

Negotiating a Settlement of Your Case

Representing Yourself in an Eviction Case

If you are facing an eviction, negotiating a settlement with your landlord can sometimes be a better way to resolve your case than going before a judge. With a settlement you can come up with terms that fit your situation. Other times going before a judge may be better.

The settlement with your landlord can be called an Agreement, Agreement for Judgment, or a Stipulation. This booklet explains the differences. It has:

- **A Worksheet** to help you think through the terms you want in an agreement.
- **Answers to Common Questions** tenants have when they negotiate.
- **Forms** you can use to help you record your agreement.

Important!

- Never sign an agreement if you do not understand it.
- **Only** sign an agreement if you are sure you can do the things you have agreed to.
- Get help. Ask if there is a Lawyer for the Day Program or volunteer lawyers in the court.
- Ask if the court has mediators to help landlords and tenants explore solutions.
- Tell your side of the story. Speak up for what you need.
- You are **not** required to make an agreement.
- You have the right to have a judge or jury decide your case.

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BOOKLET

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Worksheet: What Terms Do I Want

This worksheet helps you think about the terms you want in the agreement. It also connects the worksheet with questions in the next section.

Do not give this worksheet to the landlord, the landlord's lawyer, or the mediator. It is only for you to use. Make notes on it and use it to help you remember the things you want when you are negotiating.

1. Do I want to stay?

- ☐ I want to stay.
- ☐ I want to move.

2. If I have to move:

- ☐ How much time do I need to find another place and move?
 - How long did it take me to find this apartment?
 - Do I have a lease signed for a new apartment?
 - Where will I go if I do not have a new apartment lined up?
- ☐ Do I want to pay rent so I can stay longer?
- ☐ What are the trade-offs of moving sooner or paying rent so I can stay longer?

Question 5

How much time can I ask for if I have to move?

Question 6

What if the landlord does not give me enough time to move?

3. If I owe rent:

- ☐ What is the total I owe? _____
For what months?
- ☐ Do I have proof that I paid rent, like receipts or cancelled checks?
 - ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
- ☐ In addition to my current rent, how much back rent can I afford to pay and still pay for food transportation and other basic needs?

Question 7

What if I owe rent?

4. If I have a housing subsidy and I owe rent:

- ☐ My rent is not calculated correctly.
- ☐ My rent should be changed because my household size or income changed.
- ☐ I need to move because I am in the wrong sized apartment.

Question 8

Will I lose my rental voucher if I make an agreement?

<p>5. Does my landlord owe me any money?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I paid a security deposit or last month's rent. If yes:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> My landlord did not put my security deposit into a separate bank account.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I did not get interest due for my security deposit and last month's rent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> My landlord entered my apartment without my permission.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> My landlord did something to get back at me for standing up for my rights.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> My landlord broke other laws. If yes, explain:</p>	<p>Question 3 Did my landlord violate my rights?</p> <p>Question 13 What if my landlord asks me to give up my rights?</p>
<p>6. If I have lived with bad conditions, what are they?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> How long did I live with these conditions?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I had no heat or no water.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lead paint was in my unit when I was pregnant or my child was less than 6.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The landlord knew about the bad conditions and was notified: <input type="checkbox"/> Verbally <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Letter <input type="checkbox"/> Board of Health Report</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I have proof of the bad conditions. <input type="checkbox"/> Photos. <input type="checkbox"/> Letters. <input type="checkbox"/> Board of Health Report <input type="checkbox"/> Witnesses.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The bad conditions should lower the amount of rent I owe.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The following repairs need to be made:</p>	
<p>7. If my landlord is evicting me for a reason that is my fault:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is it my fault? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> What is my side of the story?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> What evidence does the landlord have?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Is the eviction related to a disability that someone in my household has?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Can I do anything to show the landlord there will be no more problems?</p>	
<p>8. Is there anything else I need in my agreement?</p>	<p>Question 10: What should I agree to?</p>
<p>9. Which Stipulation form should I use?</p>	<p>See Forms on page 758</p>

Answers to Common Questions

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1. What is court mediation?

Court mediation is a way for you and your landlord to work out an agreement that meets your needs and your landlord's needs. **For all eviction cases, your first court date will be a mediation session. While you are not required to reach an agreement, this is an opportunity to resolve your case before heading to trial.**

Court mediation is helpful if you do not want to negotiate directly with your landlord or your landlord's lawyer. A mediator is a person who helps you and your landlord reach an agreement. A mediator should not take either person's side. When you go into mediation be prepared to negotiate on your own behalf to protect your rights.

Housing court mediators are called Housing Specialists. Some District Courts also have mediators. Make sure you are talking with the mediator, not your landlord's lawyer. If they are the landlord's lawyer, ask to speak to a mediator.

If you cannot reach an agreement in mediation, or you feel pressured to sign an agreement, do not sign it. Tell the mediator you want to see a Lawyer for the Day, if there is one.

2. Do I understand the agreement completely?

Before you sign an agreement, read all of it. If you do not understand something, ask the mediator or the other side to write it in a way you can understand.

Make sure you understand the terms in the agreement and that you can do all the things you have agreed to do. Once you sign the agreement, it becomes a court order. And it may be impossible to change. The terms you agree to may impact your right in the future to take certain court actions. It is critical that you understand and are able to follow all of the terms of the agreement. Before you leave court, get a copy of the agreement.

3. Did my landlord violate my rights?

If your landlord is evicting you for nonpayment of rent or for a reason that is not your fault and they did something wrong, you may have a "legal claim" against them. A legal claim means your landlord violated your rights.

