

CHAPTER 1.95
Rental Housing Code

§ 1.95.010. Purpose and intent.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish regulations supporting the topic of increasing housing security, and to establish standards and enforcement mechanisms as they relate to rental housing within the City limits of Tacoma.

It is the City's intent to continue its long-term commitment to maintain vibrant and diverse neighborhoods within Tacoma. The regulations contained in this chapter balance the needs of the landlord, tenant, and the City while creating a partnership to ensure safe, healthy, and thriving rental housing in Tacoma. The City recognizes that the renting of residential property is a commercial venture where owners and landlords must evaluate risk, profit, and loss. Providing housing for Tacoma residents directly impacts quality of life at the most basic level, and therefore requires regulations to ensure that it is equitably undertaken. This chapter strives to ensure housing security for current and future residents, and addresses potential retaliation against tenants who make complaints about housing conditions.

(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20)

§ 1.95.020. Definitions.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter:

“Assisted housing development” means a multifamily rental housing development that either receives government assistance and is defined as federally assisted housing in RCW 59.28.020, or that receives other federal, state, or local government assistance and is subject to use restrictions.

“Change of use” means the conversion of any dwelling unit from a residential use to a nonresidential use; conversion from one type residential use to another type residential use, such as a conversion to a retirement home, emergency shelter, transient hotel, or short-term rental as defined in Tacoma Municipal Code (“TMC”) 13.06.700; the removal of use restrictions, including those in an assisted housing development; provided that an owner displacing a tenant so that the owner or immediate family member can occupy the rental dwelling unit shall not constitute a change of use. Any “change of use” are provided herein requires displacement of a tenant.

“Days” means calendar days unless otherwise provided.

“Demolition” is defined under RCW 59.18.200, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and means the destruction of premises or the relocation of the premises to another site that results in the displacement of an existing tenant.

“Director” means the Director of the City of Tacoma, Office of Equity and Human Rights, or the Director's designee.

“Displacement” or “displaced” means the demolition, substantial rehabilitation, or change of use requiring existing tenants to vacate the dwelling unit, but shall not include

the relocation of a tenant from one dwelling unit to another dwelling unit with the tenant's consent.

“Dwelling unit” is defined under RCW 59.18.030, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and means a structure or part of a structure used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one, two, or more persons maintaining a common household, including, but not limited to, single-family residences and multiplexes, apartment buildings, and mobile homes.

“Immediate family member” is defined under RCW 59.18.030, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and includes state registered domestic partner, spouse, parents, grandparents, children, including foster children, siblings, and in-laws.

“Landlord” is defined under RCW 59.18.030, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and means the owner, lessor, or sublessor of the dwelling unit or the property of which it is a part, and in addition means any person designated as representative of the owner, lessor, or sublessor including, but not limited to, an agent, a resident manager, or a designated property manager.

“Master lease” is a rental agreement between a landlord renting a dwelling unit to a master lease holder.

“Master lease holder” is a person who has a rental agreement with the landlord of a dwelling unit with the intent of renting the dwelling unit, or a portion thereof, to one or more subtenants.

“Non-refundable move-in fees” means non-refundable payment paid by a tenant to a landlord to cover administrative, pet, or damage fees, or to pay for cleaning of the dwelling unit upon termination of the tenancy, but does not include payment of a holding fee authorized by RCW 59.18.253(2).

“Owner” means one or more persons, or entities, jointly or severally, in whom is vested:

- A. All or any part of the legal title to property; or
- B. All or part of the beneficial ownership, and a right to present use and enjoyment of the property.

“Rent” or “rental amount” is defined under RCW 59.18.030, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and means recurring and periodic charges identified in the rental agreement for the use and occupancy of the premises, which may include charges for utilities. Except as provided in RCW 59.18.283(3), these terms do not include nonrecurring charges for costs incurred due to late payment, damages, deposits, legal costs, or other fees, including attorneys' fees.

“Rental agreement” or lease is defined under RCW 59.18.030, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and 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.

“Security deposit” means a refundable payment or deposit of money, however designated, the primary function of which is to secure performance of a rental agreement or any part of a rental agreement. “Security deposit” does not include a fee.

“Shared housing” means “group housing” as defined in TMC § 13.01.060G, and includes when a tenant rents a private room or shared room in a dwelling unit but shares common areas such as a kitchen, gathering spaces, and/or bathroom with other tenants.

“Substantial rehabilitation” is defined under RCW 59.18.200, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and means extensive structural repair or extensive remodeling of premises that requires a permit such as a building, electrical, plumbing, or mechanical permit, and that results in the displacement of an existing tenant.

“Subtenant” is a person who rents a dwelling or part of a dwelling unit from someone who is renting it from the landlord.

“Tenant” is defined under RCW 59.18.030, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and any person who is entitled to occupy a dwelling unit primarily for living or dwelling purposes under a rental agreement.

(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20; Subst. Ord. 28780, 2021-09-21; Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11)

§ 1.95.030. Distribution of information required.

A. Distribution of resources by landlord.

1. At the time a prospective tenant applies to reside in a dwelling unit, the landlord shall provide the prospective tenant with the landlord’s written rental criteria and information on a tenant’s right to pay security deposits, non-refundable move-in fees and last month’s rent in installments, and with a City of Tacoma informational website address designated by the City for the purpose of providing information about the property and its landlord, which may include, but is not limited to, local code enforcement information relating to properties within City limits, findings or settlements related to housing discrimination against the landlord pursuant to TMC Chapter 1.29, Human Rights Commission, and a website address for the Washington Secretary of State for the purpose of providing information on how to register to vote or change their address, if the individual is already registered to vote.
2. In the event a prospective tenant cannot reasonably access the internet and at their request, a landlord shall provide the prospective tenant a paper copy of the property and landlord information that can be found on the website identified above.

