H-1728.2

SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1453

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session

By House Civil Rights & Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Macri, Jinkins, Morgan, Dolan, Frame, Peterson, Thai, Doglio, Gregerson, Pellicciotti, Orwall, Davis, Lekanoff, Senn, Kloba, Stanford, and Ortiz-Self)

- AN ACT Relating to residential tenant protections; amending RCW 59.12.030, 59.18.380, 59.18.410, 59.18.290, and 59.18.390; reenacting and amending RCW 59.18.030; adding new sections to chapter 59.18 RCW;
- 4 and prescribing penalties.

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- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 6 **Sec. 1.** RCW 59.12.030 and 1998 c 276 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
- A tenant of real property for a term less than life is ((guilty 9 of)) liable for unlawful detainer either:
 - (1) When he or she holds over or continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, of the property or any part thereof after the expiration of the term for which it is let to him or her. When real property is leased for a specified term or period by express or implied contract, whether written or oral, the tenancy shall be terminated without notice at the expiration of the specified term or period;
- 17 (2) When he or she, having leased property for an indefinite time 18 with monthly or other periodic rent reserved, continues in possession 19 thereof, in person or by subtenant, after the end of any such month 20 or period, when the landlord, more than twenty days prior to the end 21 of such month or period, has served notice (in manner in RCW

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59.12.040 provided) requiring him or her to quit the premises at the expiration of such month or period;

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- (3) When he or she continues in possession in person or by subtenant after a default in the payment of rent, and after notice in writing requiring in the alternative the payment of the rent or the surrender of the detained premises, served (in manner in RCW 59.12.040 provided) in behalf of the person entitled to the rent upon the person owing it, has remained uncomplied with for the period of three days after service thereof, or for the period of fourteen days after service for tenancies under chapter 59.18 RCW. The notice may be served at any time after the rent becomes due;
- (4) When he or she continues in possession in person or by subtenant after a neglect or failure to keep or perform any other condition or covenant of the lease or agreement under which the property is held, including any covenant not to assign or sublet, than one for the payment of rent, and after notice in writing requiring in the alternative the performance of such condition or covenant or the surrender of the property, served (in manner in RCW 59.12.040 provided) upon him or her, and if there is a subtenant in actual possession of the premises, also upon such subtenant, shall remain uncomplied with for ten days after service thereof. Within ten days after the service of such notice the tenant, or any subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, or any mortgagee of the term, or other person interested in its continuance, may perform such condition or covenant and thereby save the lease from such forfeiture;
- (5) When he or she commits or permits waste upon the demised premises, or when he or she sets up or carries on thereon any unlawful business, or when he or she erects, suffers, permits, or maintains on or about the premises any nuisance, and remains in possession after the service (in manner in RCW 59.12.040 provided) upon him or her of three days' notice to quit;
- (6) A person who, without the permission of the owner and without having color of title thereto, enters upon land of another and who fails or refuses to remove therefrom after three days' notice, in writing and served upon him or her in the manner provided in RCW 59.12.040. Such person may also be subject to the criminal provisions of chapter 9A.52 RCW; or
- 39 (7) When he or she commits or permits any gang-related activity 40 at the premises as prohibited by RCW 59.18.130.

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| 1 | NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 59.18 |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | RCW to read as follows: |
| 3 | Every notice served pursuant to RCW 59.12.030(3) must be |
| 4 | accompanied by a notice in substantially the following form: |
| 5 | "FOURTEEN-DAY NOTICE TO PAY RENT OR VACATE THE PREMISES |
| 6 | You are receiving the attached notice because the landlord |
| 7 | alleges you are not in compliance with the terms of the lease |
| 8 | agreement by failing to pay rent and/or utilities that are past due. |
| 9 | The monthly rent amount is \$ (dollar amount). |
| 10 | Rent due for (list month(s)): \$ (dollar amount) |
| 11 | AND/OR |
| 12 | Utilities due for (list month(s)): \$ (dollar amount) |
| 13 | Total rent and/or utilities due: \$ (dollar amount) |
| 14 | Note - payment must be by cash, cashier's check, money order, or |
| 15 | certified funds. |
| 16 | You must pay the total amount of rent and/or utilities due to |
| 17 | your landlord within fourteen (14) days after receipt of this notice |
| 18 | or you must vacate the premises. Any payment you make to the landlord |
| 19 | must first be applied to the amount due as shown on this notice. Any |
| 20 | failure to comply with this notice within fourteen (14) days after |
| 21 | receipt of this notice may result in a judicial proceeding that leads |
| 22 | to your eviction from the premises. |
| 23 | The Washington state Department of Commerce has this notice in |
| 24 | multiple languages on its web site. You will also find information |
| 25 | there on how to find a lawyer or advocate at low or no cost and any |
| 26 | available resources to help pay your rent. Alternatively, call 2-1-1 |
| 27 | to learn about these services. |
| 28 | State law provides you the right to receive interpreter services |
| 29 | at court. |
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| 31 | OWNER/LANDLORD:DATE: |
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| 32 | |
| 33 | WHERE RENT IS TO BE PAID:(owner/landlord name) |
| 34 | (address)" |
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| 35 | NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 59.18 |

