

Tenant Protection Legislation

Meeting RRIO Standards for Rent Increases

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Presentation before the Affordable Housing, Neighborhoods and Finance Committee Seattle City Council

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Background



 SDCI experience with complaints about rent increases

 HALA Subcommittee on Tenant Protection and related issues

Councilmembers Sawant and Licata proposal

Proposed Legislation



- Adds potential delay of rent increase if a unit does not meet minimum housing code (RRIO) standards
- Adds enforcement authority for required notice of rent increases
- Transfers enforcement Authority for Prohibited Acts to SDCI from SPD
- Increases the amount of potential liquidated damages for a tenant's private right of action
- Definitions and clean-up

How would this work?

- FOR RENT
- Landlord provides written notice of a rent increase
- Tenant <u>must</u> respond in writing within ten days and describe defective conditions
- Landlord can cure the problem any time before rent increase is set to take effect.
- Tenant or Landlord may call SDCI to request inspection any time before effective date of rent increase
- If SDCI inspects and finds RRIO checklist failures, then rent increase delayed until defective condition is remedied

But what if ...?



- Conditions are not fixed until after the date initially set for the rent increase?
 - Tenant can be ready to pay adjusted rent on the date SDCI verifies that conditions are fixed, or
 - Tenant pays increased rent on date initially set and gets a pro-rated refund or credit in the following month's rent

But what if ...?



- Something breaks more than ten days after the notice, but before the effective date?
 - Tenant notifies Landlord in writing within ten days of discovering defective condition, and
 - Tenant or Landlord calls SDCI to verify, then same process for adjusted rent or pro-rata refund / credit based on date of compliance

But what if ...?



- The Tenant causes damage to delay a rent increase?
 - The rent increase will continue to go into effect per the original notice if SDCI determines that the Tenant caused the rental unit to not meet basic housing code standards

Other Provisions



- Enforcing the existing requirement to provide 30-day or 60-day notice of a rent increase
- Transferring enforcement authority from SPD to SDCI for all "prohibited acts" (by owners and by tenants)
- Simplifying and clarifying the retaliation provisions
- Increasing the liquidated damages amount from \$1000 to \$3000 if a tenant wins a private action against a landlord
 - Amount has not been increased since adopted in 2001



Questions?