#))

H. Does my landlord have to pay me interest when returning my security deposit?

No, not unless you both agreed to this. ([RCW 59.18.270.](#))

I. What is a damage deposit?

Some landlords collect “damage deposits.” Landlords can only use damage deposits to cover the costs of damages you or your guests caused. The landlord can’t use a damage deposit to cover unpaid rent.

J. Can my landlord keep my security or damage deposit to pay for routine upkeep?

No. Your landlord can’t keep your security or damage deposit to pay to repair "normal wear and tear." ([RCW 59.18.280.](#)) Examples of "normal wear and tear" are:

- a worn carpet
- chipped paint
- worn finish on wood floor
- faded or dingy paint

The landlord can deduct the cost of fixing damages which are beyond "normal wear and tear." Examples of these damages could be:

- broken windows
- holes in the wall
- leaving trash or other items that have to be thrown away
- leaving your apartment so dirty that it's unhealthy or unsafe

If your apartment is damaged by a storm, a fire, or a vandal, tell your landlord right away. S/he can’t charge you for the repairs if you or your guests didn’t cause the damage. It is also a good idea to make a police report.

K. When does my landlord have to return my security or damage deposit?

After you move out, your landlord has 14 days to send you all of your deposit or a letter telling you why s/he is not giving some or all of it back. S/he must send this letter to the most recent address s/he has for you. ([RCW 59.18.280.](#)) When you move out, give your landlord your new address, or make sure your mail is being forwarded so that you’ll get the deposit or letter.

L. What do I do if my landlord doesn’t give me back my deposit?

There is a separate packet that explains what to do if your landlord doesn’t give you back your security or damage deposit. You can find this packet on the internet at www.washingtonlawhelp.org. Or call the Northwest Justice Project at 1-888-207-1014. The packet is called *[Recovering Your Security Deposit.](#)*

M. What is a cleaning fee?

Some landlords charge a cleaning fee. Landlords can use the cleaning fee to pay for a residence to be cleaned after you move out. Some landlords request a nonrefundable cleaning fee. This means that no matter how clean you leave the place, the landlord will keep the fee. ([RCW 59.18.285](#) discusses nonrefundable fees.)

N. What is an application or holding fee? ([RCW 59.18.253](#))

Giving a landlord an application or holding fee ensures that the landlord won't rent the place to another person before you move in. Usually, the landlord keeps a holding fee or deposit if you change your mind and don't move in. If you do move in, this fee must be applied towards your security deposit or first month's rent.

O. What is "last month's rent paid in advance"?

Paying the last month's rent in advance is not technically a deposit. It can't be used for anything but payment of that month. Example: the landlord can't keep it for damages. This money must be refunded if you move out early out at the landlord's request or after you give proper notice.

P. What is a "Condition Check-In List" and should I get one?

Yes, you should always get a "Condition Check-In List" before you move in. This is a list that describes the condition and cleanliness of the unit or its furnishings. The checklist is very important because the landlord may try to blame you for damages that were there when you moved in. With the list, you can prove they were already there.

The check-in list should include a description of all the damages in the unit. **Don't let your landlord leave anything off, even if the landlord says s/he is going to fix the damage, or if s/he says that s/he will remember that it was there and won't charge you.** You have the right to list all damages even if your landlord says not to worry about it. Don't sign the list until it is right!

If you pay a deposit, the landlord is required to give you a Condition Check-In List. Both you and your landlord must sign the list. ([RCW 59.18.260](#).) Make sure you get a copy of this checklist and keep it in a safe place.

If your landlord doesn't have one on hand when you tour the place, use the blank sample checklist included with this publication.

Q. What should I do if I discover damages later?

If you discover damages you didn't notice when you signed the Condition Check-In List, ask the landlord to change the list to include the damages as soon as possible. If s/he refuses or doesn't get around to it within a week, write a letter to the landlord. In the letter, describe the newly discovered damages. State that you didn't make them. Write that they should be added to the check-in list. Mail a copy of the letter to your landlord and keep a copy for yourself.

