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SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1421

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2021 Regular Session

By House Housing, Human Services & Veterans (originally sponsored by Representatives Dufault and Barkis)

READ FIRST TIME 02/15/21.

- AN ACT Relating to a property owner's or tenant's liability for delinquent and unpaid utility service charges; and amending RCW
- 3 35.21.217, 60.80.010, 60.80.020, and 35.21.290.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 35.21.217 and 2011 c 151 s 5 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
 - (1) Prior to furnishing utility services, a city or town may require a deposit to guarantee payment for services. ((However, failure to require a deposit does not affect the validity of any lien authorized by RCW 35.21.290 or 35.67.200.)) A city or town may determine how to apply partial payments on past due accounts.
 - (2) (a) A city or town may provide a real property owner or the owner's designee with duplicates of tenant utility service bills, or may notify an owner or the owner's designee that a tenant's utility account is delinquent. However, if an owner or the owner's designee notifies the city or town in writing that a property served by the city or town is a residential rental property, asks to be notified of a tenant's delinquency, and has provided, in writing, a complete and accurate mailing address, the city or town shall notify the owner or the owner's designee of a residential tenant's delinquency at the same time and in the same manner the city or town notifies the tenant

p. 1 SHB 1421

of the tenant's delinquency or by mail((, and the city or town is prohibited from collecting from the owner or the owner's designee any charges for electric light or power services more than four months past due)). When a city or town provides a real property owner or the owner's designee with duplicates of residential tenant utility service bills or notice that a tenant's utility account is delinquent, the city or town shall notify the tenant that it is providing the duplicate bills or delinquency notice to the owner or the owner's designee.

(((3) After August 1, 2010, if a city or town fails to notify the owner of a tenant's delinquency after receiving a written request to do so and after receiving the other information required by subsection (2) of this section, the city or town shall have no lien against the premises for the residential tenant's delinquent and unpaid charges and is prohibited from collecting the tenant's delinquent and unpaid charges for electric light or power services from the owner or the owner's designee.

(4) When a utility account is in a tenant's name, the owner or the owner's designee shall notify the city or town in writing within fourteen days of the termination of the rental agreement and vacation of the premises. If the owner or the owner's designee fails to provide this notice, a city or town providing electric light or power services is not limited to collecting only up to four months of a tenant's delinquent charges from the owner or the owner's designee, provided that the city or town has complied with the notification requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

(5)(a))) (b) When a city or town provides utility services to someone other than the owner of the property, the city or town is prohibited from collecting delinquent utility charges from the owner or the owner's designee, provided that the account was listed in the residential tenant utility customer's name. A city or town may only collect payments for past due utility charges from the residential utility customer whose name is listed on the utility account.

(c) Upon request of the city or town utility providing services to someone other than the owner of the property, the property owner shall provide a city or town utility service notice of the residential tenant's vacation of the premises within fourteen days of actual knowledge of vacation. If the owner or owner's designee fails to provide this notice, a city or town utility service may collect a residential tenant's delinquent charges from the owner or owner's

p. 2 SHB 1421

designee, provided that the city or town had requested notification as requested herein and only for charges incurred after the date of the residential tenant's vacation of the property.

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- (d) When a city or town provides utility services to a new residential tenant utility customer, the city or town is prohibited from collecting delinquent utility charges connected to the property or premises from the new customer. A new residential tenant utility customer does not include a person who lived on the property or premises with the residential tenant utility customer whose name is listed on the delinquent utility account.
- (3) If an occupied multiple residential rental unit receives utility service through a single utility account, if the utility account's billing address is not the same as the service address of a residential rental property, or if the city or town has been notified that a tenant resides at the service address, the city or town shall make a good faith and reasonable effort to provide written notice to the service address of pending disconnection of electric power and light or water service for nonpayment at least seven calendar days prior to disconnection. The purpose of this notice is to provide any affected tenant an opportunity to resolve the delinquency with his or her landlord or to arrange for continued service. If requested, a city or town ((shall)) may provide electric power and light or water services to an affected tenant on the same terms and conditions as other residential utility customers, without requiring that he or she pay delinquent amounts for services billed directly to the property owner or a previous tenant except as otherwise allowed by law and only where the city or town offers the opportunity for the affected tenant to set up a reasonable payment plan for the delinquent amounts legally due. If a landlord fails to pay for electric power and light or water services, any tenant who requests that the services be placed in his or her name may deduct from the rent due all reasonable charges paid by the tenant to the city or town for such services. A landlord may not take or threaten to take reprisals or retaliatory action as defined in RCW 59.18.240 against a tenant who deducts from his or her rent payments made to a city or town as provided in this subsection.
- (((b) Nothing in this subsection (5) affects the validity of any lien authorized by RCW 35.21.290 or 35.67.200. Furthermore, a city or town that provides electric power and light or water services to a residential tenant in these circumstances shall retain the right to

p. 3 SHB 1421

collect from the property owner, previous tenant, or both, any delinquent amounts due for service previously provided to the service address if the city or town has complied with the notification requirements of subsection (2) of this section when applicable.))