Before you negotiate, identify your legal claims - things your landlord did that violated your rights. Then bring these legal claims up during your negotiation. Your agreement should address legal claims you have against the landlord, not just legal claims your landlord has against you.

For example, if you lived with bad conditions, ask your landlord to fix them by a certain date. Your landlord may also owe you money because of the bad conditions. Ask your landlord to lower the amount of rent you owe. If the conditions were very bad, your landlord may owe you at least 3 months' rent.

If there is a Lawyer for the Day, they can help you identify your legal claims. For more, see **Chapter 13: When to Take Your Landlord to Court**.

4. Where can I get help?

Legal Aid Programs

Legal aid programs in Massachusetts provide free information, advice or representation to low-income people. Some programs help tenants fill out court papers before their court date. The kind of help you can get depends on where you live, your income and the kind of problem you have. Use the Massachusetts Legal Resource Finder to find your local legal aid program. [MassLegalHelp.org/find-Legal-Aid](https://www.mass.gov/resource/search-for-a-lawyer-for-the-day-program).

Legal Referral Services

If you cannot get help from a free program, and need to pay for a lawyer, see the list of Lawyer Referral Services at MassLegalServices [masslegalservices.org/content/lawyer-referral-services](https://www.mass.gov/resource/search-for-a-lawyer-for-the-day-program).

Contact a Lawyer Referral Service even if you are not sure you can pay for a lawyer. Sometimes, a Lawyer Referral Service can refer you to a reduced-fee lawyer. In some cases, you only need to pay lawyer's fees if you win. And in some cases, the other side will pay your lawyer's fees if you win.

Lawyer for the Day Program

Some courts have volunteer lawyers who can give advice and help negotiate your case. Always ask the clerk if a Lawyer for the Day Program is available. Lawyer for the Day is free.

Bring your paperwork and arrive early so you have time to discuss your case. For a list of Lawyer for the Day programs in Housing Court and when they are available see the court's website <https://www.mass.gov/resource/search-for-a-lawyer-for-the-day-program>

Mediators

A mediator is a person who helps you and the landlord reach an agreement.

- Housing Courts have Housing Specialists. They are court staff trained to help landlords and tenants reach agreement.
- Some District Courts have volunteers who mediate cases between landlords and tenants.
- Some communities have mediation programs that can help you negotiate an agreement before a court case is even filed.

Tenancy Preservation Program

If you are in Housing Court and you or someone in your household is disabled, ask the clerk where the Tenancy Preservation Program is. The Tenancy Preservation Program works with tenants facing eviction that is related to a disability. Disabilities include mental health, substance abuse, and age-related disabilities. The Program helps

individuals and families with children. It is voluntary and works with the landlord and tenant to develop a plan to preserve the tenancy.

5. How much time can I ask for if I have to move?

If you have to move out, pick a date that gives you enough time to find a new place. **Do not agree to move in a short time if you have no place to go.**

- **If you do not owe rent and your landlord is evicting you for a reason that is not your fault**, you should be able to negotiate more time to stay. If you go before a judge and lose, they **may** give you up to 6 months to find a new place or up to 12 months if someone in your house is over 60 or disabled. Keep this in mind when you negotiate for more time.

You will need to pay rent while you are looking for another place. Judges are not required to give you extra time.

The landlord or the landlord's lawyer may ask you to "waive the right to any further stay" or that there will be "no further extensions." Try to keep this language out of the agreement so you can ask the court for more time if you need it.

- **If you owe the landlord rent or you are being evicted for a reason that is your fault**, do not agree to move out in less than 13 days. If you had a trial and lost, your landlord could not move you out sooner than 13 days **after the trial**. Even if they evict you for a reason that is your fault, sometimes a landlord will agree to give you more time to move. Many landlords would rather see you move voluntarily. They do not usually want to pay a sheriff to evict you and a mover to put your things in storage.

6. What if the landlord does not agree to give me enough time to move?

If you think your landlord will not agree to give you enough time to move:

- **Ask for a review date** in court instead of an actual move-out date. Put this in the agreement. This keeps the process moving. If you cannot find a place by the review date, report your efforts back to the landlord. They may give you more time. If your landlord does not agree to give you more time, you can ask a judge for more time.
- **Pay while you stay**. If you cannot pay back the rent you owe, but you can pay the current rent, offer to pay rent while you stay in the apartment and look for a new place. If your landlord agrees to this, put it in the agreement. This way, you can stay in your apartment while you look for another place and the landlord does not lose more rent.

7. What if I owe rent?

If you owe rent, prepare to negotiate and record in your agreement:

- **How much rent you owe:**
In the agreement, write the correct amount of rent you owe and the exact months owed. If you pay rent for the month you are working out an agreement, include that month in the agreement and the exact amount of rent you are paying.
- **Rent reduction and repairs:**
If the apartment needs repairs, negotiate:
 - To lower your rent because you lived with bad conditions,
 - The repairs the landlord will make, and
 - A deadline for the landlord to make the repairs.
- **Does your landlord owe you money?**
Your landlord may owe **you** money, for example, for your utilities, security deposit or entering your apartment without permission. For some legal claims they may owe you at least 3 months' rent.
- **Reasonable payment plan:**
Tell the landlord you want to find a way to pay the rent you owe over time. If you agree to a payment plan for back rent, make sure it is realistic. **Do not agree to make payments you are not sure you can pay.** If you do not make a payment and you break the agreement, your landlord can go back to court and get an order to evict you.