You may also want to take pictures or video of damages if:

- They're major damages
- Your landlord refused to put them on the list
- You didn't notice them until after you signed the check-in list.

Section 3: While You're Living in the Rental Unit

A. Landlord's Responsibilities (RCW 59.18.060 except where otherwise noted)

Under the Landlord-Tenant Act, the landlord must:

1. Maintain the dwelling so it doesn't violate state and local laws in ways that endanger the tenants' health and safety.
2. Keep shared or common areas reasonably clean and safe.
3. Fix damage to the chimney, roof, floors, or any other structural parts of the living space.
4. Make a good attempt to get rid of any insect, rodent or other pest problems, except when you (the tenant) cause the problem.
5. Make repairs when something breaks in the house, except if the damage is caused by normal wear and tear.
6. Provide good locks for the house and give you keys for these locks.
7. Replace a lock or configure an existing one for a new key, at your expense, when you ask for this to be done after getting a court order that granting you possession of a rental unit and excluding your former co-tenant (example: ex-spouse, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend, after you've gotten a restraining order against them). ([RCW 59.18.585](#).)
8. Provide the fixtures and appliances necessary to supply heat, electricity and hot and cold water.
9. Provide smoke detectors and make sure they work when you move in. (You're responsible for buying new batteries and maintaining smoke detectors.) Also 59.18.130(7).
10. Fix electrical, plumbing, heating systems if they break.
11. Fix other appliances that come with the rental.
12. Make repairs necessary to make sure the house is weather-tight.
13. Set water heaters at 120 degrees when a new tenant moves in.
14. Inform you of the name and address of the landlord or the landlord's agent.
15. Provide you with a receipt for your rent payment upon your request. ([RCW 59.18.063](#))

If more than one family lives in a house or apartment building, the landlord must provide garbage cans and arrange for the trash (and in some cases, recyclable items) to be picked up. If only one family lives in the house or apartment building, the landlord is not required to provide trash pick-up.

Important note: The landlord is not required to pay for damages or problems that are your fault.

B. Tenant's Responsibilities (RCW 59.18.130)

Under the Landlord-Tenant Act, the tenant must:

1. Pay rent and any utility bills agreed upon.
2. Follow city, county and state regulations.
3. Keep the unit clean and sanitary.
4. Dispose of garbage properly.
5. Pay for fumigation of infestations caused by the tenant.
6. Properly use plumbing, electrical and heating systems.
7. Restore the dwelling to the same condition as when you moved in, except for normal wear and tear.

Under the Landlord-Tenant Act, the tenant may not:

1. Engage in or permit any gang-related activity on the property.
2. Engage in or permit drug-related activity on the property.
3. Permit damage to the property.
4. Allow excessive garbage to build up in or around the unit.
5. Cause a nuisance or substantial interference with other tenants' use of their property.

C. What if the landlord wants to make changes to the rental agreement or raise the rent?

Below are general guidelines for the ways that landlords can change rental agreements. Look at your own rental documents to find out the specific terms for your own agreement.

1. Month-to-month agreements:

The landlord must give you at least 30 days notice in writing if he wants to make changes in a month-to-month agreement. [RCW 59.18.140](#). These changes might include raising the rent, or changing any rental rules. The changes can only become effective on a day the rent is due.

◆ Example: say your rent is due on the 1st of every month. Say your landlord wants to make a “no pets” rule that isn’t included in your current rental agreement. If he gives you a written notice on June 15th, he has to wait 30 days and then begin to enforce the rule on the next payment day after that. Therefore, in this case he can’t enforce the “no pets” rule until August 1st.

If the landlord wants to convert the unit to condominiums, he must give his current tenants 120 days notice. [RCW 59.18.200\(1\)\(b\)](#).

In a month-to-month rental, the landlord is legally allowed to raise the rent as much or as often as he wants to. However, he can't raise the rent to retaliate against you for something you did. [RCW 59.18.240\(2\)\(b\)](#).

2. Leases

In most cases, the landlord can't make any changes to a lease he has already signed unless you agree to it.

