H-0899.1			

HOUSE BILL 1737

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2007 Regular Session

By Representatives Ericks, Curtis, Simpson, Jarrett, Miloscia, Springer, Clibborn, Eddy, Haler, Roberts and Ormsby

Read first time 01/26/2007. Referred to Committee on Housing.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to multiple-unit dwellings in urban centers; and
- 2 amending RCW 84.14.010, 84.14.020, 84.14.030, 84.14.090, and 84.14.110.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

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- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 84.14.010 and 2002 c 146 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.
 - (1) "City" means either (a) a city or town with a population of at least ((thirty)) five thousand or (b) the largest city or town, if there is no city or town with a population of at least ((thirty)) five thousand, located in a county planning under the growth management act.
- 12 (2) "Governing authority" means the local legislative authority of 13 a city having jurisdiction over the property for which an exemption may 14 be applied for under this chapter.
 - (3) "Growth management act" means chapter 36.70A RCW.
- 16 (4) "Multiple-unit housing" means a building having four or more 17 dwelling units not designed or used as transient accommodations and not 18 including hotels and motels. Multifamily units may result from new

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- construction or rehabilitated or conversion of vacant, underutilized, or substandard buildings to multifamily housing.
 - (5) "Owner" means the property owner of record.

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- (6) "Permanent residential occupancy" means multiunit housing that provides either rental or owner occupancy on a nontransient basis. This includes owner-occupied or rental accommodation that is leased for a period of at least one month. This excludes hotels and motels that predominately offer rental accommodation on a daily or weekly basis.
- (7) "Rehabilitation improvements" means modifications to existing structures, that are vacant for twelve months or longer, that are made to achieve a condition of substantial compliance with existing building codes or modification to existing occupied structures which increase the number of multifamily housing units.
- (8) "Residential targeted area" means an area within an urban center that has been designated by the governing authority as a residential targeted area in accordance with this chapter.
- (9) "Substantial compliance" means compliance with local building or housing code requirements that are typically required for rehabilitation as opposed to new construction.
- (10) "Urban center" means a compact identifiable district where urban residents may obtain a variety of products and services. An urban center must contain:
- (a) Several existing or previous, or both, business establishments that may include but are not limited to shops, offices, banks, restaurants, governmental agencies;
- (b) Adequate public facilities including streets, sidewalks, lighting, transit, domestic water, and sanitary sewer systems; and
- (c) A mixture of uses and activities that may include housing, recreation, and cultural activities in association with either commercial or office, or both, use.
- 31 **Sec. 2.** RCW 84.14.020 and 2002 c 146 s 2 are each amended to read 32 as follows:
- 13 (1) The value of new housing construction, conversion, and 34 rehabilitation improvements qualifying under this chapter is exempt 35 from ad valorem property taxation, for ten successive years beginning 36 January 1 of the year immediately following the calendar year of 37 issuance of the certificate of tax exemption eligibility. However, the

exemption does not include the value of land or nonhousing-related 1 2 improvements not qualifying under this chapter. When a local ((government adopts)) government's guidelines adopted pursuant to RCW 3 84.14.030(2) ((and the qualifying dwelling units are each on separate 4 5 parcels for the purpose of property taxation)) include conditions that must be satisfied with respect to individual dwelling units, rather 6 than with respect to the multiple-unit housing as a whole or some 7 minimum portion thereof, the exemption ((may, at the local government's 8 discretion, be)) is limited to the value of the qualifying improvements 9 <u>allocable to</u> those dwelling units that ((meet the)) <u>satisfy those</u> local 10 11 quidelines.

(2) In the case of rehabilitation of existing buildings, the exemption does not include the value of improvements constructed prior to the submission of the application required under this chapter. The incentive provided by this chapter is in addition to any other incentives, tax credits, grants, or other incentives provided by law.