RCW to read as follows:

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- (1) The department of commerce shall produce and maintain on its web site translated versions of the notice under section 2 of this act in the top ten languages spoken in Washington state and, at the discretion of the department, other languages. The notice must be made available upon request in printed form on one letter size paper, eight and one-half by eleven inches, and in an easily readable font size.
- (2) The department of commerce shall also provide on its web site information on where tenants can access legal or advocacy resources, including information on any immigrant and cultural organizations where tenants can receive assistance in their primary language.
- Sec. 4. RCW 59.18.030 and 2016 c 66 s 1 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

As used in this chapter:

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- (1) "Certificate of inspection" means an unsworn statement, declaration, verification, or certificate made in accordance with the requirements of RCW 9A.72.085 by a qualified inspector that states that the landlord has not failed to fulfill any substantial obligation imposed under RCW 59.18.060 that endangers or impairs the health or safety of a tenant, including (a) structural members that are of insufficient size or strength to carry imposed loads with safety, (b) exposure of the occupants to the weather, (c) plumbing and sanitation defects that directly expose the occupants to the risk of illness or injury, (d) not providing facilities adequate to supply heat and water and hot water as reasonably required by the tenant, (e) providing heating or ventilation systems that are not functional or are hazardous, (f) defective, hazardous, or missing electrical wiring or electrical service, (g) defective or hazardous exits that increase the risk of injury to occupants, and (h) conditions that increase the risk of fire.
- (2) "Commercially reasonable manner," with respect to a sale of a deceased tenant's personal property, means a sale where every aspect of the sale, including the method, manner, time, place, and other terms, must be commercially reasonable. If commercially reasonable, a landlord may sell the tenant's property by public or private proceedings, by one or more contracts, as a unit or in parcels, and at any time and place and on any terms.
- (3) "Comprehensive reusable tenant screening report" means a tenant screening report prepared by a consumer reporting agency at

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the direction of and paid for by the prospective tenant and made available directly to a prospective landlord at no charge, which contains all of the following: (a) A consumer credit report prepared by a consumer reporting agency within the past thirty days; (b) the prospective tenant's criminal history; (c) the prospective tenant's eviction history; (d) an employment verification; and (e) the prospective tenant's address and rental history.

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- (4) "Criminal history" means a report containing or summarizing (a) the prospective tenant's criminal convictions and pending cases, the final disposition of which antedates the report by no more than seven years, and (b) the results of a sex offender registry and United States department of the treasury's office of foreign assets control search, all based on at least seven years of address history and alias information provided by the prospective tenant or available in the consumer credit report.
- 16 (5) "Designated person" means a person designated by the tenant 17 under RCW 59.18.590.
 - (6) "Distressed home" has the same meaning as in RCW 61.34.020.
- 19 (7) "Distressed home conveyance" has the same meaning as in RCW 20 61.34.020.
- 21 (8) "Distressed home purchaser" has the same meaning as in RCW 22 61.34.020.
 - (9) "Dwelling unit" is a structure or that part of a structure which is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person or by two or more persons maintaining a common household, including but not limited to single-family residences and units of multiplexes, apartment buildings, and mobile homes.
 - (10) "Eviction history" means a report containing or summarizing the contents of any records of unlawful detainer actions concerning the prospective tenant that are reportable in accordance with state law, are lawful for landlords to consider, and are obtained after a search based on at least seven years of address history and alias information provided by the prospective tenant or available in the consumer credit report.
 - (11) "Gang" means a group that: (a) Consists of three or more persons; (b) has identifiable leadership or an identifiable name, sign, or symbol; and (c) on an ongoing basis, regularly conspires and acts in concert mainly for criminal purposes.
- 39 (12) "Gang-related activity" means any activity that occurs 40 within the gang or advances a gang purpose.