D. What happens if the property is sold?

The sale of the property doesn't automatically end a lease or a month-to-month rental agreement. When a landlord sells a rental unit, he must notify you of the new owner's name and address. He can either send you this notice by certified mail, or he can post it on the property.

The landlord must transfer all deposits to the new owner. The new owner must put them in a trust at a bank or in an escrow account. The new owner must notify you of the name and address of the new bank or escrow company.

◆ **Seattle Residents:** If an owner of a single-family dwelling unit elects to sell the place, the current tenant must get at least 60 days prior written notice. [SMC 22.206.160\(C\)\(1\)\(f\)](#). You can find this cite online at <http://clerk.ci.seattle.wa.us/~scripts/nph-brs.exe?d=CODE&s1=22.206.160.snum.&Sect5=CODE1&Sect6=HITOFF&l=20&p=1&u=/~public/code1.htm&r=1&f=G>.

E. When is my landlord allowed to enter my unit? (RCW 59.18.150)

The landlord must give you at least 2 days notice before entering your unit. He must enter at a reasonable time of day. (Examples: Nine in the morning is reasonable; nine at night probably isn't reasonable.)

The landlord only has to give 1 day's notice if he wants to enter to show the unit to possible new renters or to existing tenants.

You're not allowed to refuse the landlord's entry to your unit to repair, improve or service the unit.

In the case of an emergency, the landlord can enter the unit without notice.

In the case of abandonment, the landlord can also enter the unit without notice.

F. What should I do if my unit needs repairs?

Follow these steps if your unit needs

Step 1. Write a letter to your landlord.

- This is the first thing you should do when something needs to be repaired.
- In the letter, describe the problem and what needs to be fixed.
- Include your name, the address and apartment number of the unit. If your landlord is a management company, also include the name of the owner of the unit, if you know it.
- Try to either deliver the letter personally or mail it “certified mail,” and “return receipt” at the post office. This will make it easier for you to prove that your landlord got the letter.
- Make a copy of the letter to keep for yourself.

Step 2. Wait for your landlord to fix the problem.

- After you give your landlord the letter about the problem, your landlord has a certain number of days to make the repairs. The number of days depends on the type of problem:
 - 1) If you have no hot or cold water, heat, electricity, or if there’s a problem which is life-threatening, your landlord has 24 hours to fix the problem. ([RCW 59.18.070 \(1\).](#))
 - 2) If your refrigerator, stove, oven, or plumbing fixture is broken, your landlord has 72 hours to fix the problem. ([RCW 59.18.070 \(2\).](#))
 - 3) For all other repairs, your landlord has 10 days to fix the problem. ([RCW 59.18.070 \(3\).](#))

If your landlord doesn’t fix a problem within the required time, here are your options:

Option 1. **You can move out.** If your landlord doesn’t make a repair within the required time, you can move out immediately. All you need to do is give the landlord a written notice that you’re moving out. [RCW 59.18.090\(1\).](#)

The landlord is required to give you back your deposits. He must also give you back the equivalent of the rent for the days you’ve already paid. Example: if your refrigerator breaks and you give your landlord written notice, but he doesn’t fix it after 72 hours, you can move out. Say you move out on July 6th, but you’ve already paid rent for all of July. Your landlord must give you back the equivalent of the rent for the rest of the 25 days in July.

Option 2. **You can go to court or arbitration.** You can hire a lawyer and go to court to force the landlord to make repairs. (You can’t take cases like these to Small Claims Court.) Or, if the landlord agrees, you can go to arbitration. Arbitration is usually cheaper and quicker than going to court. (See “Expressions and Words You Should Know” at the end of this publication for an explanation of arbitration.) [RCW 59.18.090\(2\).](#)

Option 3. You can hire someone yourself to make the repairs. ([RCW 59.18.100.](#))
This is true in most cases.

