

The Honorable Thomas S. Zilly

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

JEFFREY NELSON, individually and on
behalf of those similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

GREP WASHINGTON, LLC, a foreign
limited liability company; GREP
SOUTHWEST, LLC, a foreign limited
liability company; GREYSTAR
DEVELOPMENT AND
CONSTRUCTION, L.P., a foreign limited
partnership; GREYSTAR DEVELOPMENT
ENHANCEMENTS, LLC, a foreign limited
liability company; GREYSTAR GP II, LLC,
a foreign limited liability company;
GREYSTAR MANAGEMENT SERVICES,
L.P., a foreign limited partnership;
GREYSTAR RS NW, LLC, a Washington
Limited Liability Company; GREYSTAR
RS WEST, LLC, a foreign limited liability
company; and GREYSTAR SEATAC
DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a foreign limited
liability company,

Defendants.

No. 2:25-cv-00998-TSZ

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT

1 Plaintiff claims against Defendant as follows:

2 **I. PARTIES & JURISDICTION**

3 1.1 Plaintiff Jeffrey Nelson is a resident of Snohomish County, Washington, and a
4 former tenant of “Park on 20th Apartments” located in Lake Stevens, Washington, operated or
5 managed by an entity doing business as “Greystar.”

6 1.2 GREP Washington, LLC, d.b.a. Greystar (“Greystar”) is a foreign Limited
7 Liability Company headquartered in South Carolina and registered and doing business in
8 Washington State, including in King County.

9 1.3 Greystar manages over 180 properties in the State of Washington on behalf of
10 third-party property owners.

11 1.4 Greystar is a “landlord” as defined by Washington’s Residential Landlord
12 Tenant Act (“RLTA”), RCW 59.18, *et seq.*

13 1.5 The Superior Court of Washington has jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s claims
14 pursuant to RCW 2.08.010 and CR 23.

15 1.6 According to Greystar’s website (www.greystar.com), the company’s regional
16 office is located in downtown Seattle, Washington in King County.

17 1.7 Venue in King County is appropriate pursuant to RCW 4.12.025 because
18 Greystar transacts business in King County.

19 **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

20 2.1 Greystar provides property management services to property owners
21 throughout the State of Washington, including “Park on 20th Apartments” in Lake Stevens.

Allegations of Plaintiff Nelson

2.2 Mr. Nelson moved into Unit #E103 at Park on 20th Apartments in September 2020. The unit was brand new, and he was the first to occupy it. He signed a year-long lease and paid a \$250 security deposit.

2.3 Mr. Nelson re-let his unit again in 2021, 2022, and 2023. On each occasion, Nelson was required to execute a new lease.

2.4 Mr. Nelson's 2023 lease (Exhibit A) ran from September 2023 to September 2024, with a monthly rent of \$1,745 plus utilities.

2.5 The 2023 lease includes an "Early Move-Out" penalty provision that Greystar applies in the event the tenant moves out before the end of the term. Such provision purports to require tenants to pay all future rent for the entire lease term, plus a penalty of \$1,453.50 if such future rent is not paid in full at the time the tenant moves out (a "move-out penalty").

2.6 To avoid the move-out penalty and the (unlawful) future rent charges, the 2023 lease gives tenants the "option" to instead pay a "buy-out" fee—\$3,420 in Mr. Nelson's case. Such "buy-out" fee is non-refundable, even if Greystar quickly re-rents the unit or otherwise mitigates its losses.

2.7 A few months into Mr. Nelson's 2023 lease, a pipe burst in the apartment building—flooding Mr. Nelson's unit and damaging his belongings.

2.8 The damage to the unit was extensive and Mr. Nelson had no choice but to move out.

2.9 For several months, Greystar made promises to Mr. Nelson that it would repair his unit. Meanwhile, Mr. Nelson stayed in a hotel at his own expense and replaced his damaged belongings.

1 2.10 Eventually, in early April 2024, with no certainty as to when Greystar would
2 make the unit safe for his return, Mr. Nelson decided to give notice and find other housing.

3 2.11 Greystar did not return and has not returned Mr. Nelson's security deposit.

4 2.12 Instead, on April 19, a "Leasing Professional" with Greystar told Mr. Nelson in
5 writing that he owed \$3,420 as an "early lease break fee."

6 2.13 On May 3, Greystar issued a new demand—this time for \$11,799.28, less
7 "credits," including Mr. Nelson's security deposit. The balance included future rent charges
8 for the remaining months on the lease (through September 11, 2024).