Getting help to pay back rent:

Some agencies have funds to help tenants pay back rent so they will not become homeless. Ask volunteer lawyers or court staff if they have a list of local agencies. Ask about the RAFT program. RAFT are funds that you can use to pay back rent or move to a new place.

8. Will I lose my rental voucher if I make an agreement?

If you have a Section 8 or other housing voucher and a judge decides that you owe rent or violated your lease, the housing agency will probably terminate the voucher they gave you. So, you may decide it is too risky to fight the eviction in front of a judge.

To protect your voucher, the agreement must say:

- You do not admit to doing the things that the landlord claims you did wrong.
- You and the landlord agree that the eviction is not for the reason described in the Summary Process Complaint, but for a reason that is not your fault.

- If there were problems, you and the landlord have worked them out. For example, you have worked out a repayment plan to pay rent owed.
- If you agree to move out, you are moving out voluntarily.

9. If I am evicted, can I get into a shelter?

If you are being evicted and your household includes a child under 21 or you are pregnant, you may be able to access Emergency Assistance family shelter and services. You must meet income and other strict guidelines to be eligible for Emergency Assistance shelter.

There are also new emergency restrictions in place preventing some eligible families from accessing immediate shelter, so be sure to check for the most updated rules. **Talk with a legal services lawyer or volunteer lawyer at the court before you sign any agreement.** You want to make sure the agreement does not hurt your chances of getting into shelter.

- To find out about shelters for people with children or pregnant women see www.MassLegalHelp.org/homelessness/basic-shelter-rights
- To find out more about state assistance for families, individuals, young adults, and youth experiencing homelessness, see <https://www.mass.gov/emergency-housing-assistance>
- To find out about shelters for people without children see <https://www.mahomeless.org/get-help>

10. What should I agree to?

1. Try to use the forms in this Booklet to record your agreement.
2. **Only agree to things you know you can do.** Do not agree to something you only hope you can do. An agreement becomes an order of the court. If you do not follow the agreement, your landlord can go back to court for permission to move you out.
3. **Do not agree to move if** you cannot find another place by the date the landlord wants you to move.
4. **Only agree to make payments you are sure you can pay.** If you do not make the payments you agree to, the landlord can go back to court for an order to move you out.
5. **Negotiate reasonable accommodations if you have a disability.** If your landlord is evicting you for a violation of your lease and the violation is related in some way to a disability that you or someone in your family has, you may have the right to a *reasonable accommodation*. Put in the agreement how to fix the problem. For example, if they are evicting you because your disability makes it hard to pay rent by a certain date, negotiate a better rent due date. In Housing Court, ask the Tenancy Preservation Program for help.
6. **Read the agreement.** Once you sign an agreement, you can **only** change it if the landlord agrees or the court orders it.
7. **Make sure the eviction case is dismissed if you follow the terms of the agreement.**

8. Put in your agreement that the court will dismiss your eviction case once you have met the terms of the agreement.
 - Put in a fixed time that your eviction case will be dismissed. For example, put in the agreement: “The judgment will be vacated and the case dismissed within 5 business days of all payments being made.”
 - If you are staying in your apartment, put in the agreement that your “tenancy will be reinstated.”
 - Always check with the court to make sure that the case has been dismissed.
9. **Protect yourself in case you or your landlord do not follow the agreement:**
 - Include in your agreement that if you do not follow the agreement, your landlord must file a motion for a hearing to get a final eviction order. This means you have a chance to explain to a judge why you could not follow the agreement.
 - Include in your agreement that if your landlord does not follow the agreement, you can file a motion. Your motion would ask the court to order your landlord to follow the agreement. For example, if your landlord agreed to make certain repairs and did not make them, your agreement would allow you to file a motion that asks the court to order the landlord to make the repairs.
 - **You must hold up your end of the agreement even if you believe the other side is not holding up their end.** For example, if you agreed to make payments to your landlord, you must continue to make those payments, even if you believe there are problems with your apartment that the landlord has failed to repair.

11. Do I have to pay the landlord’s costs for bringing the case?

If you **lose** your case, the judge will order you to pay:

- \$135 in Housing Court or \$195 in District Court to repay the landlord the filing fee for the case and
- \$35-\$65 to repay the landlord for the fee to a sheriff or constable for serving the summons.

Your landlord probably has the right to ask you to pay these costs. But if you negotiate an agreement you can ask the landlord to give up or *wave* these costs.

12. Do I have to pay the landlord's lawyer's fees?

Your landlord cannot make you pay their lawyer's fees if you have no lease or written rental agreement or your lease or written rental agreement says nothing about lawyer's fees. You only have to pay your landlord's lawyer's fees if:

- Your lease or written rental agreement says your landlord can get these fees from you (Note: If there is such a term in your lease or agreement, the law says that if you win your landlord must pay your fees and expenses), **and**
- The landlord gets a court order that allows them to evict you.

Even if you have a lease, you can negotiate not to pay the landlord's lawyer's fees. If the landlord insists that you pay their lawyer's fees, ask that a judge review the amount in your agreement to make sure it is fair.

13. What if my landlord asks me to give up my rights?

Your landlord may ask you to sign an agreement that gives up your legal claims. This means you are giving up your right to take your landlord to court in the future.

For example, the agreement might say that you agree to “waive or release any legal claims you have against the landlord.” *Waive* or *release* means you give up something.

If you agree to do this:

- The *waiver* or *release* of claims should go both ways. Ask your landlord to *waive* all claims against you.
- Only agree to give up legal claims you know about. Put in the agreement that you “agree to waive only those claims that are known or are reasonably knowable as of the date of the agreement.”