- (4) In no case, except as provided in subsection (2)(c) of this section, may cities or towns owning their own utility:
- (a) Require a property owner or the owner's designee to pay a delinquent utility bill in a tenant's name;
- (b) Have a lien against the premises of the property owner for a residential tenant's delinquent and unpaid utility charges when the utility account is in the tenant's name; or
- (c) Refuse to open an account in the name of a residential tenant seeking utility services based on either of the following criteria:
- 14 <u>(i) The fact that the individual is a residential tenant and not</u> 15 <u>the property owner; or</u>
 - (ii) Unpaid utility charges that were accrued by the residential tenant during the time the governor's emergency proclamation was in effect.
- 19 <u>(5) A city or town may charge a residential tenant seeking</u> 20 <u>utility services a reasonable deposit.</u>
 - (6) This section does not apply to utility services provided to property zoned for commercial or industrial use. Commercial use does not include any form of residential property.
 - (7) Nothing in this section affects the validity of any lien authorized by RCW 35.21.290 or 35.67.200. Furthermore, a city or town that provides electric power and light or water services to a commercial or industrial use tenant or property owner in these circumstances shall retain the right to collect from the property owner any delinquent amounts due for service previously provided to the service address.
 - (8) Upon the expiration or termination of the governor's emergency proclamation related to ratepayer assistance and preservation of essential services, a city or town may implement a repayment plan to collect from a residential tenant any unpaid utility charges that were incurred by the tenant during the time the governor's emergency proclamation was in effect. A city or town must collect the unpaid utility charges within 12 months of the expiration or termination of the governor's emergency proclamation. Any unpaid utility charges remaining after the 12-month collection period is over must be waived.

p. 4 SHB 1421

- (9) For the purposes of this section:
- 2 (a) "Governor's emergency proclamation" means proclamation 20-23,
- 3 <u>in effect beginning March 18, 2020, and includes all subsequent</u>
- 4 orders extending and amending this proclamation.
- 5 (b) "Utility or service" means electricity, garbage collection
- 6 and disposal, internet, sewer, storm and surface water collection and
- 7 disposal, and water.
- 8 **Sec. 2.** RCW 60.80.010 and 2004 c 215 s 8 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- (1) Unless otherwise stated and acknowledged in writing by the purchaser, the seller of a fee interest in real property is responsible for satisfying, upon closing, any lien provided for by RCW 35.21.290, 35.67.200, 36.36.045, ((36.89.090)) 36.89.065, or
- 14 36.94.150.

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- (2) No closing agent may refuse a written request by the seller or purchaser of a fee interest in real property to administer the disbursement of closing funds necessary to satisfy unpaid charges as charges are defined in RCW 60.80.005. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (2), a closing agent who refuses such a written request is liable to the purchaser for unpaid charges for utility services covered by the request. A closing agent is not liable if the closing agent's refusal is based on the seller's inaccurate or incomplete identification of utilities providing service to the property, or if a utility fails to provide an estimated or actual final billing, or written extension of the per diem rate, as required by RCW 60.80.020, or if disbursement of closing funds necessary to satisfy the unpaid charges would violate RCW 18.44.400.
 - (3) A closing agent may charge a fee for performing the services required of the closing agent by this chapter, which fee may be in addition to other fees or settlement charges collected in the course of ordinary settlement practices.
- 32 **Sec. 3.** RCW 60.80.020 and 2004 c 215 s 9 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
- 34 (1) Unless the seller and purchaser waive, in writing, the 35 services of a closing agent in administering the disbursement of 36 closing funds necessary to satisfy unpaid charges as charges are 37 defined in RCW 60.80.005, the seller shall, as a provision in a 38 written agreement for the purchase and sale of real estate, inform

p. 5 SHB 1421

the closing agent for the sale of the names and addresses of all utilities, including special districts, providing service to the property under chapter 35.21, 35.67, 36.36, 36.89, 36.94, or 57.08 RCW. The provision of the information in a written agreement for the purchase and sale of real estate constitutes a written request to the closing agent to administer disbursement of closing funds necessary to satisfy unpaid charges.