B. Distribution of information packets by landlord.

1. The Director shall prepare and update as necessary, summaries of this chapter, the Minimum Buildings and Structures Code (TMC Chapter 2.01), state RLTA (RCW 59.18), Forcible Entry and Forcible and Unlawful Detainer (RCW 59.12), and Fair Housing laws, describing the respective rights, obligations, and remedies of landlords and tenants, including information about legal resources available to tenants.
2. A landlord shall provide a form, created by the City, to the tenant to request to

pay security deposits, non-refundable move-in fees and last month's rent in installments.

3. A landlord shall provide a copy of the summaries prepared by the Director to any tenant or prospective tenant when a rental agreement is offered, whether or not the agreement is for a new or renewal agreement.
 4. Where there is an oral rental agreement, the landlord shall give the tenant copies of the summaries described herein, either before entering into the oral rental agreement or as soon as reasonably possible after entering into the oral rental agreement.
 5. For existing tenants, landlords shall, within 30 days after the summaries are made available by the City, distribute current copies of the summaries to existing tenants.
 6. The initial distribution of information to tenants must be in written form and landlords shall obtain the tenant's signature documenting tenant's receipt of such information. If a tenant refuses to provide a signature documenting the tenant's receipt of the information, the landlord may draft a declaration stating when and where the landlord provided tenant with the required information. After the initial distribution of the summaries to tenants, a landlord shall provide existing tenants with updated summaries by the City, and may do so in electronic form unless a tenant otherwise requests written summaries.
 7. The packet prepared by the Director includes informational documents only, and nothing in the summaries therein shall be construed as binding on or affecting any judicial determination of the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants, nor is the Director liable for any misstatement or misinterpretation of the applicable laws.
- C. Notice of resources. A landlord is required to provide a copy of a resource summary, prepared by the City, to any tenant when the landlord provides a notice to a tenant under RCW 59.12.030.

(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20; Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11)

§ 1.95.035. Tenant screening.

- A. A landlord may screen potential tenants and additional occupants of the rental unit based upon their own screening practice. A landlord must comply with the requirements of RCW 59.18.257 and not have any discriminatory policies used in screening for tenancy. This section strives to prevent screening policies that can be deemed to be discriminatory or lead to homelessness.
- B. Social security number requirement.
 1. No landlord shall require that any tenant, prospective tenant, occupant, or prospective occupant of rental property provide a social security number for any reason. Alternative proof of financial eligibility such as portable screening reports, or other proof of income must be accepted, where available, if offered

by the tenant.

2. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a landlord from either: (i) complying with any legal obligation under federal law, or (ii) requesting information or documentation necessary to determine or verify the financial qualifications of a prospective tenant, or to determine or verify the identity of a prospective tenant or prospective occupant. However, if the landlord requests a social security number for verifying financial qualifications, other documentation sufficient to verify financial qualifications must also be accepted, such as, portable screening reports, Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) or other proof of income. If a person is offering alternative means, the landlord must offer the same rental agreement terms to the applicant as if a social security number was provided.
3. Criminal history.
 - a. No landlord shall have a blanket ban on renting to anyone who has a previous felony conviction or arrest record. Instead, they must conduct an individual assessment of a tenant's criminal history such as the type and severity of the offense and how long ago the offense occurred.
 - b. Landlords can deny tenancy for criminal history based on a pending charge or conviction of any of the following:
 - (1) Sex Offenses under RCW 9A.44.
 - (2) Violent offense under RCW 9.94A.030, against landlord, employees, or other tenants.
 - (3) Arson under RCW 9A.48.
 - (4) Manufacturing, sale, or distribution of controlled substance under RCW 69.50, or Use of Buildings for Unlawful Drugs under RCW 69.53.
 - c. Landlords cannot deny tenancy for criminal history solely based on:
 - (1) An arrest that did not result in conviction, except as provided under subsection b above.
 - (2) Participation in or completion of a diversion or deferral of judgment program.
 - (3) A conviction that has been judicially dismissed, expunged, voided, or invalidated.
 - (4) A conviction for a crime that is no longer illegal in the State of Washington.
 - (5) A conviction or any other determination or adjudication issued through the juvenile justice system.

- (6) A criminal conviction for misdemeanor offenses for which the dates of sentencing are older than 3 years from the date of the application, excluding court-mandated prohibitions that are present at the property for which the applicant has applied; or
 - (7) A criminal conviction for a felony offense for which the dates of sentencing are older than 7 years from the date of the application, excluding court-mandated prohibitions that are present at the property for which the applicant has applied.
- C. Financial responsibility of applicant. When there are multiple tenants who will reside in common within a dwelling unit, the tenants may choose which adults will be the applicants financially responsible for the dwelling unit and which will be tenants with no financial responsibility and considered just an occupant of the dwelling.
1. A landlord may require the financially responsible applicant to demonstrate a monthly gross income of up to three (3) times the amount of the monthly rent for the dwelling unit when the monthly rent amount is below Fair Market Rents as published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”).
 2. A landlord may require a financially responsible applicant to demonstrate a monthly gross income of up to 2.5 times the amount of the rent for the dwelling unit when the monthly rent amount is at or above the Fair Market Rents as published annually by HUD.
 3. For the purpose of this subsection, a landlord’s evaluation of an applicant’s income to rent ratio must:
 - a. Include all income sources of a financially responsible applicant, including, but not limited to, wages, rent assistance (non-governmental only), and monetary public benefits. The landlord may also choose to consider verifiable friend or family assistance.
 - b. Calculate the income to rent ratio based on a rental amount that is reduced by the amount of any local, state, or federal government rent voucher or housing subsidy available to the applicant;
 - c. Be based on the cumulative financial resources of all financially responsible applicants for the dwelling unit.
 - d. If an applicant does not meet the minimum income ratios as described herein, a landlord may require additional and documented security from a guarantor, or an additional security deposit. The landlord shall communicate this conditional approval to the applicant in writing and indicate the amount of the additional security. Applicant will have no less than 48 hours after the communication of conditional approval to accept or decline this opportunity.