14. What if my landlord agrees to dismiss the case?

Sometimes, a landlord will agree to dismiss or drop the eviction, if you give up your claims against the landlord. Often getting the eviction dropped is exactly what you want.

- If you see language that says you agree to “dismiss the case without prejudice,” it means you can take your landlord to court later if you have any claims against them now.
- If you see language that says you agree to “dismiss the case **with** prejudice” it means you cannot take your landlord to court if you have any claims against them now. Be careful. Only agree to dismiss the case “with prejudice” if the landlord dismisses the eviction or other claims “with prejudice.”

15. Will it be hard to rent a new place if I make an agreement?

When a landlord files an eviction against you, the court creates a public record. When you apply to rent another place, landlords can see any evictions filed against you. You cannot stop them from checking, but you can try to protect yourself.

- In May 2025, a new eviction sealing law goes into effect that will enable tenants to seal their eviction record based on the type and outcome of the case.
- Try to do a *stipulation*, not an *agreement for judgment*. If you do what you agreed to in the *stipulation*, you will not have a *judgment* against you in your court record.
- If the landlord agrees not to charge you some rent because you were living with bad conditions, make sure the agreement makes this clear. Then you can tell a new landlord you did not pay your rent because of these problems. Explain that you are looking for a new apartment because the conditions in your apartment were so bad.
- If you fell behind on rent because of illness, a loss of income, or the size of your household changed, say this in the agreement. It may not protect you from being evicted, but it may help you get emergency shelter or public or subsidized housing.
- It may be okay to ask the landlord evicting you to give you a reference. It depends on the circumstances. The reference can say good things about you. Or it can just say that you do not owe rent and you did not cause damage or other problems at the property.

16. What if later, I cannot keep the agreement?

Once you sign an agreement you cannot change it on your own. You **may** be able to change the agreement if your landlord agrees. If your landlord does not agree, you can try to ask the court to change the agreement. Use the **Motion to Amend an Agreement** form in this Booklet.

You can also ask the court for more time to stay while you look for another place. This is called a Motion for Stay. Use **Booklet 8: Stay**. At the hearing, you will have a chance to explain why you could not keep the agreement and why you need more time. Some judges may give you more time, others may not.

17. For More Information

Get self-help eviction forms, see: www.MassLegalHelp.org/housing/evictions-court-forms.

Forms

What is the difference between a stipulation and an agreement for judgment?

You can use different kinds of forms to record an agreement with your landlord. Courts and landlords often use *agreement for judgment* forms. You are not required to use these forms. You can use a *stipulation* form instead.

There is a big difference between an *agreement for judgment* and a *stipulation*.

Agreement for Judgment

If you do everything you agreed to in an *agreement for judgment*, there is a court *judgment* against you. A *judgment* can go on your credit report and hurt your chances of finding new housing later. If you do not follow an *agreement for judgment*, your landlord can get a court order **immediately** to move you out.

Stipulation

If you do everything you agreed to in a *stipulation*, the court should dismiss your case. You will not have a *judgment* entered against you. If you use the stipulation forms in this booklet and you do everything you agreed to do in the stipulation, your eviction is dismissed and you will have no judgment against you. If you do not follow a *stipulation*, your landlord must take you back to court.

Forms in this booklet

Stipulation to Continue	759
Use this form to reschedule your case and give yourself time to resolve the issues.	
Stipulation to Reinstate Tenancy.....	763
Use this form to keep your home, if possible. This form allows you to stay in your home if you do the things you agree to do in the stipulation.	
Stipulation to Vacate	769
Use this form if you are prepared to move. You can use it to negotiate a realistic amount of time to move, a reference for your next apartment search, and money to help you move.	
Motion to Amend Agreement	777
Use this form if you need to change your agreement. If you cannot do everything you agreed to in your agreement and your landlord does not agree in writing to change it, use this form to ask a judge for permission to “amend” the agreement.	

Instructions: Stipulation to Continue

Use the Stipulation to Continue to reschedule your case and give yourself time to resolve the issues. For example, you can agree to a certain amount of time:

- ☐ To look for help to pay off the rent.
- ☐ To get the city or town to inspect your apartment.
- ☐ To allow the landlord to make repairs.
- ☐ To get services, counseling or other help for you or a family member with disabilities to address problems in your tenancy. This is called a “reasonable accommodation.”

In this Stipulation to Continue both sides keep all their legal claims. Which means, if either side does not follow the terms of the stipulation, the original case goes to trial for a judge or jury to decide.

Line by line instructions

Complete the Stipulation to Continue by following the instructions below.
The letters and numbers in these instructions match those on the form.

- a. Write the name of your county.
- b. Write the landlord's name as it is written on the Summons and Complaint.
- c. Write your name as it is written on the Summons and Complaint.
- d. Copy the name of the court from the Summons and Complaint.
- e. Fill in the Docket Number, if you know it. The Docket Number is the number the court has assigned to your case. You can ask the court for it.
1. Where the form says: **The Parties agree to continue the hearing in this case** put the date and time of the rescheduled hearing.

Check the reason for rescheduling.

- Check **for mediation** if you want to set up another mediation conference.
- Check **for status** if you want to set up a court review date. At the court review, you and the landlord will report back about what you agreed to do.
- Check **for hearing on** if either you or your landlord files a motion and wants to schedule a hearing for the motion.
 - Check **Tenant/Defendant's Motion** if it is your motion and fill in the motion that is being rescheduled.
 - Check **Landlord/Plaintiff's Motion** if it is your landlord's motion and fill in the motion that is being rescheduled.
- Check **for trial** if the trial will be rescheduled.