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- (3) This chapter does not apply to increases in assessed valuation made by the assessor on nonqualifying portions of building and value of land nor to increases made by lawful order of a county board of equalization, the department of revenue, or a county, to a class of property throughout the county or specific area of the county to achieve the uniformity of assessment or appraisal required by law.
- 23 (4) At the conclusion of the ten-year exemption period, the new or 24 rehabilitated housing cost shall be considered as new construction for 25 the purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW.
- 26 **Sec. 3.** RCW 84.14.030 and 2005 c 80 s 1 are each amended to read 27 as follows:

An owner of property making application under this chapter must meet the following requirements:

- (1) The new or rehabilitated multiple-unit housing must be located in a residential targeted area as designated by the city;
- (2) The multiple-unit housing must meet the guidelines as adopted by the governing authority that may include height, density, public benefit features, number and size of proposed development, parking, low-income or moderate-income occupancy requirements, and other adopted requirements indicated necessary by the city. The required amenities

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should be relative to the size of the project and tax benefit to be obtained;

- (3) The new, converted, or rehabilitated multiple-unit housing must provide for a minimum of fifty percent of the space for permanent residential occupancy. In the case of existing occupied multifamily development, the multifamily housing must also provide for a minimum of four additional multifamily units. Existing multifamily vacant housing that has been vacant for twelve months or more does not have to provide additional multifamily units;
- (4) New construction multifamily housing and rehabilitation improvements must be completed within three years from the date of approval of the application;
- (5) Property proposed to be rehabilitated must fail to comply with one or more standards of the applicable state or local building or housing codes on or after July 23, 1995. If the property proposed to be rehabilitated is not vacant, an applicant shall provide each existing tenant housing of comparable size, quality, and price and a reasonable opportunity to relocate; and
- 19 (6) The applicant must enter into a contract with the city approved 20 by the governing body, or an administrative official or commission 21 authorized by the governing authority, under which the applicant has 22 agreed to the implementation of the development on terms and conditions 23 satisfactory to the governing authority.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 84.14.090 and 1995 c 375 s 12 are each amended to read 25 as follows:
 - (1) Upon completion of rehabilitation or new construction for which an application for limited exemption under this chapter has been approved and after issuance of the certificate of occupancy, the owner shall file with the city the following:
 - (a) A statement of the amount of rehabilitation or construction expenditures made with respect to each housing unit and the composite expenditures made in the rehabilitation or construction of the entire property;
 - (b) A description of the work that has been completed and a statement that the rehabilitation improvements or new construction on the owner's property qualify the property for limited exemption under this chapter; and

1 (c) A statement that the work has been completed within three years 2 of the issuance of the conditional certificate of tax exemption.

- (2) Within thirty days after receipt of the statements required under subsection (1) of this section, the authorized representative of the city shall determine whether the work completed is consistent with the application and the contract approved by the ((governing authority)) city and is qualified for limited exemption under this chapter. The city shall also determine which specific improvements completed meet the requirements and required findings.
- (3) If the rehabilitation, conversion, or construction is completed within three years of the date the application for limited exemption is filed under this chapter, or within an authorized extension of this time limit, and the authorized representative of the city determines that improvements were constructed consistent with the application and other applicable requirements and the owner's property is qualified for limited exemption under this chapter, the city shall file the certificate of tax exemption with the county assessor within ten days of the expiration of the thirty-day period provided under subsection (2) of this section.
- (4) The authorized representative of the city shall notify the applicant that a certificate of tax exemption is not going to be filed if the representative determines that:
- (a) The rehabilitation or new construction was not completed within three years of the application date, or within any authorized extension of the time limit;
- (b) The improvements were not constructed consistent with the application or other applicable requirements; or
- (c) The owner's property is otherwise not qualified for limited exemption under this chapter.
- (5) If the authorized representative of the city finds that construction or rehabilitation of multiple-unit housing was not completed within the required time period due to circumstances beyond the control of the owner and that the owner has been acting and could reasonably be expected to act in good faith and with due diligence, the governing authority or the city official authorized by the governing authority may extend the deadline for completion of construction or rehabilitation for a period not to exceed twenty-four consecutive months.