- e. If a landlord chooses to require additional documented security from a guarantor, the landlord may require the guarantor to demonstrate financial capacity. If the guarantor is a friend or family member, the landlord cannot require the guarantor to have income greater than 3 times the rent amount. The landlord may not require an applicant's guarantor agreement to exceed the term of the tenant's rental agreement.
4. Evaluating adult tenants who are not financially responsible. A landlord may screen an adult tenant who will reside with an applicant in a dwelling unit but who is not responsible for paying the rent, only for factors related to maintaining the property, and for conduct consistent with the health, safety or peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other residents or the landlord and to evaluate prospective occupants' ability to comply with the landlord's rules of residency. A landlord may not screen an occupant for financial responsibility.

§ 1.95.037. Rental agreement regulations.

- A. Any rental agreement or renewal of a rental agreement in a residential unit entered into after the effective date of this section, shall be prohibited from:
 1. Imposing penalties, whether designated as "additional rent" or fees, if a tenant terminates the tenancy pursuant to law and vacates before expiration of any minimum term for a month-to-month tenancy.
 2. Requiring forfeiture of all or any part of a deposit if the tenant terminates the tenancy pursuant to law and vacates before expiration of any minimum term for a month-to-month tenancy; provided, that nothing in this Chapter 1.95 shall prevent a landlord from retaining all or a portion of a deposit as compensation for damage to the premises as provided by law and the rental agreement for failure to perform other obligations imposed by the rental agreement.
 3. Requiring a tenant to pay rent electronically as outlined in RCW 59.18.063, as it currently exists or hereinafter amended.
 4. Requiring a tenant to provide more than a 20-day notice to terminate tenancy, as outlined in RCW 59.18.230, as it currently exists or hereinafter amended.
 5. Any illegal lease provisions as outlined in RCW 59.18.230, as it currently exists or hereinafter amended.
 6. Regulating or banning dogs based on dog breeds, provided that any service animal shall be allowed, and further provided that a landlord shall be allowed to ban certain dog breeds if their insurance policy requires such ban.
- B. Any provision which waives or purports to waive any right, benefit or entitlement created by this chapter shall be deemed void and of no lawful force or effect.
- C. Any rental agreement or renewal of a rental agreement for a dwelling unit entered into after the effective date of this subsection, shall include the provisions outlined in this subsection:

1. Describe the number of occupants allowed to occupy the unit as outlined in TMC § 2.01.060V, as it currently exists or hereinafter amended.
 2. Describe uninhabitable spaces such as attics, basements, and garages that have not been properly permitted for occupancy.
 3. Include the name and a physical address of the landlord, in addition to any rental portals or online tools to pay rent, make request for repairs, and file complaints. If the landlord does not reside in the state of Washington, there shall also be a person who resides in the county who is authorized to act as an agent for the purposes of service and process, as outlined in RCW 59.18.060(15).
 4. Include a provision stating that when late fees may be assessed after rent becomes due, the tenant may propose that the date rent is due be altered to a different date of the month. Additionally, the provision shall specify that, according to RCW 59.18.170(3), a landlord shall agree to such a proposal if it is submitted in writing and the tenant can demonstrate that their 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.
- D. Use of last month's rent. If a landlord collects last month's rent from the tenant, the landlord must apply such rent to the last month of tenancy, when notice to terminate is provided by either party. It cannot be used for anything other than rent.
(Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11)

§ 1.95.040. Deposit requirements and installment payments permitted.

- A. Installment payments, generally. Upon a tenant's written request, tenants may pay security deposits, non-refundable move-in fees, and/or last month's rent in installments as provided herein; except that the tenant cannot elect to pay the security deposit and non-refundable move-in fees in installments if (1) the total amount of the security deposit and nonrefundable move-in fees does not exceed 25 percent of the first full month's rent for the tenant's dwelling unit; and (2) payment of last month's rent is not required at the inception of the tenancy. Landlords may not impose any fee, charge any interest, or otherwise impose a cost on a tenant because a tenant elects to pay in installments. Installment payments are due at the same time as rent is due. All installment schedules must be in writing, signed by both parties.
- B. Fixed-term tenancies for six months or longer. For any rental agreement term that establishes a tenancy for six months or longer, the tenant may elect to pay the security deposit and non-refundable move-in fees, and last month's rent, excluding any payment made by a tenant to the landlord prior to the inception of tenancy to reimburse the landlord for the cost of obtaining a tenant screening report, in six consecutive, equal monthly installments that begin at the inception of the tenancy.
- C. Fixed-term tenancies from three to five months. For any rental agreement term that establishes a tenancy for three to five months, the tenant may elect to pay the

security deposit and non-refundable move-in fees, and last month's rent, excluding any payment made by a tenant to the landlord prior to the inception of tenancy to reimburse the landlord for the cost of obtaining a tenant screening report, in three consecutive, equal monthly installments that begin at the inception of the tenancy.