2. Where the form says: **Parties agree as follows** explain what you and your landlord want to happen between now and the next court date. For example, the case is rescheduled so you can pay off what you owe, so the landlord can make repairs, or so you can get additional information that you need.
3. You and your landlord must sign the form and write your phone number. If your landlord has a lawyer, their lawyer can sign the forms.

Give this form to the Clerk or Housing Specialist. Once the court approves it, you will receive a copy of the form **the same day**. Be sure to get a copy of the form so you know your new court date and what you agreed to do. If you agreed to do anything, make sure to do what you agreed to before the next court date. Or get evidence that your landlord did not do what they agreed to do.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRIAL COURT

a. _____, ss: d. _____
County Name of Court

e. _____
Docket No.

b. _____,
Plaintiff/Landlord

v.

STIPULATION TO CONTINUE

c. _____,
Defendant/Tenant

1. The Parties agree to continue the hearing in this case to _____
at _____ AM / PM:

☐ for mediation

☐ for status

☐ for hearing on:

☐ Tenant/Defendant's Motion to _____

☐ Landlord/Plaintiff's Motion to _____

☐ for trial

2. The Parties further agree as follows:

Respectfully submitted,

Landlord/Plaintiff

Phone: _____

Tenant/Defendant

Phone: _____

Landlord's Attorney

☐ Limited Assistance Rep.

Phone: _____ BBO: _____

Tenant's Attorney

☐ Limited Assistance Rep.

Phone: _____ BBO: _____

DATED: _____

HOUSING SPECIALIST

Approved by: JUDGE Date

Instructions: Stipulation to Reinstate Tenancy

Use this Stipulation if you and your landlord agree that you can stay in your apartment. This form allows you to stay in your home if the terms are met. If both sides meet all the terms of the stipulation, the court dismisses the eviction.

The actual terms of your stipulation depend on your circumstances and also if you have any legal claims against your landlord. For example, in a non-payment case, if you lived with bad conditions, your landlord could agree to reduce the back rent you owe and you could agree to pay off the remaining rent through a reasonable payment plan.

If one or both sides do not do what they agreed to do in the stipulation, this form gives you and the landlord **2 choices**. Pick **only one**:

- a. Paragraph 4 allows you to reschedule the case so that you, your landlord, or both of you have time to resolve issues. During this time both sides keep all their legal claims. If one side does not meet the terms of the Stipulation by the rescheduled date, the original case goes to trial for a judge or jury to decide.
- b. Paragraph 5 has harsher consequences. It means if your landlord thinks you violated the terms of the Stipulation, they can ask the court for a *judgment* for money, or an order to evict, or both. There must be a hearing, but the hearing is only about the terms of the Stipulation. It is **not** a trial on the whole case. If you think the landlord violated the terms of the Stipulation, you can also ask for a hearing.

Line by line instructions

Complete the Stipulation to Reinstate Tenancy by following the instructions below. The letters and numbers in these instructions match those on the form.

- a. Write the name of your county.
 - b. Write the landlord's name as it is written on the Summons and Complaint.
 - c. Write your name as it is written on the Summons and Complaint.
 - d. Copy the name of the court from the Summons and Complaint.
 - e. Fill in the Docket Number, if you know it. The Docket Number is the number the court assigned to your case. You can ask the court for it.
1.
 - a. Fill in the address of your apartment and fill in the amount of rent you pay. Check the box next to how often you pay your rent, weekly or monthly.
 - b. If your apartment is subsidized or you have a voucher, check the box and fill in **your** portion of the monthly rent. The text that says: **Any rent adjustments during the period of this stipulation shall not act as a waiver of the Parties' rights** means that if your

housing agency increases or decreases your rent after you signed the Stipulation, both sides still keep their legal claims.

2.
 - a. Check this box if you and your landlord agree that you do not owe rent.
 - b. Check this box if your landlord agrees to reduce the amount of rent you owe because of the legal claims you have against your landlord. If you check this box, it means that both sides give up any legal claims against the other and the case will be dismissed. Fill in the amount of rent you owe, how much it will be reduced by, and what the balance is.
 - c. Check this box if you and your landlord agree to a payment. Check by the Tenant if you agree to pay your landlord. Check by the Landlord if your landlord has agreed to pay you because of your claims. Describe how the payment will be made: payments on certain dates, with rent payments, or as a rent credit.
3. Check this box if your landlord agrees to make repairs. List the specific repairs and when the landlord will make them. This is important because you are agreeing to specific times and dates when your Landlord can enter your apartment to make repairs.

Check 4 or 5. Do **not** check both.

4.
 - a. Check this box if you want to reschedule the case and get another court date. Fill in the blank lines if you and your landlord agree to do anything between now and the next court date. You do not need to repeat anything in paragraphs 2 or 3.
 - b. Fill in the number of business days' notice you agree to if paragraphs 2-4 are not met. This means both sides must give each other that number of days' notice before going back to court.

Check **for status** if you agree that the hearing will be to review the Stipulation.

Check **for trial** if you agree that the hearing will be a trial.

If you choose Paragraph 4 both sides keep all their claims, and the original case goes to trial for a judge or jury to decide.