◆ But Important Note: You must be caught up in your rent and utilities payments to use this method. ([RCW 59.18.080.](#))

To use this method, take the following steps:

- 1) First, give a good faith estimate of the repairs to your landlord. If you want to, you can give your landlord this estimate at the same time as you give him the original notice of the problem. ([RCW 59.18.100\(1\).](#))
- 2) If your repair is one that has a 10 day waiting period: Before you contract for the repairs to be made, you must wait the entire ten days after you give the original notice to your landlord about the problem, **and** you must wait five days after you give him the estimate (if this is later). There is no rule like this for the 24 and 72 hour repairs. You can contract for these repairs as soon as you deliver an estimate to your landlord. ([RCW 59.18.100\(2\).](#))
- 3) After the work is done, subtract the cost from your rent for the next month.

Can I make as many repairs as I want this way?

No. There are limits to the costs of repairs you can make by hiring someone to do the repairs for you and deducting the cost from your rent.

- Each repair must cost less than one month's rent.
- You can't spend more than two months' rent on repairs in this way for each 12 month period. ([RCW 59.18.100\(2\).](#))

There might be a large repair that affects a number of different tenants. If this is the case, tenants can join together to have the work done. Then each tenant can deduct a portion of the cost from his/her rent.

Option 4. You can make the repairs yourself.

◆ Important Note: You must be caught up in your rent and utilities payments to use this method. ([RCW 59.18.080.](#))

To use this method, take the following steps:

- 1) First, give proper notice and wait the required amount of time depending on the problem (see above).
- 2) Then fix the problem yourself.
- 3) After the work is done, subtract the cost of materials and your own labor time from your rent for the next month.

- Each repair you do yourself must cost less than half of one month's rent. ([RCW 59.18.100\(3\)](#)).
- You can't spend more than one month's rent on repairs you do yourself in each 12 month period.

You must give your landlord a chance to inspect the repairs. You must do the work properly and you must follow all legal codes. If you repair something badly, you can be held responsible.

Option 5. You can put your rent in Escrow. This is a complicated process. Read the law ([RCW 59.18.115](#)) at your local law library - or talk with a lawyer.

G. Am I allowed to refuse to pay rent if my landlord doesn't make necessary repairs?

No! You can't refuse to pay rent if your landlord doesn't make necessary repairs. If you don't pay rent for any reason, your landlord can start the eviction process against you.

H. Illegal Actions of the Landlord

The law prohibits a landlord from taking certain actions against a tenant. These illegal actions include:

1. Lockouts ([RCW 59.18.290](#))

Your landlord isn't allowed to lock you out of the unit, no matter what. He's not allowed to change locks, add new locks, or prevent you from entering the unit in any other way. He's not allowed to lock you out even if you're behind in rent.

2. Utility Shut-offs ([RCW 59.18.300](#))

The only reason a landlord can shut off utilities is to make repairs. He's not allowed to shut off your utilities because you're behind in rent. He can't shut off utilities to try to force you to move out.

It's also illegal for the landlord to intentionally fail to pay his utility bills in order to turn off the service.

You can take your landlord to court if he shuts off your utilities. If you win, the judge can award you up to \$100 per day that it was turned off.

3. Taking Your Property

The landlord can't take your property unless you abandon the unit. ([RCW 59.18.310](#).)

It's illegal to include a clause in the rental agreement that lets the landlord take your property.

If your landlord takes your property, first contact the landlord in writing. If you don't get your property back, call the police. You can take the landlord to court to force him to give you back your property. The judge can award you up to \$100 per day the property was kept, up to \$1000.

4. Renting Condemned Property

Landlords aren't allowed to rent property that has existing code violations. ([RCW 59.18.085\(1\)](#).) You can take your landlord to court if you find out he knew that he rented you property with code violations. ([RCW 59.18.085\(2\)](#).)

5. Retaliatory Actions Against You ([RCW 59.18.240](#))

The landlord isn't allowed to take "retaliatory actions" against you for taking legal action against him.

Examples of legal actions you might have taken against the landlord: reporting a problem to a government authority or deducting costs for repairs from your rent.

Examples of retaliatory actions: raising the rent, reducing services, or evicting you. If your landlord does one of these things within 90 days of a legal action you took against him, that action counts as "retaliation," and is illegal. Of course, if your landlord takes one of these actions because you're violating a different rule, that may be allowed.