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- 1 (13) "In danger of foreclosure" means any of the following:
- 2 (a) The homeowner has defaulted on the mortgage and, under the 3 terms of the mortgage, the mortgagee has the right to accelerate full 4 payment of the mortgage and repossess, sell, or cause to be sold the 5 property;
- 6 (b) The homeowner is at least thirty days delinquent on any loan 7 that is secured by the property; or
- 8 (c) The homeowner has a good faith belief that he or she is 9 likely to default on the mortgage within the upcoming four months due 10 to a lack of funds, and the homeowner has reported this belief to:
 - (i) The mortgagee;

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- 12 (ii) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 13 19.134 RCW;
- 14 (iii) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 15 19.146 RCW;
- 16 (iv) A person licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 17 18.85 RCW;
- 18 (v) An attorney-at-law;
- 19 (vi) A mortgage counselor or other credit counselor licensed or 20 certified by any federal, state, or local agency; or
- 21 (vii) Any other party to a distressed property conveyance.
- 22 (14) "Landlord" means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of the 23 dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, and in addition 24 means any person designated as representative of the owner, lessor, 25 or sublessor including, but not limited to, an agent, a resident 26 manager, or a designated property manager.
- 27 (15) "Mortgage" is used in the general sense and includes all 28 instruments, including deeds of trust, that are used to secure an 29 obligation by an interest in real property.
- 30 (16) "Owner" means one or more persons, jointly or severally, in 31 whom is vested:
 - (a) All or any part of the legal title to property; or
- 33 (b) All or part of the beneficial ownership, and a right to 34 present use and enjoyment of the property.
- 35 (17) "Person" means an individual, group of individuals, 36 corporation, government, or governmental agency, business trust, 37 estate, trust, partnership, or association, two or more persons 38 having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial 39 entity.

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(18) "Premises" means a dwelling unit, appurtenances thereto, grounds, and facilities held out for the use of tenants generally and any other area or facility which is held out for use by the tenant.

- (19) "Property" or "rental property" means all dwelling units on a contiguous quantity of land managed by the same landlord as a single, rental complex.
- (20) "Prospective landlord" means a landlord or a person who advertises, solicits, offers, or otherwise holds a dwelling unit out as available for rent.
- (21) "Prospective tenant" means a tenant or a person who has applied for residential housing that is governed under this chapter.
- (22) "Qualified inspector" means a United States department of housing and urban development certified inspector; a Washington state licensed home inspector; an American society of home inspectors certified inspector; a private inspector certified by the national association of housing and redevelopment officials, the American association of code enforcement, or other comparable professional association as approved by the local municipality; a municipal code enforcement officer; a Washington licensed structural engineer; or a Washington licensed architect.
- (23) "Reasonable attorneys' fees," where authorized in this chapter, means an amount to be determined including the following factors: The time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly, the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services, the amount involved and the results obtained, and the experience, reputation and ability of the lawyer or lawyers performing the services.
- (24) "Reasonable manner," with respect to disposing of a deceased tenant's personal property, means to dispose of the property by donation to a not-for-profit charitable organization, by removal of the property by a trash hauler or recycler, or by any other method that is reasonable under the circumstances.
- (25) "Rent" or "rental amount" means consideration for use and occupancy of the premises, and may include charges for utilities and deposits. These terms do not include charges for costs incurred due to late payment, damages, legal costs, or other fees, including attorneys' fees.

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- (26) "Rental agreement" means all agreements which establish or modify the terms, conditions, rules, regulations, or any other provisions concerning the use and occupancy of a dwelling unit.
- (((26))) (27) A "single-family residence" is a structure maintained and used as a single dwelling unit. Notwithstanding that a dwelling unit shares one or more walls with another dwelling unit, it shall be deemed a single-family residence if it has direct access to a street and shares neither heating facilities nor hot water equipment, nor any other essential facility or service, with any other dwelling unit.
- $((\frac{(27)}{)})$ <u>(28)</u> A "tenant" is any person who is entitled to occupy 12 a dwelling unit primarily for living or dwelling purposes under a 13 rental agreement.
 - (((28))) <u>(29)</u> "Tenant representative" means:

- 15 (a) A personal representative of a deceased tenant's estate if known to the landlord;
 - (b) If the landlord has no knowledge that a personal representative has been appointed for the deceased tenant's estate, a person claiming to be a successor of the deceased tenant who has provided the landlord with proof of death and an affidavit made by the person that meets the requirements of RCW 11.62.010(2);
 - (c) In the absence of a personal representative under (a) of this subsection or a person claiming to be a successor under (b) of this subsection, a designated person; or
 - (d) In the absence of a personal representative under (a) of this subsection, a person claiming to be a successor under (b) of this subsection, or a designated person under (c) of this subsection, any person who provides the landlord with reasonable evidence that he or she is a successor of the deceased tenant as defined in RCW 11.62.005. The landlord has no obligation to identify all of the deceased tenant's successors.
 - $((\frac{(29)}{(29)}))$ "Tenant screening" means using a consumer report or other information about a prospective tenant in deciding whether to make or accept an offer for residential rental property to or from a prospective tenant.
- $((\frac{30}{10}))$ (31) "Tenant screening report" means a consumer report as defined in RCW 19.182.010 and any other information collected by a tenant screening service.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 59.18
RCW to read as follows:

Under this chapter:

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- (1) A landlord must first apply any payment made by a tenant toward rent, as that term is defined in RCW 59.18.030, before applying any payment toward late payments, damages, legal costs, or other fees, including attorneys' fees.
- (2) Continued tenancy or relief from forfeiture may not be conditioned on a tenant's payment or satisfaction of any monetary amount other than rent. However, this does not foreclose a landlord from pursuing other lawful remedies to collect late payments, damages, legal costs, or other fees, including attorneys' fees.

13 **Sec. 6.** RCW 59.18.380 and 2011 c 132 s 18 are each amended to 14 read as follows:

At the time and place fixed for the hearing of plaintiff's motion for a writ of restitution, the defendant, or any person in possession or claiming possession of the property, may answer, orally or in writing, and assert any legal or equitable defense or set-off arising out of the tenancy. If the answer is oral the substance thereof shall be endorsed on the complaint by the court. The court shall examine the parties and witnesses orally to ascertain the merits of the complaint and answer, and if it shall appear that the plaintiff has the right to be restored to possession of the property, the court shall enter an order directing the issuance of a writ of restitution, returnable ten days after its date, restoring to the plaintiff possession of the property and if it shall appear to the court that there is no substantial issue of material fact of the right of the plaintiff to be granted other relief as prayed for in the complaint and provided for in this chapter, the court may enter an order and judgment granting so much of such relief as may be sustained by the proof, and the court may grant such other relief as may be prayed for in the plaintiff's complaint and provided for in this chapter, then the court shall enter an order denying any relief sought by the plaintiff for which the court has determined that the plaintiff has no right as a matter of law: PROVIDED, That within three days after the service of the writ of restitution issued prior to final judgment, the defendant, or person in possession of the property, may, in any action for the recovery of possession of the property for failure to pay rent, stay the execution of the writ pending final

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judgment by paying into court or to the plaintiff, as the court directs, all rent found to be due, and in addition by paying, on a monthly basis pending final judgment, an amount equal to the monthly rent called for by the lease or rental agreement at the time the complaint was filed: PROVIDED FURTHER, That before any writ shall issue prior to final judgment the plaintiff shall execute to the defendant and file in the court a bond in such sum as the court may order, with sufficient surety to be approved by the clerk, conditioned that the plaintiff will prosecute his or her action without delay, and will pay all costs that may be adjudged to the defendant, and all damages which he or she may sustain by reason of the writ of restitution having been issued, should the same be wrongfully sued out. The court shall also enter an order directing the parties to proceed to trial on the complaint and answer in the usual manner.

If it appears to the court that the plaintiff should not be restored to possession of the property, the court shall deny plaintiff's motion for a writ of restitution and enter an order directing the parties to proceed to trial within thirty days on the complaint and answer. If it appears to the court that there is a substantial issue of material fact as to whether or not the plaintiff is entitled to other relief as is prayed for in plaintiff's complaint and provided for in this chapter, or that there is a genuine issue of a material fact pertaining to a legal or equitable defense or set-off raised in the defendant's answer, the court shall grant or deny so much of plaintiff's other relief sought and so much of defendant's defenses or set-off claimed, as may be proper. If it appears to the court that relief from forfeiture is appropriate in the interest of justice, the court shall have discretion to grant such relief.