5.
 - a. If you check 4, do not check 5. Check 5 if you and your landlord agree to reinstate the tenancy. This allows you to stay in your home and the case will be dismissed after the terms of this agreement are met. Fill in the blank lines if you and your landlord agree to any other terms.
 - b. Fill in the number of business days' notice you agree to if these terms are not met. This means both sides must give each other that number of days' notice before going back to court.
 - c. Check the box if you want to inspect any documents related to the allegations before the hearing.
6. Check this box if you or someone in your household has a disability and your landlord agrees to a Reasonable Accommodation Plan so you can stay in your apartment.

A Reasonable Accommodation Plan can include extra time to get therapy to address behavioral issues, time to get paperwork in if your disability interfered with your ability to fill

out the forms, or changes to how you pay the rent like getting help through Representative Payee if you cannot manage your finances.

Paragraph 6 can be used with either Paragraph 7 or 8. The Reasonable Accommodation Plan must be kept private. It will only be filed with the court, if you or your landlord needs to enforce it. If it is filed with the court, it will be under seal, which means that it will be kept private.

7. Check this box and fill in the blank lines if there is anything that was not written somewhere else on the form that you or the landlord wants in your agreement.
8. Check this box if both you and your landlord agree to give up legal claims against each other in this particular case so you can resolve it. You must follow all the terms of the Stipulation.
9.
 - a. Check this box if you and the landlord agree to dismiss this case when the terms of this agreement are met. Fill in the date that you both agree to have the case dismissed. If you or your landlord does not file any motions, the case will be dismissed on that date.
 - b. Check the box if you signed another document called a Stipulation of Dismissal. Fill in the name of the person who will hold the signed Stipulation of Dismissal. This could be you, your landlord, or your landlord's lawyer. This person must file the Stipulation of Dismissal in court, on the date in paragraph 9a, if neither you nor your landlord files a motion. At the same time, this person must send a copy of the Stipulation of Dismissal to the other party when they file it.
10. Check this box and fill in the date and time if you and your landlord want the court date to review if the terms of your agreement have been met.

You and your landlord, or your landlord's lawyer, must sign the forms and write your phone number, and email, if you have one.

Give your Stipulation to Reinstate Tenancy to the Clerk or Housing Specialist. After the court approves it, they will give you a copy on **the same day**. Get a copy of the Stipulation so you know what you agreed to do. **Do everything you agreed to so you can reinstate your tenancy**, even if the landlord does not do everything they agreed to.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRIAL COURT

a. _____, ss:
County

d. _____
Name of Court

e. _____
Docket No.

b. _____,
Plaintiff/Landlord

v.

STIPULATION TO REINSTATE TENANCY

c. _____,
Defendant/Tenant

The Parties hereby agree to the following terms (*check the boxes that apply*):

☐ 1. a. The agreed-upon rent for the unit located at: _____ is
\$ _____ ☐ per month *or* ☐ per week.

☐ b. The unit is subsidized and the Tenant's portion of rent for the unit is \$ _____ per month. Any
rent adjustments during the period of this Stipulation shall not act as a waiver of the Parties' rights.

☐ 2. ☐ a. The Parties agree that no rent is owed.

☐ b. The Parties agree that the current rent owed is \$ _____, which will be reduced by \$ _____
in exchange for the Parties' mutual release of claims (Paragraph 8, *below*), leaving a balance of \$
_____.

☐ c. The Parties agree that \$ _____ will be paid:

- ☐ by the **Tenant** in rent/use and occupancy; *or*
- ☐ by the **Landlord** (to resolve the Tenant's claims).

Payment shall be made as follows (*for example*: in installments on certain dates; with rental payments; *or* as a
past/future rent credit):

☐ 3. The Landlord will make the following repairs to the unit at the following time(s)/date(s):

Check box 4 or box 5 (not both):

- ☐ 4. a. The Parties agree to **continue this case** to _____, during which period the Parties agree:

- a. If the conditions in paragraphs 2-4 or 7 are not met, either party may file a motion, with _____ business days' notice to the other party, to return the case to the list ☐ **for status** or ☐ **for trial**. All Parties reserve their rights in this action.

- ☐ 5. a. The Parties agree to **reinstate the tenancy** upon the following terms (add any terms in addition to paragraphs 2-3 and 6-7):

- b. Upon motion of either party, with _____ business days' notice to the other party, asserting a violation of the terms of this Stipulation in factual detail (*for example*: failure to make payments *or* failure to make repairs), the party filing the motion may seek **Entry of Judgment** or injunctive or other relief.

- c. ☐ Parties shall be allowed to inspect any documents related to the allegation(s) before the hearing.

- ☐ 6. The Parties have entered into a separate *Reasonable Accommodation* Agreement, which will not be filed with the Court except as necessary (under seal) to enforce its terms in accordance with this Stipulation.

- ☐ 7. The Parties further agree as follows:

- ☐ 8. In exchange for the terms herein, the Parties release each other from ("give up" or waive) all claims that were asserted in this action, with the exception of the Parties' obligations as set forth in this Stipulation.

- ☐ 9. a. Absent any pending motions before the Court, **the case shall be dismissed** on _____ and the tenancy shall be fully reinstated.

- b. ☐ The Parties have executed a Stipulation of Dismissal, to be held for filing by _____, with a simultaneous copy sent to the other party as notice of filing.

- ☐ 10. The Parties shall appear in court on _____ at _____ for review on compliance with this Stipulation.

Landlord/Plaintiff

Phone: _____

Tenant/Defendant

Phone: _____

Landlord's Attorney (☐ Limited Assistance Rep.)