You can take your landlord to court if he retaliates against you for reporting him or for deducting a repair from your rent.

Section 4: Moving Out

A. Do I have to let my landlord know that I'm moving out?

1. If you have a month-to-month agreement:

You must notify your landlord if you're going to move out. You must send a letter to your landlord telling him you're moving out. The letter must arrive to your landlord at least 20 days before the end of the rental period. ([RCW 59.18.200\(1\)\(a\)](#).) The end of the rental period is the day before rent is due. The day you deliver the notice doesn't count in the 20 days. Example: if your rent is due on July 1st and you want to move out in June, get the letter to your landlord by June 9th.

◆ **Exception for Victims of Assault or Domestic Violence** – If you're the victim of threats by other tenants, threats or assaults by the landlord, or violations of domestic violence protection orders, you may be able to end the rental agreement immediately. You must follow certain specific guidelines. See [RCW 59.18.18.352](#), [RCW 59.18.354](#), [RCW 59.18.356](#).

◆ **Exception for Members of Armed Forces** –If you’re a member of the Armed Services, you can end a month-to-month tenancy or a lease with less than 20 days notice if you receive immediate assignment orders. If you have a lease, you must give 7 days’ notice to your landlord of the reassignment or deployment order. ([RCW 59.18.200.](#))

If you don’t give proper notice, you have to pay:

Whichever comes first:

- Rent for the month after you move out
- or**
- Rent for 30 days from the day the landlord finds out you moved. [RCW 59.18.310\(1\).](#)

However, the landlord is **required** to try to rent the unit as soon as he finds out that you left. If he’s able to rent the unit less than 30 days after you move out, you only have to pay for the days the apartment was empty. [RCW 59.18.310.](#) After the next month, you don’t have to pay anything.

2. If you have a lease:

If you move out at the end of a lease, you usually don’t have to give any notice to your landlord. But you should check your lease to make sure.

If you stay beyond the end of a lease and the landlord accepts rent for the next month, you become a “month-to-month” renter. All rules for month-to-month renters will now apply to you.

If you leave before the end of your lease, you have to pay the lesser of

- the rent for all the months left in the lease
- OR
- all rent owed before the landlord was able to re-rent the unit. [RCW 59.18.310\(2\).](#)

◆ **Exception for Members of Armed Forces** –If you’re a member of the Armed Services, and you have a lease, you must give just 7 days’ notice to your landlord of the reassignment or deployment order. ([RCW 59.18.200.](#))

If your landlord threatens you with a gun or firearm or other weapon, you may be allowed to move out immediately. ([RCW 59.18.354.](#))

B. Getting your Deposit Back

After you move out, your landlord has 14 days to give you back your deposit, or to give you a letter stating why he is keeping all or part of the money.

If you have trouble with getting your deposit back, get our packet called [Recovering Your Security Deposit](#). It's on the internet at www.washingtonlawhelp.org. Or call CLEAR at 1-888-201-1014.

C. Evictions

When a landlord wants a tenant to move out, the landlord must follow certain rules. This section explains the reasons why landlords can evict tenants and what methods they have to use. It also explains what you should do if your landlord tries to evict you. For more detailed information on evictions, get the packet called [Eviction and Your Defense](#). It's on the internet at www.washingtonlawhelp.org. Or call CLEAR at 1-888-201-1014.

◆ Remember: always keep all notices and documents you get from your landlord.

D. Can a landlord ask me to move out for no reason?

For a month-to-month agreement:

The landlord doesn't have to have any reason for asking you to move out. But he has to tell you in writing that he wants you to move out at least 20 days before the end of the rental period. [RCW 59.18.200\(1\)\(a\)](#). Example: if the rental period ends June 30th (meaning rent would be due July 1st), the landlord has to give you notice to move out before June 9th.

If the landlord doesn't have a reason for asking you to move, he can't force you to move out in the middle of a rental period.