- D. Month-to-month tenancy. For any rental agreement term that establishes a tenancy from month-to-month, the tenant may elect to pay the security deposit and non-refundable move-in fees, excluding any payment made by a tenant to the landlord prior to the inception of tenancy to reimburse the landlord for the cost of obtaining a tenant screening report, in two equal installments. The first payment is due at the inception of the tenancy, and the second payment is due on the first day of the second month or period of the tenancy. For a month-to-month tenancy, a tenant may pay the last month's rent in 6 consecutive months, in equal monthly installments. The first payment is due at the inception of the tenancy.
- E. A tenant's failure to pay a security deposit, non-refundable move-in fees, and last month's rent according to an agreed payment schedule is a breach of the rental agreement and subjects the tenant to a 14-day notice pursuant to RCW 59.12.030(3).
- F. Paying in installments does not apply to a landlord obtaining a tenant screening report, which report cost paid by the tenant shall be limited to the standard and actual cost of the tenant screening report.
- G. No security deposit may be collected by a landlord unless the rental agreement is in writing and a written checklist or statement specifically describing the condition and cleanliness of or existing damages to the premises and furnishings, including, but not limited to, walls, floors, countertops, carpets, drapes, furniture, and appliances, is provided by the landlord to the tenant at the beginning of the tenancy. The checklist or statement shall be signed and dated by the landlord and the tenant, and the tenant shall be provided with a copy of the signed checklist or statement.
- H. A landlord must place any required security deposit and any last month's rent in a trust account and provide a written receipt and notice of the name, address, and location of the depository and any subsequent change thereof to the tenant, in compliance with the requirements of RCW 59.18.270.
- I. Nothing in this Chapter 1.95 prohibits a landlord from bringing an action against a tenant to recover sums exceeding the amount of the tenant's security deposit for damage to the dwelling unit for which the tenant is responsible. The landlord may seek attorney's fees for such an action as authorized by chapter 59.18 RCW.
- J. Pet deposits. A landlord shall not charge a tenant more than 25 percent of one month's rent as a deposit for pets. Any deposit not used to repair damage by the pet shall be returned to the tenant upon termination of tenancy.
(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20; Subst. Ord. 28780, 2021-09-21; Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11)

§ 1.95.050. Notice requirement generally – Reasonable accommodation request.

A landlord shall review and comply with all reasonable accommodation requests, as required in TMC § 1.29.120D, received from a tenant related to the service of any notice required by this chapter.

(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20)

§ 1.95.060. Notice to increase rent requirements.

A landlord may not increase rent except in accordance with this section.

- A. A landlord is required to provide at least 180 days’ written notice, whenever the periodic or monthly housing costs to be charged a tenant will increase by any amount charged the same tenant for the same housing unit, except as provided by RCW 59.18.140(3)(b) as it exists or is hereinafter amended for subsidized tenancies and for deed-restricted affordable housing. For purposes of this subsection “deed restricted affordable housing” means real estate that is required to be used as affordable housing for a period of time of at least 30 years pursuant to a restrictive covenant or similar enforceable, recorded instrument, with income targets that are no higher than 80 percent of area median income.
- B. Any notice of rent increase shall specify the percentage of the rent increase, the amount of the new rent, and the date on which the increase becomes effective, and, if applicable, a description of the rental relocation assistance program and how the relocation assistance payment will be calculated. The notice shall be in a form established by the City of Tacoma.
- C. Any notice of a rent increase shall be served in accordance with RCW 59.12.040, Service of notice - Proof of service, as it exists or as may be amended.
- D. A landlord is required to provide a copy of a resource summary as outlined in TMC § 1.95.030, when the landlord provides a tenant a notice to increase rent.
- E. No landlord shall issue a notice to increase rent unless the landlord has complied with the City business license requirements pursuant to TMC Chapter 6B, including having an annual business license, paying the license fee amounts, registering each dwelling unit, and certifying that each dwelling unit complies with RCW 59.18.060, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and does not present conditions that endanger or impair health and safety of tenants.

(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20; Ord. 28596 Ex. A, 2019-07-09; Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11; Subst. Ord. 29086, 2025-12-09)

§ 1.95.065. Late fees.

- A. Any fees for late payment of rent shall be limited to 1.5 percent of the unpaid monthly rent. No other fees may be charged for late payment of rent, including for the service of any notice required under state law, or any legal costs, including court costs and attorneys’ fees. Any rental agreement provision providing for such fees shall be deemed void. This section shall not apply to or limit decisions, orders, and

rulings of courts of competent jurisdiction.

- B. A landlord is required to provide the tenant with at least a quarterly written notice outlining late fees due and how the tenant can come into compliance with paying amounts due.
- C. Notice of late fees must include detailed information regarding the month(s) for which a late fee is owed and a copy of an updated rent ledger and/or information to obtain updated information on online rent portal.
- D. Any landlord who violates this section shall not be permitted to deduct any late fees from a tenant's security deposit or report the money owed to prospective landlord of the tenant.
- E. Nothing in this chapter shall preclude the landlord from proceeding against a tenant to recover sums in the amount of the tenant's late fees for which the tenant is responsible together with reasonable attorneys' fees.
- F. No late fees may be assessed on any non-rent charges.
(Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11; Subst. Ord. 29086, 2025-12-09)

§ 1.95.070. Notice to vacate requirements.

- A. The notice requirements provided in this subsection apply when premises are rented with monthly or other periodic tenancy and apply before the expiration of a fixed-term lease, unless the lease automatically converts to a month-to-month or periodic tenancy at the end of its expiration.
- B. No landlord shall issue a notice to vacate unless the landlord has complied with the City business license requirements pursuant to TMC Chapter 6B, including having an annual business license, paying the license fee amounts, registering each dwelling unit, and certifying that each dwelling unit complies with RCW 59.18.060, as it exists or is hereinafter amended, and does not present conditions that endanger or impair health and safety of tenants.
- C. Requirement for notice to tenant when tenant displaced. When a tenant is to be displaced, a landlord may only terminate the tenancy by providing a tenant with written notice of at least 120 days preceding the end of the month or period of tenancy. For any notice provided under this subsection, the landlord shall also serve at the same time the Tenant Relocation Information Packet and further comply with the Tenant Relocation Assistance requirements in TMC § 1.95.080B.
- D. Requirement for notice to tenant to terminate tenancy. Unless provided otherwise under subsection C above, termination of tenancy must comply with RCW 59.18.650, as it currently exists or hereinafter amended, and as outlined in this subsection.
 - 1. A landlord may not evict a tenant, refuse to continue a tenancy, or end a periodic tenancy except for the causes enumerated in subsection D.7 below and as otherwise provided in this subsection.