Phone: _____ BBO: _____

Tenant's Attorney (☐ Limited Assistance Rep.)

Phone: _____ BBO: _____

DATED: _____

HOUSING SPECIALIST

Approved by: JUDGE Date

Instructions: Stipulation to Vacate

Use the Stipulation to Vacate if you are prepared to move. You can use this form to get a realistic amount of time to move, a reference for your next apartment search, and even money from your landlord to help you move, or in exchange for giving up claims you may have against them.

If one or both sides do not do what they agreed to do in the stipulation, this form gives you and the landlord **2 choices**. Pick **only one**:

1. Paragraph 4 is a **move-out incentive**. If you check this box, you agree to move out by a certain date and your landlord agrees to pay you money to help you move out. Both sides keep all their claims until the vacate date. If you cannot move by the date you agreed, the original case goes to trial for a judge or jury to decide.
2. Paragraph 5 has harsher consequences. It means if your landlord thinks you violated the terms of the Stipulation, they can ask the court for a *judgment* for money, or an order to evict, or both. There must be a hearing, but the hearing is only about the terms of the Stipulation. It is **not** a trial on the whole case. If you think the landlord violated the terms of the Stipulation, you can ask for a hearing.

Line by Line Instructions

Complete the Stipulation to Vacate by following the instructions below. The letters and numbers in these instructions match those on the form.

- a. Write the name of your county.
 - b. Write the landlord's name as it is written on the Summons and Complaint.
 - c. Write your name as it is written on the Summons and Complaint.
 - d. Copy the name of the court from the Summons and Complaint.
 - e. Fill in the Docket Number, if you know it. The Docket Number is the number the court has assigned to your case. You can ask the court for it.
-
1.
 - a. Fill in the address of your apartment and fill in the amount of rent you pay. Check the box next to how often you pay your rent, weekly or monthly.
 - b. If your apartment is subsidized or you have a voucher, check the box and fill in **your** portion of the monthly rent. The text that says: **Any rent adjustments during the period of this stipulation shall not act as a waiver of the Parties' rights** means that if your housing agency increases or decreases your rent after you signed the Stipulation, both sides still keep their legal claims.
 2.
 - a. Check this box if you and your landlord agree that you do not owe rent.

- b. Check this box if your landlord agrees to reduce the amount of rent you owe because of the legal claims you have against your landlord. If you check this box, it means that both sides give up any legal claims against the other and the case will be dismissed. Fill in the amount of rent you owe, how much it will be reduced by, and what the balance is.
 - c. Check this box if the landlord agrees not to make you pay part of the rent you owe when you move out.
 - d. Check this box if you and your landlord agree to a payment. Check **by the Tenant** if you agree to pay your landlord. Check **by the Landlord** if your landlord has agreed to pay you because of your claims. Describe how the payment will be made: payments on certain dates, with rent payments, or as a rent credit.
3. Check this box if your landlord agrees to make repairs. List the specific repairs and when the landlord will make them. This is important because you are agreeing to specific times and dates when your Landlord can enter your apartment to make repairs.

Check 4 or 5. Do **not** check both.

4. a. Check 4 if you are moving out and the landlord is paying you to move out. This paragraph says you and your landlord want to **reserve their rights in this action**. This means both of you keep your claims against each other. Fill in the date you agree to move out. Fill in the amount of money the landlord agrees to pay you to move out.

Fill in exactly what you agreed to in terms of payment. Fill in the amount of money and the dates the landlord will pay you.

- b. Fill in the number of business days' notice you agree to if paragraphs 2-4 are not met. This means **both** sides must give each other that number of days' notice before going back to court.

Check **for status** if you agree that the hearing will be to review the Stipulation.

Check **for trial** if you agree that the hearing will be a trial. Check **for entry of money judgment against Landlord** if you agree that you can get a judgment against the landlord if the landlord does not pay you the amount agreed.

5. a. If you check 4, do not check 5. Check 5 if both sides agree to a **mutual termination of the tenancy**. This means that you and your landlord agree that you are going to move out. This is an important paragraph if you want to keep a voucher. Fill the date you are going to move out and describe any other terms for the move out, such as leaving it clean.
- b. Fill in **the number** of business days' notice you agree to if paragraphs 2-4 are not met. This means both sides must give each other that number of days' notice before going back to court. This paragraph also says that if you move out on the date that you agreed to, your case will be dismissed.
- c. Check the box below if you want to inspect any documents related to the allegations before the hearing.

6. Check this box if the Landlord agrees to provide a neutral or positive reference. A neutral reference usually only states the dates you lived at the apartment and if you owe any rent. A positive reference is one that says you were a good tenant. Try to get a positive reference if you can. Check the box below 6 if the Landlord gives you a reference letter at the same time they sign this form. Try to get a written positive reference while you are in court, if you can.
7. Check this box and fill in the blank lines if there is anything that was not written somewhere else on the form that you or the landlord wants in your agreement.
8. Check this box if both you and your landlord agree to give up legal claims against each other in this particular case so you can resolve it. You must follow all the terms of the Stipulation.
9.
 - a. Check this box if you and the landlord agree to dismiss this case when the terms of this agreement are met. Fill in the date that you both agree to have the case dismissed. If you or your landlord does not file any motions, the case will be dismissed on that date.
 - b. Check the box if you signed another document called a Stipulation of Dismissal. Fill in the name of the person who will hold the signed Stipulation of Dismissal. This could be you, your landlord, or your landlord's lawyer. This person must file the Stipulation of Dismissal in court, on the date in paragraph 9, if neither you nor your landlord files a motion. At the same time, this person must send a copy of the Stipulation of Dismissal to the other party when they file it.
10. Check this box and fill in the date and time if you and your landlord want the court date to review if the terms of your agreement have been met.