Sec. 7. RCW 59.18.410 and 2011 c 132 s 20 are each amended to 31 read as follows:

(1) If upon the trial the verdict of the jury or, if the case be tried without a jury, the finding of the court be in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, judgment shall be entered for the restitution of the premises; and if the proceeding be for unlawful detainer after neglect or failure to perform any condition or covenant of a lease or agreement under which the property is held, or after default in the payment of rent, the judgment shall also declare the forfeiture of the lease, agreement, or tenancy. The jury,

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or the court, if the proceedings be tried without a jury, shall also assess the damages arising out of the tenancy occasioned to the plaintiff by any forcible entry, or by any forcible or unlawful detainer, alleged in the complaint and proved on the trial, and, if the alleged unlawful detainer be after default in the payment of rent, find the amount of any rent due, and the judgment shall be rendered against the defendant quilty of the forcible entry, forcible detainer, or unlawful detainer for the amount of damages thus assessed and for the rent, if any, found due, and the court may award statutory costs and reasonable ((attorney's)) attorneys' however, if the alleged unlawful detainer is after default in the payment of rent or violation of a condition of the rental agreement, the court may award reasonable attorneys' fees only after a finding that the tenant did not act in good faith, willfully performed an act prohibited by the lease or the governing law, or willfully refrained from performing an act required by the lease or the governing law.

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(2) When the proceeding is for an unlawful detainer after default in the payment of rent, ((and the lease or agreement under which the rent is payable has not by its terms expired,)) execution upon the judgment shall not be issued until the expiration of five court days after the entry of the judgment, within which time the tenant or any subtenant, or any mortgagee of the term, or other party interested in the continuance of the tenancy, may pay into court for the landlord the amount of the principal judgment for rent and costs and fees, and ((thereupon)) upon satisfaction of the principal judgment ((shall be satisfied and)) for rent, the tenant shall be restored to his or her tenancy((; but)). Restoration of the tenancy shall not foreclose the plaintiff's remedies to collect the remainder of the judgment for costs and fees. If payment((, as herein provided, be)) of the principal judgment for rent is not made within five court days after the judgment, the judgment may be enforced for its full amount and for the possession of the premises.

(3) (a) Following the entry of a judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant for the restitution of the premises and forfeiture of the lease, agreement, or tenancy, the court, at the time of the show cause hearing or trial, or upon subsequent motion of the tenant but before the execution of the writ of restitution, may stay or vacate the writ of restitution upon good cause and on such terms that the court deems fair and just for both

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- 1 parties. In making this decision, the court shall consider the 2 following factors:
- 3 <u>(i) Evidence or lack of evidence of the tenant's willful or</u> 4 <u>intentional default or misconduct;</u>
- 5 (ii) The tenant's ability in a timely way to cure the violation 6 that the court found to have occurred;
- 7 (iii) The tenant's ability in a timely way to pay rent due and 8 other amounts found owing;
- 9 <u>(iv) The tenancy's history of comparable lease violations, if</u>
 10 <u>any;</u>
- 11 (v) The likelihood that violations will stop or recur; and

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- 12 <u>(vi) The relative burden on the parties and on neighbors of the</u> 13 tenant resulting from reinstatement or refusal to reinstate.
 - (b) Following the entry of a judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant for the restitution of the premises and forfeiture of the lease, agreement, or tenancy, the court, at the time of the show cause hearing or trial, or upon subsequent motion of the tenant but before the execution of the writ of restitution, may consider the reasonableness of any late fees or costs accrued under the tenancy pursuant to the rental agreement, as well as the reasonableness of attorneys' fees, in any award of such fees and costs.
 - (c) The burden of proof for such relief under this subsection shall be on the tenant. The court may issue an order pursuant to this subsection upon appropriate terms, which may include the payment or severing of all or part of the monetary judgment for rent, late fees, damages, attorneys' fees, or costs. Any severing of the judgment for damages shall not preclude the landlord from enforcing or collecting on the monetary judgment or seeking relief for any reserved balance in a subsequent civil action.
- 31 <u>(4)</u> In all other cases the judgment may be enforced immediately.
 32 If writ of restitution shall have been executed prior to judgment no
 33 further writ or execution for the premises shall be required.
- 34 <u>(5)</u> This section also applies if the writ of restitution is 35 issued pursuant to a final judgment entered after a show cause 36 hearing conducted in accordance with RCW 59.18.380.
- 37 **Sec. 8.** RCW 59.18.290 and 2010 c 8 s 19028 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

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(1) It ((shall be)) is unlawful for the landlord to remove or exclude from the premises the tenant thereof except under a court order so authorizing. Any tenant so removed or excluded in violation of this section may recover possession of the property or terminate the rental agreement and, in either case, may recover the actual damages sustained. The prevailing party may recover the costs of suit or arbitration and reasonable ((attorney's)) attorneys' fees.