9 2.14 When Mr. Nelson inquired with Greystar management whether there had been
10 some kind of mistake, the representative admitted the eleven-thousand-dollar figure was
11 incorrect but urged him to pay the lesser "early lease break fee" instead.

12 2.15 When Mr. Nelson declined to pay the illegal charges, his account was
13 transferred to a collection agency and Mr. Nelson was forced to seek legal counsel to
14 understand his rights and the legality of the charges.

15 2.16 Greystar kept Mr. Nelson's security deposit, claiming it as a "credit" against
16 the unlawful charges.

17 Allegations Related to the Class

18 2.17 On information and belief, Greystar uses the same or substantially the same
19 residential lease and lease terms as Plaintiff's for all the properties it manages in Washington,
20 including the "Early Move-Out" provision.

21 2.18 The "Early Move-Out" provision purports to give tenants two "options" when
22 they move out prior to the end of the lease's term: (a) pay a non-refundable "buy-out" fee
23 immediately, or (b) pay future rent for the entire remainder of the lease's term. For the latter
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“option,” the tenant faces yet another fee (a “reletting charge”) if the amount is not paid in full at the time the tenant moves out.

2.19 On information and belief, Greystar engages in the common practice of demanding fees and/or future rent as described in the preceding paragraphs, in derogation of its duty to mitigate, and regardless of whether it has or will exercise such efforts at some point in the future (e.g., by re-renting the unit to another tenant).

2.20 On information and belief, Greystar retains and profits from tenants’ security deposits, ostensibly applying them toward move-out fees that are not, in fact, owed or lawful.

2.21 Plaintiff files this lawsuit on behalf of himself and similarly situated tenants and former tenants as follows:

a. *Residential Landlord Tenant Act (“RLTA”) Class:*

All tenants who (i) lived in properties managed by Greystar in the state of Washington, (ii) moved out prior to the end of their lease term, and (iii) since April 21, 2022 were charged and/or paid money toward, or had some or all of their security deposits applied to, a “buy-out” fee, “reletting charge,” and/or future rent.

b. *Consumer Protection Act (“CPA”) Class:*

All tenants who (i) lived in properties managed by Greystar in the state of Washington, (ii) moved out prior to the end of their lease term, and (iii) since April 21, 2021 were charged and/or paid money toward, or had some or all of their security deposits applied to, a “buy-out” fee, “reletting charge,” and/or future rent.

2.22 Excluded from the classes are any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, officers or directors of Defendant, this Court and any courthouse employees assigned to work on this case, and all employees of the law firms representing Plaintiff and the classes.

2.23 **Numerosity.** The classes described above are sufficiently numerous such that joinder of all of them is impractical, as required by CR 23(a)(1).

violates the RLTA, including RCW 59.18.310 and .280. As a result of Greystar's acts and omissions, Plaintiff and the RLTA Class have been damaged in amounts to be proven at trial.

Count 2: Violation of the Consumer Protection Act

3.2 Greystar's practice of demanding "buy-out" fees, "reletting charges," and/or future rent at the time of move-out is an unfair or deceptive act that occurs in trade or commerce, harms the public interest, injures tenants, and violates the Consumer Protection Act (CPA), RCW 19.86, *et seq.* As a result of Greystar's acts and omissions, Plaintiff and the CPA Class have been damaged in amounts to be proven at trial.

3.3 Greystar's practice of taking or retaining tenants' money (including security deposits) and applying those sums to future rent charges before any amounts owed can possibly be determined is an unfair or deceptive act that occurs in trade or commerce, harms the public interest, injures tenants, and violates the Consumer Protection Act (CPA), RCW 19.86, *et seq.* As a result of Greystar's acts and omissions, Plaintiff and the CPA Class have been damaged in amounts to be proven at trial.

IV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

4.1 Plaintiff prays for relief as follows individually and on behalf of persons similarly situated:

- a. Certification of this case as a Class Action pursuant to CR 23.
- b. Actual damages;
- c. Statutory damages, including treble damages under the CPA and double or treble damages under the RLTA;
- d. Prejudgment interest;
- e. Declaratory relief that Greystar's Lease is unenforceable as to any clause or term that calls for immediate payment of fees or future rent by tenants who end their tenancy early;

- 1 f. Attorneys' fees and costs;
- 2 g. Such other relief as the Court deems proper.
- 3

4 DATED this 3rd day of October, 2025.

5 SCHROETER GOLDMARK & BENDER

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