For leases:

Usually a landlord can't ask you to move without a reason if you have a lease. Check your rental agreement for any exceptions.

If you live in federally-subsidized housing:

You have additional rights. These other packets have more information for you: [Public Housing Evictions](#); [HUD Housing Evictions](#); [Section 8 Existing Housing Evictions](#). You can also call CLEAR at 1-888-201-1014 or visit www.washingtonlawhelp.org for more help.

In some cities, the landlord can never ask you to move out for no reason:

In Seattle and some other places, a landlord is not allowed to ask you to move out for no reason. For more information, call the Tenant's Union at 1-800-752-9993 or 206-723-0500, or go to your city hall.

E. What are the reasons a landlord can force me to move out?

1. For not paying rent.

If you're even one day behind in your rent, your landlord can make you move out (called "evicting" you.) If you're behind in your rent, your landlord only has to give you **3 days' notice**. ([RCW 59.12.030\(3\)](#).) If you pay all the rent you owe within 3 days after you get the notice, the landlord must accept it and he can't evict you. He doesn't have to accept a partial payment. If you don't pay the whole amount within 3 days, you have to move out.

2. For not following the rental agreement.

If you break one of the terms of the rental agreement, the landlord can give you a **10-day notice**. ([RCW 59.12.030\(3\)](#).) Example: your landlord could tell you to move out if you keep a cat when the rental agreement has a "no pets" rule. If you fix the problem within 10 days after you get the notice, the landlord must stop the eviction process. If you don't fix the problem within 10 days, you have to move out.

3. For creating a "waste or nuisance." (RCW 59.12.030(5).)

You cannot:

- destroy the landlord's property ([RCW 59.18.130\(4\)](#))
- use the property for illegal activity including using drugs ([RCW 59.18.130\(6\)](#))
- engage in gang-related activity ([RCW 59.18.130\(9\)](#))
- damage the value of the property
- interfere with other tenants' use of the property

If you do any of these things, the landlord can give you a three days' notice. You must move out within three days after you get this notice. There is no option to stay and correct the problem. ([RCW 59.18.550](#).)

F. What happens if I continue to live in the unit after the time on the notice is up?

The landlord can go to court and start an eviction process. The eviction process is called "Unlawful Detainer" in Washington. To begin the eviction process, the landlord must deliver to you a "Summons" and a "Complaint for Unlawful Detainer." (See [RCW 59.12.070](#) and [RCW 59.18.070 \(2\)](#).)

G. What should I do if I get a "Summons" and "Complaint for Unlawful Detainer" notice?

If you get a "Summons" and "Complaint for Unlawful Detainer" notice, this means your landlord is trying to evict you. **You must respond or you'll have to move out automatically.**

1. The first thing you should do is try to get more legal help. Get a copy of the publication [Eviction and Your Defense](#). It's available online at www.washingtonlawhelp.org. If you're low income, call the CLEAR line at 1-888-201-1014. A lawyer at CLEAR may be able to help you over the phone. Or S/he may be able to refer you to a free or low-cost lawyer who can help you in person. The lawyers at CLEAR can also send you the packet [Eviction and Your Defense](#). If you're not low-income, try to see a regular lawyer.
2. Next, write and deliver a "Notice of Appearance" and an "Answer." You don't have much time to do this. So it's very important to submit these documents quickly, even if you don't have legal help.

The Summons and Complaint will tell you the deadline for submitting your "Notice of Appearance" and "Answer." Your landlord is supposed to deliver the Summons and Complaint at least 7 days before the deadline to submit your Answer.

H. What is a "Notice of Appearance" and how do I write it?

When you get a Summons and Complaint, you must submit a "Notice of Appearance" if you don't want to move out. You must also submit a "Notice of Appearance" if you disagree with anything in the Summons and Complaint. Example: you must submit a "Notice of Appearance" if your landlord says you owe rent that you don't think you owe. The "Notice of Appearance" simply lets the court know you want to argue your case.

If you don't submit the "Notice of Appearance," your landlord will probably win the case automatically. Then you'll be forced to move out. And you'll have to pay everything your landlord asked for in the Complaint.