You and your landlord, or your landlord's lawyer, must sign the forms and write your phone number, and email, if you have one.

Give your Stipulation to Vacate to the Clerk or Housing Specialist. After the court approves it, they will give you a copy on the same day. Get a copy of the Stipulation so you know what you agreed to do. Do everything you agreed to, even if the landlord does not do everything they agreed to. If you do not move out by the date you agreed to, your landlord may try to go after the full amount of rent you owe.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRIAL COURT

a. _____, ss:
County

d. _____
Name of Court

e. _____
Docket No.

b. _____,
Plaintiff/Landlord

v.

STIPULATION TO VACATE

c. _____,
Defendant/Tenant

The Parties hereby agree to the following terms (*check the boxes that apply*):

☐ 1. ☐ a. The agreed-upon rent for the unit located at: _____ is \$ _____ ☐ per month *or* ☐ per week.

☐ b. The unit is subsidized and the Tenant's portion of rent for the unit is \$ _____ per month. Any rent adjustments during the period of this Stipulation shall not act as a waiver of the Parties' rights.

☐ 2. ☐ a. The Parties agree that no rent is owed.

☐ b. The Parties agree that the current rent owed is \$ _____, which will be reduced by \$ _____ in exchange for the Parties' mutual release of claims (Paragraph 8, *below*), leaving a balance of \$ _____.

☐ c. The Parties agree that the balance of \$ _____ will be forgiven when the Tenant vacates.

☐ d. The Parties agree that \$ _____ will be paid:

☐ by the **Tenant** in rent/use and occupancy; *or*

☐ by the **Landlord** (to resolve the Tenant's claims).

Payment shall be made as follows (*for example*: when and how; in installments on certain dates):

☐ 3. The Landlord will make the following repairs to the unit at the following time(s)/date(s):

Check box 4 or box 5 (not both):

- ☐ 4. ☐ a. The Parties agree to **reserve their rights in this action**. If the Tenant moves out on or before _____, the Landlord agrees to pay the Tenant \$ _____ as a move-out incentive, to be paid out as follows:

- ☐ \$ _____ on or before _____ (date);
- ☐ \$ _____ upon _____ days' notice to the Landlord that Tenant will vacate the Unit; *and/or*
- ☐ \$ _____ when the Tenant vacates.
- ☐ Funds shall be held in trust by _____ until the vacate date.

- b. If any conditions in paragraphs 2-4 or 7 are not met, either party may file a motion, with _____ business days' notice to the other party, to return the case to the list ☐ **for status** ☐ **for trial** ☐ **for entry of money judgment against Landlord** (Tenant vacates but Landlord fails to may payment as agreed).

- ☐ 5. a. The Parties agree to a **mutual termination of the tenancy**. The Tenant shall vacate the unit on or before _____, and upon the following terms (if any):

- b. If the Tenant vacates the unit as set forth above, this matter shall be dismissed. Upon motion of either party, with _____ business days' notice to the other party, asserting a violation of the terms of this Stipulation in factual detail (*for example*: failure to move out; failure to make payments; *or* failure to make repairs), the party filing the motion may seek **Entry of Judgment** or injunctive or other relief.

- ☐ c. Parties shall be allowed to inspect any documents related to the allegation(s) before the hearing.

- ☐ 6. To help the Tenant relocate, the Landlord shall provide a ☐ neutral *or* ☐ positive reference.

- ☐ A reference letter has been given to the Tenant.

- ☐ 7. The Parties further agree as follows:

- ☐ 8. In exchange for the terms herein, the Parties release each other from ("give up" or waive) all claims that were asserted in this action, with the exception of the Parties' obligations as set forth in this Stipulation.

- ☐ 9. a. Absent any pending motions before the Court, **the case shall be dismissed on**

_____.

- ☐ The Parties have executed a Stipulation of Dismissal, held for filing by _____, with a simultaneous copy sent to the other party as notice of filing.

☐ 10. The Parties shall appear in court on _____ at _____ for review on compliance with this Stipulation.

Landlord/Plaintiff

Phone: _____

Tenant/Defendant

Phone: _____

Landlord's Attorney (☐ Limited Assistance Rep.)

Phone: _____ BBO: _____

Tenant's Attorney (☐ Limited Assistance Rep.)

Phone: _____ BBO: _____

DATED: _____

HOUSING SPECIALIST

Approved by: JUDGE Date

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRIAL COURT

_____, ss:
County

Name of Court

Docket No.

_____,
Plaintiff/Landlord

v.

MOTION TO AMEND AGREEMENT

_____,
Defendant/Tenant

Now comes the Plaintiff/Defendant in the above case and moves the court to amend the agreement entered on _____, I am requesting the court to amend the agreement in this case in the following manner:

Date: _____ Signed: _____

A Hearing On This Motion Will Be Held On _____ at _____
at _____ (location of the court).

The Hearing **Must** Be Held At Least 7 Days **After** The Service Of Notice To The Other Party. If the Other Party is represented by an Attorney, Service Must Be Made on The Attorney.

☐ If either party requires an interpreter, please check box and list their native language _____.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

A copy of this Motion has been served on the Other Party in the following manner:

☐ I handed it to _____.

☐ I left it at their last and usual address which is: _____.

☐ I mailed it to them on: _____.

Date: _____