2. 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 D.7 below; however, a landlord may end such a tenancy at the end of the initial period of the rental agreement without cause only if:
 - a. At the inception of the tenancy, the landlord and tenant entered into a rental agreement between six and 12 months; and
 - b. 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.
3. 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:
 - a. 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;
 - b. 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
 - c. 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.
4. For all other tenancies of a specified period not covered under subsection D.2 or D.3, 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 D.7 below. Upon the end date of the tenancy of a specified period, the tenancy becomes a month-to-month tenancy.
5. Nothing prohibits a landlord and tenant from entering into subsequent lease agreements that are in compliance with the requirements in subsection (7) below.
6. 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.
7. The following reasons listed in this subsection constitute cause pursuant to subsection D.1 of this section:

- a. When a tenant defaults in rent as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(a), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord may serve a 14 day comply or vacate notice.
- b. When a tenant substantially breaches a material lease or a tenant obligation as imposed by law outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(b), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord may serve a 10 day comply or vacate notice.
- c. When a tenant received at least three days' notice to quit after committing waste, nuisance, illegal activity, or other repeated and unreasonable interference of the use and enjoyment of the premises as outlined in RCW 59.18.650.2(c), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord may serve a 3 day notice to vacate.
- d. When the owner or immediate family member wants to occupy the unit as their primary residence, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(d), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, provided that 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 as the cause for the lease ending, the landlord may serve a 90 day notice to vacate.
- e. When the owner elects to sell the dwelling unit, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(e), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord may serve a 90-day notice to vacate. 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. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the owner did not intend to sell the unit if:
 - (1) Within 30 days after the tenant has vacated, the owner does not list the single-family dwelling unit for sale at a reasonable price; or
 - (2) Within 90 days after the date the tenant vacated or the date the property was listed for sale, whichever is later, the owner withdraws the rental unit from the market, rents the unit to someone other than the former tenant, or otherwise indicates that the owner does not intend to sell the unit.
- f. When the tenant continues in possession of the premises after the landlord serves the tenant a 120-day advance written notice pursuant to RCW 59.18.200(2)(c) as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(f).
- g. When 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, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(g), and the

landlord served a 120 day advanced written notice.

- h. When the dwelling unit has been condemned or deemed uninhabitable by code enforcement, as outlined in TMC Chapter 2.01 and RCW 59.18.650(2)(h), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve a 30 day notice to vacate.
- i. When the owner or lessor wants a roommate to vacate, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(i), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve a 20 day notice to vacate; except when the landlord rents to four or more tenants in the same dwelling unit.
- j. When a tenant is part of a transitional housing program that has expired, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(j), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve a 30 day notice to vacate.
- k. When he or she does not comply with signing a new rental agreement, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(k), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve a 30 day notice to vacate.
- l. When a tenant makes intentional, knowing, and material misrepresentations or omissions to their application at the inception of the tenancy, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(l), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve a 30 day notice to vacate.
- m. When the owner has an economic or business reason, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(m), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve a 60 day notice to vacate.
- n. When a tenant has committed four or more substantial breaches of rental period or lease agreement within the preceding 12-month period, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(n), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve a 60-day notice to vacate.
- o. When a tenant does not comply with registering or disclosing the tenant is a sex offender at the time of application, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(o), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve a 60 day notice to vacate.
- p. When a tenant has made unwanted sexual advances or other acts of sexual harassment directed at the property owner, property manager, property employee, or another tenant, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(2)(p), as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve a 20-day notice to vacate.
- q. When a tenant does not comply with applying or signing a rental agreement after the original tenant has vacated the unit, as outlined in RCW 59.18.650(3) as it currently exists or is hereinafter amended, the landlord must serve the tenant with a 30 day notice to apply or vacate.

- E. Notice requirements, generally.
1. Notices provided in this section shall comply with RCW 59.12.040, as it exists or as hereinafter amended.
 2. For any notice provided under this subsection, the landlord shall require the tenant to vacate the dwelling unit at the end of the month or period of tenancy.
 3. The notice shall list the name of the tenant and the dwelling unit number and stated reason for or condition(s) justifying the termination of tenancy.
 4. Proof of any service under this section must be made by the affidavit or declaration of the person providing the notice. When a copy of the notice is sent through the mail as provided in this section, service shall be deemed complete when such copy is deposited in the United States mail.
- F. Tenant meeting. A tenant who receives a 120-day notice as provided herein may request an in person meeting with the landlord to discuss the upcoming termination. If such request is made, the landlord shall schedule, notify tenants in writing, and hold such a meeting within 20 days of such request, at a time and location reasonably convenient for the parties. A landlord may schedule and hold one meeting for multiple tenants and requests. A landlord holding such meeting at a reasonable time and location shall meet the requirements herein, regardless of whether the impacted tenants attend.
- G. The notices required herein do not apply when. A landlord is required to repair the dwelling unit due to a violation of the Minimum Building and Structures Code, TMC § 2.01.050, and is found to be either derelict or unfit.
(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20; Ord. 28645 Ex. A, 2019-12-17; Subst. Ord. 28780, 2021-09-21; Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11; Subst. Ord. 29086, 2025-12-09)

§ 1.95.080. Tenant relocation assistance.