The "Notice of Appearance" form is very simple. It's in the [Eviction and Your Defense](#) packet. You can get the packet off the internet at www.washingtonlawhelp.org. Or call CLEAR at 1-888-201-1014 for a copy of this packet.

I. What is an "Answer" and how do I write it?

If you get a Summons and Complaint notice, you also have to submit an "Answer." In the "Answer," you get a chance to explain your side of the story. First, get a copy of an "Answer" form. It's in the [Eviction and Your Defense](#) packet. You can get the packet off the internet at www.washingtonlawhelp.org. Or call CLEAR at 1-888-201-1014 for a copy of this packet.

At the top of the form, fill out the county where the lawsuit was filed. Fill in the same county listed on the Summons and Complaint. Fill in your name as the "defendant" and your landlord's name as the "plaintiff." If there's a case number on the Summons and Complaint form, fill that in, too. If there isn't a case number on the Summons and Complaint, leave the space for the case number blank.

Next, there are spaces that ask you to either "admit" or "deny" the accusations of your landlord against you. Look at each paragraph in the Complaint. The paragraphs will be numbered. For all of the paragraphs you agree with, fill in the number of the paragraph in the "admit" category. For all of the paragraphs you disagree with, fill in the number of the paragraph in the "deny" category.

The section titled “Affirmative Defenses” is your chance to explain your side of the story. Write in this section any reasons you have for why your landlord is wrong to evict you. Example: if your landlord didn’t make necessary repairs and you followed all the correct rules to subtract rent for that reason, write that. If your landlord didn’t deliver the Summons and Complaint more than 7 days before the court date, write that.

If you think your landlord actually owes *you* money, write that in the section titled “Set-offs.” List the amount and the reasons why you think your landlord owes you.

Lastly, write in your address and phone number. Sign and date the form.

If you have any questions about filling out the form, ask the facilitator at the courthouse for help.

J. How do I submit my “Notice of Appearance” and “Answer”?

Make at least two copies of each form. Take one copy to your landlord’s lawyer. It’s best to deliver the form by hand. Ask the landlord’s lawyer or his/her secretary to stamp one copy of each form with the date and time. Keep these copies for your file. This will give you proof that you delivered it before the deadline listed on the Summons.

Next, if there’s already a case number on the Summons and Complaint, you must file the forms at the Superior Court. Take the originals to the Superior Court in the county listed on the Summons.

If there’s no case number on the Summons and Complaint, keep the originals for now. Wait until you receive the case number, either in the mail or by personal delivery. Then take the original “Notice of Appearance” and “Answer” forms you filled out to the court. Take them to the Superior Courthouse in the county listed on the Summons.

K. What if the Summons says I have to pay rent to the court?

Sometimes, a Summons will say you have to pay your rent to the court in order to prevent eviction. If yours says this, you have 7 days to pay the court. If you don’t think you owe rent, or you think you owe less than your landlord says you do, write a letter to the court. Write in the letter that you don’t think you owe the amount your landlord says you do. Deliver the letter to the court clerk at the courthouse where the case is filed.

You must either pay the rent to the court **or** deliver a letter saying you don’t think you owe the rent. If you don’t deliver one of these things to the court within 7 days after you get the Summons, your landlord can automatically evict you.

L. How do I know if I have to go to court?

If you have to go to court, you’ll get a notice called an “order to show cause.” Go to the courthouse on the date listed to argue your case. See the packets [Eviction and Your Defense](#) and [Basic Tips for Preparing for a Hearing or Trial](#) for more information on going to court.

M. What is a “writ of restitution”?

The sheriff can post a “writ of restitution” on your property, or he can deliver it to you. If this happens, it means you must move out. You have no more chances to argue your case. If you don’t move out on your own, the sheriff will come to escort you off the property.

N. Can my landlord physically force me to leave the property?

No. Only the sheriff can physically move you off the property. The landlord must go to court to get the sheriff involved.

How can I get more information on Evictions (“Unlawful Detainers”)?