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- (2) It ((shall be)) is unlawful for the tenant to hold over in the premises or exclude the landlord therefrom after the termination of the rental agreement except under a valid court order so authorizing. Any landlord so deprived of possession of premises in violation of this section may recover possession of the property and damages sustained by him or her, and the prevailing party may recover his or her costs of suit or arbitration and reasonable ((attorney's)) attorneys' fees.
- 16 <u>(3) Any award of costs and fees besides rent is not a condition</u>
 17 of relief from forfeiture.
- 18 **Sec. 9.** RCW 59.18.390 and 2011 c 132 s 19 are each amended to 19 read as follows:
 - (1) The sheriff shall, upon receiving the writ of restitution, forthwith serve a copy thereof upon the defendant, his or her agent, or attorney, or a person in possession of the premises, and shall not execute the same for three days thereafter, and the defendant, or person in possession of the premises within three days after the service of the writ of restitution may execute to the plaintiff a bond to be filed with and approved by the clerk of the court in such sum as may be fixed by the judge, with sufficient surety to be approved by the clerk of the court, conditioned that they will pay to the plaintiff such sum as the plaintiff may recover for the use and occupation of the premises, or any rent found due((, together with all damages the plaintiff may sustain by reason of the defendant occupying or keeping possession of the premises, together with all damages which the court theretofore has awarded to the plaintiff as provided in this chapter, and also all the costs of the action)). If the writ of restitution was issued after alternative service provided for in RCW 59.18.055, the court shall determine the amount of the bond after considering the rent claimed ((and any other factors the court deems relevant)). The plaintiff, his or her agent or attorneys, shall have notice of the time and place where the court or judge

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thereof shall fix the amount of the defendant's bond, and shall have notice and a reasonable opportunity to examine into the qualification and sufficiency of the sureties upon the bond before the bond shall be approved by the clerk. After the issuance of a writ restitution, acceptance of a payment by the landlord or plaintiff that only partially satisfies the ((judgment)) <u>rent</u> will not invalidate the writ unless pursuant to a written agreement executed by both parties. The eviction will not be postponed or stopped unless a copy of that written agreement is provided to the sheriff. It is the responsibility of the tenant or defendant to ensure a copy of the agreement is provided to the sheriff. Upon receipt of the agreement the sheriff will cease action unless ordered to do otherwise by the court. The writ of restitution and the notice that accompanies the writ of restitution required under RCW 59.18.312 shall conspicuously state in bold face type, all capitals, not less than twelve points information about partial payments as set forth in subsection (2) of this section. If the writ of restitution has been based upon a finding by the court that the tenant, subtenant, sublessee, or a person residing at the rental premises has engaged in drug-related activity or has allowed any other person to engage in drug-related activity at those premises with his or her knowledge or approval, neither the tenant, the defendant, nor a person in possession of the premises shall be entitled to post a bond in order to retain possession of the premises. The writ may be served by the sheriff, in the event he or she shall be unable to find the defendant, an agent or attorney, or a person in possession of the premises, by affixing a copy of the writ in a conspicuous place upon the premises: PROVIDED, That the sheriff shall not require any bond for the service or execution of the writ. The sheriff shall be immune from all civil liability for serving and enforcing writs of restitution unless the sheriff is grossly negligent in carrying out his or her duty.

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(2) The notice accompanying a writ of restitution required under RCW 59.18.312 shall be substantially similar to the following:

IMPORTANT NOTICE - PARTIAL PAYMENTS

YOUR LANDLORD'S ACCEPTANCE OF A PARTIAL PAYMENT FROM YOU AFTER SERVICE OF THIS WRIT OF RESTITUTION WILL NOT AUTOMATICALLY POSTPONE OR STOP YOUR EVICTION. IF YOU HAVE A WRITTEN AGREEMENT WITH YOUR LANDLORD THAT THE EVICTION WILL BE POSTPONED OR STOPPED, IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE A COPY OF THE AGREEMENT TO THE SHERIFF. THE

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- 1 SHERIFF WILL NOT CEASE ACTION UNLESS YOU PROVIDE A COPY OF THE
- 2 AGREEMENT. AT THE DIRECTION OF THE COURT THE SHERIFF MAY TAKE FURTHER
- 3 ACTION.

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