- A. Tenant relocation assistance for condemned or unlawful dwelling. Landlords are required to comply with the relocation assistance and related requirements pursuant to RCW 59.18.085, Rental of condemned or unlawful dwelling – Tenant’s remedies – Relocation assistance – Penalties.
- B. Tenant relocation assistance for low-income tenants when residential property demolished, substantially rehabilitated, or upon the change of use.
1. When tenant relocation assistance applies. This section shall apply to low-income tenants when a notice is required under TMC § 1.95.070, except as otherwise expressly required by state or federal law, and with the exception of displacement of tenants from the following:
 - a. Any dwelling unit demolished or vacated because of damage caused by an event beyond the landlord’s control, including that caused by fire, civil commotion, malicious mischief, vandalism, tenant waste, natural disaster, or other destruction;

- b. Any dwelling unit ordered vacated or demolished pursuant to TMC § 2.01.050, Minimum Building and Structures Code, because of damage within the landlord's control;
 - c. Any dwelling unit owned or managed by the Tacoma Housing Authority or held as deed-restricted affordable housing. For purposes of this subsection "deed restricted affordable housing" means real estate that is required to be used as affordable housing for a period of time of at least thirty (30) years pursuant to a restrictive covenant or similar enforceable, recorded instrument, with income targets that are no higher than 80 percent of area median income;
 - d. Any dwelling unit located inside the boundaries of a major educational institution which is owned by the institution and which is occupied by students, faculty, or staff of the institution;
 - e. Any dwelling unit for which relocation assistance is required to be paid to the tenants pursuant to another state, federal, or local law; and
 - f. Any dwelling unit functioning as emergency or temporary shelter for homeless persons (whether or not such persons have assigned rooms or beds, and regardless of duration of stay for any occupant) operated by a nonprofit organization or public agency owning, leasing, or managing such dwelling unit.
2. Tenant relocation information packet. When a landlord intends to displace a tenant, prior to the landlord providing the notice outlined in TMC § 1.95.070B, the landlord shall obtain from the City one Tenant Relocation Information Packet for each dwelling unit where tenants will be displaced. The Tenant Relocation Information Packet shall contain the following:
 - a. A Relocation Assistance Certification Form with instructions for its submission to the Director; and
 - b. A description of the relocation benefits potentially available to eligible tenants.
 3. Delivery of tenant relocation information packet. When a landlord serves the notice required under TMC § 1.95.070B, the landlord shall also deliver a Tenant Relocation Information Packet to each dwelling unit where the tenants will be displaced.
 4. Within 20 days of providing the Tenant Relocation Information Packet to tenants, the landlord shall provide the Director with a list of names of the legal tenants and number of dwelling units for the dwelling units at issue.
 5. Tenant eligibility for relocation assistance. Low income tenants who are parties to a rental agreement for the dwelling unit may be eligible for relocation assistance only if the tenant to be displaced resides in a dwelling unit at issue when the landlord delivers the Tenant Relocation Assistance

Packet. As used in this section, “low-income tenants” means tenants whose combined total income per dwelling unit is at or below 50 percent of the median income, adjusted for family size, in Pierce County.

6. Tenant income verification.
 - a. Within 20 days after the date of delivery of the Tenant Relocation Information Packet, each displaced legal tenant of a dwelling unit wanting to apply for relocation assistance must submit to the Director a signed and completed Relocation Assistance Certification Form certifying the names and addresses of all occupants of the dwelling unit, the total combined annual income of the legal occupants of the dwelling unit for the previous calendar year, the total combined income of all of the adult occupants for the current calendar year, and any other information that the Director may require to determine eligibility for this program. A tenant who, with good cause, is unable to return the certification form within 20 days may, within 20 days after the date of delivery of the Tenant Relocation Information Packet, submit to the Director a written request for an extension of time which details the facts supporting the claim of “good cause.” If the request is submitted within the 20-day period and the facts constitute good cause in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, the deadline for submission of the Relocation Assistance Certification Form may be extended by the Director another 20 days. The Director shall review the request and notify the tenant and landlord if an extension has been granted within ten business days.
 - b. If information submitted by a tenant on a Relocation Assistance Certification Form is incomplete or appears to be inaccurate, the Director may require the tenant to submit additional information to establish eligibility for relocation assistance.
 - c. Any tenant who fails or declines the opportunity to submit the Relocation Assistance Certification Form, who refuses to provide the information in a timely manner as required, or who is found to have intentionally misrepresented any material information regarding income or eligibility to relocation benefits, shall not be eligible for relocation assistance under this chapter.
7. Relocation assistance verification. Within 14 days of the Director’s receipt of the signed Relocation Assistance Certification Forms from all tenants who are parties to a rental agreement in a dwelling unit, or within 14 days of the expiration of the same tenants’ 20-day period for submitting signed Relocation Assistance Certification Forms to the Director, whichever occurs first, the Director shall send to each dwelling unit household who submitted a signed certification form and to the landlord, by both regular United States mail and certified mail, return receipt requested, a notice stating whether the dwelling unit’s certification form indicates eligibility for relocation assistance.

8. Relocation assistance payments.
 - a. Low-income tenants who are displaced, who comply with the requirements of this chapter, and are determined to be eligible by the Director, may receive a total relocation assistance payment of \$2,000 for their eligible dwelling unit. The amount of relocation assistance shall be adjusted annually on or before January 1 by the percentage amount of change in the housing component of the Consumer Price Index, as published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The relocation assistance payment shall be in addition to the refund from the landlord of any deposits or other sums to which the tenant is lawfully qualified to receive.
 - b. The landlord that is displacing a tenant is responsible for payment of one-half of the total amount of relocation assistance due to eligible tenants pursuant to this chapter and the City is responsible for one-half the relocation assistance due to eligible tenants pursuant to this chapter.
 - c. A tenant may be eligible to obtain a relocation assistance payment only after receipt of a notice from the Director of eligibility for tenant relocation assistance or, if an appeal was taken as outlined herein, after receipt of a final unappealed decision from the Hearing Examiner or a court that the tenant is eligible for relocation assistance.
 - d. An eligible tenant may obtain the relocation assistance payment by completing a request for relocation assistance. The Director shall notify the landlord obligated to pay such relocation assistance of the request. Within 21 days after submission of the tenants' request to the Director, the landlord and the City shall provide eligible tenants who will be displaced with their portion of the relocation assistance. A landlord must submit written proof to the City that it provided the eligible tenants with the required payment within five business days of such payment.
9. Appeal.
 - a. Either the tenant or the landlord may file an appeal with the Hearing Examiner, pursuant to TMC Chapter 1.23, of the Director's determination of the tenant's eligibility for relocation assistance or to resolve a dispute between the parties relating to unlawful detainer actions during relocation. An appeal regarding eligibility for relocation assistance shall be filed within ten days after the landlord or tenant receives the Director's notice of tenant eligibility. All requests for an appeal shall be in writing and shall clearly state specific objections and the relief sought, and shall be filed with the City Clerk. A record shall be established at the hearing before the Hearing Examiner. Appeals shall be considered de novo. The Hearing Examiner shall issue a decision within 30 days of a request for a hearing by either the tenant or landlord.
 - b. Judicial review of an administrative hearing decision relating to