Unless the seller and purchaser have waived the services of a closing agent as provided in this subsection, the closing agent shall submit a written request for a final billing to each utility identified by the seller as providing service to the property under chapter 35.21, 35.67, 36.36, 36.89, 36.94, or 57.08 RCW. Either the seller or purchaser may submit a written request for a final billing to each utility identified by the seller as providing service to the property under chapter 35.21, 35.67, 36.36, 36.89, 36.94, or 57.08 RCW.

The written request must identify the property by both legal description and address. The closing agent, seller, or purchaser may submit a written request to a utility by facsimile. In requesting final billings for utility services, the closing agent may rely upon information provided by the seller, and a closing agent or a real estate agent who is not the seller is not liable for inaccurate or incomplete information.

(2) After receiving a written request for a final billing for utility services to real property to be sold, a utility operated under chapter 35.21, 35.67, 36.36, 36.89, 36.94, or 57.08 RCW shall provide the requesting party with a written estimated or actual final billing as provided in this section. If the utility is unable to provide a written estimated or actual final billing or written extension of the per diem rate, due to insufficient information to identify the account, the utility shall notify the requesting party in writing that the information is insufficient to identify the account.

The utility shall provide the written estimated or actual final billing, or statement that the information in the request is insufficient to identify the account, to the requesting party within seven business days of receipt of the written request if the request was mailed to the utility, or within three business days if the request was sent to the utility by facsimile or delivered to the

p. 6 SHB 1421

utility by messenger. A utility may provide a written estimated or actual final billing to the requesting party by facsimile.

- (a) The final billing must include all outstanding charges and, in addition to the estimated or actual final amount owing as of the stated closing date, must state the average per diem rate for the utility or utilities involved, including taxes and other charges, which shall apply for up to thirty days beyond the stated closing date if the closing date is delayed.
- (b) If closing is delayed beyond thirty days, a new estimated or actual final billing must be requested in writing. In lieu of furnishing a written revised final billing, the utility may extend, in writing, the number of days for which the per diem charge applies. The utility shall respond within seven business days of receipt of the written request for a new estimated or actual final billing if the request was mailed to the utility, or within three business days if the request was sent to the utility by facsimile or delivered to the utility by messenger.
- (c) If a utility fails to provide a written estimated or actual final billing, written extension of the per diem rate, or statement that the information in the request is insufficient to identify the account, within seven business days of receipt of a written request if the request was mailed to the utility, or within three business days if the request was sent to the utility by facsimile or delivered to the utility by messenger, an unrecorded lien provided for by RCW 35.21.290, 35.67.200, 36.36.045, ((36.89.090)) 36.89.065, or 36.94.150 for charges incurred prior to the closing date is extinguished, and the utility may not recover the charges from the purchaser of the property.
- (d) A closing agent shall inform the seller and purchaser of all applicable estimated and actual final billings furnished by utilities.

In performing his or her duties under this chapter, a closing agent may rely upon information provided by utilities and is not liable if information provided by utilities is inaccurate or incomplete.

(3) If closing occurs no later than the last date for which per diem charges may be applied, full payment of the estimated or actual final billing plus per diem charges extinguishes a lien of the utility provided for by RCW 35.21.290, 35.67.200, 36.36.045,

p. 7 SHB 1421

((36.89.090)) 36.89.065, or 36.94.150 for charges incurred prior to the closing date.

(4) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection (4) (a), this section does not limit the right of a utility to recover from the purchaser of the property unpaid utility charges incurred prior to closing, if the utility did not receive a written request for a final billing or if the utility complied with subsection (2) of this section.

A utility may not recover from a purchaser unpaid utility charges incurred prior to closing in excess of an estimated final billing.

- (b) This section does not limit the right of a utility to recover unpaid utility charges incurred prior to closing, including unpaid utility charges in excess of an estimated final billing, from the seller of the property, or from the person or persons who incurred the charges.
- (c) If an estimated final billing is in excess of the actual final billing, unless otherwise directed in writing by the seller and purchaser, a utility shall refund any overcharge to the seller of the property by sending the refund in the seller's name to the last address provided by the seller. A utility shall refund the overcharge within fourteen business days of the date the utility receives payment for the final billing, unless a county treasurer acts in an ex officio capacity as the treasurer of a utility, in which case the utility shall refund the overcharge within thirty business days of the date the utility receives payment for the final billing.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 35.21.290 and 2010 c 135 s 2 are each amended to 27 read as follows:

Except as provided in RCW 35.21.217(((4+))), cities and towns owning their own waterworks, or electric light or power plants shall have a lien against the premises to which water, electric light, or power services were furnished for four months charges therefor due or to become due, but not for any charges more than four months past due.

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p. 8 SHB 1421