For more information on evictions (“unlawful detainers”), get the packet called [Eviction and Your Defense](#). It’s on the internet at www.washingtonlawhelp.org or by calling CLEAR at 1-888-201-1014.

Section 5: Abandonment

A. When is a tenant considered to have abandoned a dwelling?

You’re considered to have abandoned a dwelling only if:

- You’ve fallen behind on rent

AND

- You’ve specifically told your landlord, either in words or writing, that you’re moving out. ([RCW 59.18.310](#).)

If you’ve done both of these things, the landlord is allowed to enter your unit to remove your abandoned property. The landlord must store all of the property in a reasonably safe place. S/he must then mail a notice to you telling you where your property is sold and when s/he will sell it. [RCW 59.18.310](#). If the landlord doesn’t have your new address, s/he should mail it to the rental address so the post office can forward it.

B. How long does the landlord have to wait before selling my property?

It depends on how much it’s worth.

If the property is worth less than \$100, the landlord must mail a notice to you and then wait seven days. S/he can then sell all the property **except** family pictures, keepsakes and personal papers. S/he must keep these things for 7 days after s/he mails the notice of abandonment to you. [RCW 59.18.312\(3\)](#).

If the property is worth more than \$100, the landlord must mail a notice to you and then wait 30 days. S/he can then sell or throw away all of the property, including family photos, etc. [RCW 59.18.312\(3\)](#).

If you owe the landlord any money, the landlord can keep that amount from the sale of your property. S/he can also keep money to cover costs of storing your property. If there's money left over, the landlord must keep it for you for one year. After that, it belongs to the landlord. [RCW 59.18.312\(3\)](#).

If the landlord takes your property and a court decides that you hadn't actually abandoned the unit, the court can order the landlord to pay you back for the property. The court can also order the landlord to pay you back for any court and lawyer's fees you had.

C. What happens to my deposits if I abandon the rental?

The landlord must mail you the deposit, or a letter explaining why it is being kept. S/he must do this within 14 days after s/he finds out you've abandoned the property. [RCW 59.18.280](#).

D. Who isn't covered by the Residential Landlord-Tenant Act?

The information in this packet applies to people who are covered by the Residential Landlord-Tenant Act. Most people who rent the place where they live are covered by this Act, but some aren't. The list below explains the groups of people who aren't included in the Act. If you fall into one of these groups, get more information by contacting the Northwest Justice Project or another organization for more help.

You're probably not covered by the Landlord-Tenant Act if:

- If you live in a mobile home park, but you own your mobile home. (Get the packet [Tenants' Rights Under the Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act](#) if this applies to you. The Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act is at [RCW 59.20](#).)
- If you lease an office for business and not living purposes.
- If you live in a medical, religious, educational, recreational, or correctional institution. ([RCW 59.18.040\(1\)](#).)
- If you've signed a contract to buy the property where you live. ([RCW 59.18.040\(2\)](#).)
- If you live in a hotel or motel. ([RCW 59.18.040\(3\)](#).)
- If you rent the land around your house primarily for the purposes of farming rather than simply living. ([RCW 59.18.040\(5\)](#).)
- If you're a migrant worker and your housing is provided by your employer. ([RCW 59.18.040\(6\)](#).)
- If you live in the same place as you work and you're allowed to live there only because of the job. ([RCW 59.18.040\(8\)](#).)

If you fall into one of the groups listed above, you may still be covered by the Residential Landlord-Tenant Act if your landlord or another person set the terms of your living arrangements specifically to avoid being covered by the Act.

E. How can I get more information?

More packets are available about other laws concerning the rights of tenants. To request more information, call the Northwest Justice Project's CLEAR line at 1-888-201-1014. Or go to the website www.washingtonlawhelp.org. Other related packets include:

- [Eviction and Your Defense; Tenant Repair Remedies](#)
- [Recovering Your Security Deposit](#)
- [Section 8 Existing Housing Evictions](#)
- [Public Housing Evictions; HUD Housing Evictions](#)
- [Tenants' Rights Under the Mobile Home Landlord-Tenant Act](#)

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