relocation assistance may be made by filing a petition in Pierce County Superior Court within ten days of the Hearing Examiner's decision. Judicial review shall be confined to the record of the administrative hearing and the court may reverse the decision only if the administrative findings, inferences, conclusions, or decision is:

- (1) In violation of constitutional provisions;
- (2) In excess of the authority or jurisdiction of the administrative hearing officer;
- (3) Made upon unlawful procedure or otherwise is contrary to law; or
- (4) Arbitrary and capricious.

10. If the City makes no appropriation to support this relocation assistance program in this subsection TMC § 1.95.080B, then neither the landlord nor the City shall be subject to the relocation assistance requirements for low-income tenants, and tenants shall not be entitled to relocation assistance as otherwise provided.

(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20; Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11)

§ 1.95.085. Shared housing requirements.

- A. Findings. Shared housing provides an affordable option for many kinds of people including students, older adults, singles, and workers who make low wages. Costs stay low because someone rents a private room but shares common areas such as a kitchen, bathroom, gathering spaces, and/or bathroom. The City recognizes that shared housing has become a more common way to secure housing but is also a tool to help prevent homelessness. The City has a responsibility to ensure that housing is equitable, crime free, and healthy. This section strives to ensure housing security for current and future residents, healthy housing conditions, and reduce negative impacts on neighborhoods.
- B. Shared housing regulations.
 1. Any rental agreement under this section must be in writing and in compliance with TMC § 1.95.037.
 2. Any landlord or master lease holder renting to four or more tenants in a dwelling unit must have separate rental agreements for each "habitable space." "Habitable space" is defined pursuant to TMC § 2.01.040W and "is space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas, are not considered habitable space."
 3. Master lease holder shall provide contact information for their subtenants to the property owner, and must provide contact information of the property owner to their subtenants.

- C. For any rental agreement with a master lease, landlord and the master lease holder must comply with the following:
1. Landlord and master lease holder must both be in compliance with subsection B.
 2. Landlord and master lease holder must investigate any complaints from City of Tacoma, Tacoma Police Department, neighbors, and/or Neighborhood Councils, related to the rental property causing a nuisance, drug or gang activity, and terminate tenancy if appropriate.
 3. Landlord must serve any notices outlined in TMC § 1.95.070 to master lease holder and provide enough copies for the maximum number of residents as allowed under TMC § 2.01.060V and W, and served in accordance with RCW 59.12.040 and TMC § 1.95.030C.
 4. After being served notice under TMC § 1.95.070, the master lease holder must serve copies to the subtenants in accordance with RCW 59.12.040 and TMC § 1.95.030C. If the master lease holder fails to provide a notice to terminate a subtenancy, the landlord shall still be entitled to pursue an unlawful detainer action against the subtenants if necessary, provided that any subtenants who will be evicted as a result of the unlawful detainer action will be entitled to reside at the premises for an additional thirty (30) days following the date the writ of restitution is issued, or as ordered by court.

(Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11)

§ 1.95.090. Compliance and enforcement.

A. Compliance.

1. Any rental agreement or renewal of a rental agreement in a residential unit in the City of Tacoma entered into after February 1, 2019, shall include, or is deemed to include, a provision requiring the provisions outlined in this chapter.
2. A landlord is prohibited from engaging in reprisals or retaliatory actions pursuant to RCW 59.18.240 and 59.18.250, as they exist or are hereinafter amended, including reprisals or retaliatory actions against a tenant's good faith and lawful rights to organize.
3. Pursuant to provisions of the state RLTA (Chapter 59.18 RCW), landlords may not evict residential tenants without a court order, which can be issued by a court only after the tenant has an opportunity in a show cause hearing to contest the eviction (RCW 59.18.380). A landlord shall not evict or attempt to evict any tenant, or otherwise terminate or attempt to terminate the tenancy of any tenant, unless the landlord can prove in court that just cause exists. Regardless of whether just cause for eviction may exist, a landlord may not evict a tenant if:
 - a. The landlord does not have a City annual business license as required by

TMC § 6B.20.010 and has not complied with the requirement of registering each dwelling unit with the City of Tacoma and certification that each dwelling unit complies with RCW 59.18.060, as it exists or as hereinafter amended, and does not present conditions that endanger or impair health and safety of tenants;

- b. The landlord or master lease holder has failed to comply with subsection TMC § 1.95.070C as required and the reason for terminating the tenancy is that the tenancy ended at the expiration of a specified term or period, except as provided by TMC § 1.95.085C.4; or
 - c. Any violation of any notices required by TMC § 1.95.070 exists. Lack of such notice shall provide the tenant with a defense to an unlawful detainer action.
4. In addition to any other legal defense a tenant may have, it is an additional affirmative defense to an unlawful detainer action that a landlord failed to:
 - a. Give notice to terminate a monthly or periodic tenancy as provided in Section 1.95.070, with service conforming with RCW 59.12.040, prior to the end of such month or period, unless a different for cause notice period is specifically authorized by law; or
 - b. Provide relocation assistance in a timely manner as provided in Sections 1.95.080 or 1.95.090.
 5. Any rental agreement provision which waives or purports to waive any right, benefit or entitlement created by this section shall be deemed void and of no lawful force or effect.
 6. Joint and several responsibility and liability. Responsibility for violations subject to enforcement under this chapter is joint and several, and the City is not prohibited from taking action against a person where other persons may also be potentially responsible persons, nor is the City required to take action against all potentially responsible persons.