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(6) The governing authority may provide by ordinance for an appeal of a decision by the deciding officer or authority that an owner is not entitled to a certificate of tax exemption to the governing authority, a hearing examiner, or other city officer authorized by the governing authority to hear the appeal in accordance with such reasonable procedures and time periods as provided by ordinance of the governing authority. The owner may appeal a decision by the deciding officer or authority that is not subject to local appeal or a decision by the local appeal authority that the owner is not entitled to a certificate of tax exemption in superior court under RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598, if the appeal is filed within thirty days of notification by the city to the owner of the decision being challenged.

Sec. 5. RCW 84.14.110 and 2002 c 146 s 3 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

- (1) If improvements have been exempted under this chapter, the improvements continue to be exempted and not be converted to another use for at least ten years from date of issuance of the certificate of tax exemption. If the owner intends to convert the multifamily development to another use, the owner shall notify the assessor within sixty days of the change in use. If, after a certificate of tax exemption has been filed with the county assessor the city or assessor or agent discovers that a portion of the property is changed or will be changed to a use that is other than residential or that housing or amenities no longer meet the requirements as previously approved or agreed upon by contract between the ((governing authority)) city and the owner and that the multifamily housing, or a portion of the housing, no longer qualifies for the exemption, the tax exemption must be canceled and the following must occur:
- (a) Additional real property tax must be imposed upon the value of the nonqualifying improvements in the amount that would normally be imposed, plus a penalty must be imposed amounting to twenty percent. This additional tax is calculated based upon the difference between the property tax paid and the property tax that would have been paid if it had included the value of the nonqualifying improvements dated back to the date that the improvements were converted to a nonmultifamily use;
- (b) The tax must include interest upon the amounts of the additional tax at the same statutory rate charged on delinquent

property taxes from the dates on which the additional tax could have been paid without penalty if the improvements had been assessed at a value without regard to this chapter; and

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- (c) The additional tax owed together with interest and penalty must become a lien on the land and attach at the time the property or portion of the property is removed from multifamily use or the amenities no longer meet applicable requirements, and has priority to and must be fully paid and satisfied before a recognizance, mortgage, judgment, debt, obligation, or responsibility to or with which the land may become charged or liable. The lien may be foreclosed upon expiration of the same period after delinquency and in the same manner provided by law for foreclosure of liens for delinquent real property taxes. An additional tax unpaid on its due date is delinquent. From the date of delinquency until paid, interest must be charged at the same rate applied by law to delinquent ad valorem property taxes.
- (2) Upon a determination that a tax exemption is to be canceled for a reason stated in this section, the governing authority shall notify the record owner of the property as shown by the tax rolls by mail, return receipt requested, of the determination to cancel the exemption. The owner may appeal the determination to the governing authority within thirty days by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the governing authority, which notice must specify the factual and legal basis on which the determination of cancellation is alleged to be The governing authority or a hearing examiner or other official authorized by the governing authority may hear the appeal. At the hearing, all affected parties may be heard and all competent evidence received. After the hearing, the deciding body or officer shall either affirm, modify, or repeal the decision of cancellation of exemption based on the evidence received. An aggrieved party may appeal the decision of the deciding body or officer to the superior court under RCW 34.05.510 through 34.05.598.
- (3) Upon determination by the governing authority or authorized representative to terminate an exemption, the county officials having possession of the assessment and tax rolls shall correct the rolls in the manner provided for omitted property under RCW 84.40.080. The county assessor shall make such a valuation of the property and improvements as is necessary to permit the correction of the rolls. The value of the new housing construction, conversion, and

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rehabilitation improvements added to the rolls shall be considered as 1 2 new construction for the purposes of chapter 84.55 RCW. The owner may appeal the valuation to the county board of equalization under chapter 3 84.48 RCW and according to the provisions of RCW 84.40.038. If there 4 has been a failure to comply with this chapter, the property must be 5 listed as an omitted assessment for assessment years beginning January 6 7 1 of the calendar year in which the noncompliance first occurred, but the listing as an omitted assessment may not be for a period more than 8 three calendar years preceding the year in which the failure to comply 9 10 was discovered.

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