B. Rebuttable presumption.

1. If a landlord provides an authorized notice to vacate under TMC § 1.95.070, and within 90 days after the tenant vacates the dwelling unit, the landlord commences activity to demolish or substantially rehabilitate or change the use of the dwelling unit, the City shall presume that the landlord intended to avoid the 120-day notice to terminate requirement in TMC § 1.95.070B.
2. To overcome the presumption in subsection B.1, the landlord must demonstrate by a preponderance of evidence that either the termination was due to proper cause or, in the case of substantial rehabilitation, that the tenant left the dwelling uninhabitable such that substantial rehabilitation was necessary to rent the dwelling.

C. Powers and duties of the Director.

1. The Director is authorized to enforce this chapter and may promulgate rules and regulations consistent with this chapter, provided that the Director shall hold one or more public hearings prior to adoption of final rules and regulations.
2. The Director shall attempt to settle by agreement any alleged violation or failures to comply with the provisions of this chapter; provided that nothing herein shall create a right or entitlement of a landlord to settlement by agreement.
3. The Director is authorized to request records from landlord and the landlord shall allow the Director access to such records, as well as a complete roster of tenants names and contact information, when requested, with at least five business days' notice and at a mutually agreeable time, to investigate potential violations of the requirements of this chapter.

D. Notice of violation.

1. If a violation of this chapter occurs, the Director shall issue a Notice of Violation. A Notice of Violation shall include:
 - a. The street address or a description of the building, structure, premises, or land in terms reasonably sufficient to identify its location where the violation occurred;
 - b. A description of the violation and a reference to the provisions of this chapter which have been violated;
 - c. A description of the action required to comply with the provisions of this chapter;
 - d. A statement that the landlord to whom a Notice of Violation is directed may request a hearing. Such request for hearing must be submitted in writing and must be received by the City Clerk no later than ten days after the Notice of Violation has been issued;
 - e. A statement that penalties will accrue as provided in this chapter;
 - f. An Advisory Letter to provide the Landlord with a timeline of the process and an invitation to conciliate.
2. The Notice of Violation shall be delivered, in writing, to the person to whom the Notice of Violation is issued by personal delivery or first-class mail.

E. Civil penalties.

1. Any person violating a provision of this chapter shall be subject to the penalties as outlined below.
 - a. For a violation of Distribution of information required (TMC § 1.95.030),

Deposit requirements and installment payments (TMC § 1.95.040), Notice requirement generally (TMC § 1.95.050), or Notice to increase rent requirements (TMC § 1.95.060), or Late Fees (TMC § 1.95.065), a landlord shall be subject to the following penalties:

- (1) For the first violation for each affected dwelling unit, \$500; and
 - (2) For each affected dwelling unit for each subsequent violation within a three year period, \$1,000.
- b. For a violation of a Notice to vacate (TMC § 1.95.070), Tenant Relocation Assistance (TMC § 1.95.080), Retaliation prohibited (TMC § 1.95.090A.2), and illegal rental agreement provisions (TMC § 1.95.090A.4), Rental agreement regulations (TMC § 1.95.037), Tenant screening (TMC § 1.95.035), Shared housing (TMC § 1.95.085), a landlord or master lease holder if appropriate, shall be subject to the following penalties:
- (1) For each violation from the date the violation begins for the first ten days of noncompliance, \$250 per day, per dwelling unit;
 - (2) For each violation for each day beyond ten days of noncompliance until compliance is achieved, \$500 per day, per dwelling unit.
2. (Reserved)
 3. If the tenants have already relocated, but a violation of the notices required pursuant to Section 1.95.070 can be demonstrated by the City by a preponderance of the evidence, then any person violating any provision of this chapter shall be subject to a penalty in the amount of \$1,000 per dwelling unit for which the violation occurred.
 4. The Director may waive or reduce the penalty if the landlord comes into compliance within ten days of the Notice of Violation or shows that its failure to comply was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect. If the Director finds a willful violation of this chapter, which resulted in a Notice of Violation outlined above, the Director may issue a Penalty that shall be \$1,000.
 5. Any civil penalties paid by the landlord shall be kept by the City.
- F. Administrative review by Director.
1. General. A person to whom a Notice of Violation or penalty is assessed may request an administrative review of the Notice of Violation or penalty.
 2. How to request administrative review. A person may request an administrative review of the Notice of Violation or penalty by filing a written request with the Director within ten days from the date the Notice of Violation or penalty was issued. The request shall state, in writing, the reasons the Director should review the Notice of Violation or penalty. Failure to state the basis for the review in writing shall be cause for dismissal of the review. Upon receipt of

the request for administrative review, the Director shall review the information provided. The City has the burden to prove a violation exists by a preponderance of the evidence.

3. Decision of Director. After considering all of the information provided, the Director shall determine whether a violation has occurred and shall affirm, vacate, suspend, or modify the Notice of Violation or penalty. The Director's decision shall be delivered, in writing, to the person to whom the notice of violation was issued by personal delivery or first class mail.

- G. Appeals to the Hearing Examiner of Director's decision. Appeal of the Director's decision shall be made within ten days from the date of the Director's decision by filing a written notice of appeal, clearly stating the grounds that the appeal is based upon, with the Hearing Examiner, which appeal shall be governed by TMC Chapter 1.23.

(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20; Subst. Ord. 28780, 2021-09-21; Subst. Ord. 28894, 2023-07-11)

§ 1.95.100. Severability.

If any provision or section of this chapter shall be held to be void or unconstitutional, all other parts, provisions, and sections of this chapter not expressly so held to be void or unconstitutional shall continue in full force and effect.

(Ord. 28559 Ex. A, 2018-11-20)