ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL 2870

State of Washington 58th Legislature 2004 Regular Session

Representatives Romero, Murray, Edwards, Wood, Upthegrove and Ву Santos

Read first time 01/21/2004. Referred to Committee on Local Government.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to relocation assistance payments to low-income 2 tenants; amending RCW 59.18.085 and 35.80.030; creating a new section;
- and prescribing penalties. 3

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- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The people of the state of Washington deserve decent, safe, and sanitary housing. Certain tenants in the state of Washington have remained in rental housing that does not meet the state's minimum standards for health and safety because they cannot afford to pay the costs of relocation in advance of occupying new, safe, and habitable housing. In egregious cases, authorities have been forced to condemn property when landlords have failed to remedy building code or health code violations after repeated notice, and, as a result, families with limited financial resources have been displaced and left with nowhere to go.
- The purpose of this act is to establish a process, consistent 15 throughout the state, by which low-income tenants would receive funds 16 for relocation from landlords who fail to provide safe and sanitary 17 housing after due notice of building code or health code violations. 18 19 It is also the purpose of this act to provide enforcement mechanisms to

- 1 cities, towns, counties, or municipal corporations including the
- 2 ability to advance relocation funds to tenants who are displaced as a
- 3 result of a landlord's failure to remedy building code or health code
- 4 violations and later to collect the full amounts of these relocation
- 5 funds, along with interest and penalties, from landlords.
- **Sec. 2.** RCW 59.18.085 and 1989 c 342 s 13 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
 - (1) If a governmental agency responsible for the enforcement of a building, housing, or other appropriate code has notified the landlord that a dwelling is condemned or unlawful to occupy due to the existence of conditions that violate applicable codes, statutes, ordinances, or regulations, a landlord shall not enter into a rental agreement for the dwelling unit until the conditions are corrected.
 - (2) If a landlord knowingly violates subsection (1) of this section, the tenant shall recover either three months' periodic rent or up to treble the actual damages sustained as a result of the violation, whichever is greater, costs of suit, or arbitration and reasonable attorneys' fees. If the tenant elects to terminate the tenancy as a result of the conditions leading to the posting, or if the appropriate governmental agency requires that the tenant vacate the premises, the tenant also shall recover:
 - (a) The entire amount of any deposit prepaid by the tenant; and
 - (b) All prepaid rent.

- (3)(a) If a governmental agency responsible for the enforcement of a building, housing, or other appropriate code has notified the landlord that a dwelling will be condemned or will be unlawful to occupy due to the existence of conditions that violate applicable codes, statutes, ordinances, or regulations, a landlord shall be required to pay relocation assistance to the displaced low-income tenants, except that:
- (i) A landlord shall not be required to pay relocation assistance
 to any displaced tenant in a case in which the condemnation or no
 occupancy order affects one or more units and results from conditions
 arising from a tenant's illegal conduct without the landlord's
 knowledge; and
- (ii) A landlord shall pay fifty percent of the relocation
 assistance required by this act if (A) that landlord purchases a

multifamily dwelling that, when purchased, may be subject to conditions
that could give rise to violations of applicable codes or laws; (B)
that landlord makes a reasonable effort to rehabilitate the dwelling;
and (C) the dwelling is subject to a condemnation or no occupancy order
within six months of the date of the landlord's purchase of the
dwelling.

(b) Relocation assistance provided to low-income tenants under this subsection shall be the greater amount of two thousand dollars per dwelling unit or three times the monthly rent. The amount of relocation assistance shall be adjusted annually by the percentage change in the housing component of the consumer price index as published by the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics. In addition to relocation assistance, the landlord shall be required to pay to the displaced tenants the entire amount of any deposit prepaid by the tenant and all prepaid rent.

(c) "Low-income tenants" means tenants whose combined total income per dwelling unit is at or below fifty percent of the median income, adjusted for family size, in the county where the tenants reside.

The department of community, trade, and economic development shall adopt rules defining county median income in accordance with the definitions promulgated by the federal department of housing and urban development.

(d) The landlord shall pay relocation assistance to eligible tenants within seven days of the governmental agency sending notice of the condemnation, eviction, or displacement order to the landlord. The landlord shall pay relocation assistance either by making individual payments by certified check to eligible tenants or by providing a certified check to the governmental agency ordering condemnation, eviction, or displacement, for distribution to tenants. If the landlord fails to complete payment of relocation assistance within the period required under this subsection, the city, town, county, or municipal corporation may advance the cost of the relocation assistance payments to the eligible tenants.

(e) During the period from the date that a governmental agency responsible for the enforcement of a building, housing, or other appropriate code first notifies the landlord of conditions that violate applicable codes, statutes, ordinances, or regulations to the time that

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relocation assistance payments are paid to eligible tenants, or the conditions leading to the notification are corrected, the landlord may not:

- (i) Evict, harass, or intimidate tenants into vacating their units for the purpose of avoiding or diminishing application of this section; (ii) Reduce services to any tenant; or
 - (iii) Materially increase or change the obligations of any tenant.
- (f) If, after thirty days from the date that the city, town, county, or municipal corporation first advanced relocation assistance funds to the displaced tenants, a landlord has failed to repay the amount of relocation assistance advanced by the city, town, county, or municipal corporation under this section, then the city, town, county, or municipal corporation shall assess civil penalties in the amount of fifty dollars per day for each tenant to whom the city, town, county, or municipal corporation has advanced a relocation assistance payment.
- (g) In addition to the penalties set forth in (f) of this subsection, interest will accrue on the amount of relocation assistance paid by the city, town, county, or municipal corporation for which the property owner has not reimbursed the city, town, county, or municipal corporation. The rate of interest shall be the maximum legal rate of interest permitted under RCW 19.52.020, commencing thirty days after the date that the city first advanced relocation assistance funds to the displaced tenants.
- (h) If the city, town, county, or municipal corporation must initiate legal action in order to recover the amount of relocation assistance payments that it has advanced to low-income tenants, including any interest and penalties under (f) and (g) of this subsection, the city, town, county, or municipal corporation shall be entitled to attorneys' fees and costs arising from its legal action.
- (4) The government agency that has notified the landlord that a dwelling will be condemned or will be unlawful to occupy shall notify the displaced tenants that they may be entitled to relocation assistance under this section within forty-eight hours of the landlord's notification of condemnation or an order of no occupancy.
- 35 (5) The powers and authority conferred by this act are in addition 36 and supplemental to powers or authority conferred by any other law or 37 authority, and do not limit any other powers or authority of any public 38 agency.

1 **Sec. 3.** RCW 35.80.030 and 1989 c 133 s 3 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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- (1) Whenever the local governing body of a municipality finds that one or more conditions of the character described in RCW 35.80.010 exist within its territorial limits, ((said)) that governing body may adopt ordinances relating to such dwellings, buildings, structures, or premises. Such ordinances may provide for the following:
- (a) That an "improvement board" or officer be designated or appointed to exercise the powers assigned to such board or officer by the ordinance as specified ((herein. Said)) in this section. The board or officer may be an existing municipal board or officer in the municipality, or may be a separate board or officer appointed solely for the purpose of exercising the powers assigned by ((said)) the ordinance.
- If a board is created, the ordinance shall specify the terms, method of appointment, and type of membership of ((said)) the board, which may be limited, if the local governing body chooses, to public officers $((as\ herein\ defined))$ under this section.
- (b) That if a board is created, a public officer, other than a member of the improvement board, may be designated to work with the board and carry out the duties and exercise the powers assigned to ((said)) the public officer by the ordinance.
- (c) That if, after a preliminary investigation of any dwelling, building, structure, or premises, the board or officer finds that it is unfit for human habitation or other use, he or she shall cause to be served either personally or by certified mail, with return receipt requested, upon all persons having any interest therein, as shown upon the records of the auditor's office of the county in which such property is located, and shall post in a conspicuous place on such property, a complaint stating in what respects such dwelling, building, structure, or premises is unfit for human habitation or other use. the whereabouts of any of such persons is unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the board or officer in the exercise of reasonable diligence, and the board or officer makes an affidavit to that effect, then the serving of such complaint or order upon such persons may be made either by personal service or by mailing a copy of the complaint and order by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to each such person at the address of the building involved in the

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proceedings, and mailing a copy of the complaint and order by first 1 class mail to any address of each such person in the records of the 2 county assessor or the county auditor for the county where the property 3 is located. Such complaint shall contain a notice that a hearing will 4 5 be held before the board or officer, at a place therein fixed, not less than ten days nor more than thirty days after the serving of ((said)) 6 7 the complaint; and that all parties in interest shall be given the right to file an answer to the complaint, to appear in person, or 8 otherwise, and to give testimony at the time and place in the 9 10 complaint. The rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling in hearings before the board or officer. 11 12 copy of such complaint shall also be filed with the auditor of the 13 county in which the dwelling, building, structure, or ((premise 14 [premises])) premises is located, and such filing of the complaint or order shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices 15 16 provided by law.

(d) That the board or officer may determine that a dwelling, building, structure, or premises is unfit for human habitation or other use if it finds that conditions exist in such dwelling, building, structure, or premises which are dangerous or injurious to the health or safety of the occupants of such dwelling, building, structure, or premises, the occupants of neighboring dwellings, or other residents of such municipality. Such conditions may include the following, without Defects therein increasing the hazards of fire or accident; inadequate ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities, dilapidation, disrepair, structural defects, uncleanliness, overcrowding, or inadequate drainage. The ordinance shall state reasonable and minimum standards covering such conditions, including in ordinances adopted in contained accordance ((subdivision)) subsection (7)(a) ((herein)) of this section, to guide the board or the public officer and the agents and employees of either, in determining the fitness of a dwelling for human habitation, or building, structure, or premises for other use.

(e) That the determination of whether a dwelling, building, structure, or premises should be repaired or demolished, shall be based on specific stated standards on (i) the degree of structural deterioration of the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, or

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(ii) the relationship that the estimated cost of repair bears to the value of the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, with the method of determining this value to be specified in the ordinance.

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- (f) That if, after the required hearing, the board or officer 4 determines that the dwelling is unfit for human habitation, or building 5 or structure or premises is unfit for other use, it shall state in 6 7 writing its findings of fact in support of such determination, and shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner or party in interest 8 thereof, as is provided in ((subdivision (1))) (c) of this subsection, 9 10 and shall post in a conspicuous place on ((said)) the property, an order ((which)) that (i) requires the owner or party in interest, 11 within the time specified in the order, to repair, alter, or improve 12 13 such dwelling, building, structure, or premises to render it fit for human habitation, or for other use, or to vacate and close the 14 dwelling, building, structure, or premises, if such course of action is 15 deemed proper on the basis of the standards set forth as required in 16 17 ((subdivision (1))) (e) of this subsection; or (ii) requires the owner or party in interest, within the time specified in the order, to remove 18 or demolish such dwelling, building, structure, or premises, if this 19 course of action is deemed proper on the basis of ((said)) those 20 21 standards. If no appeal is filed, a copy of such order shall be filed 22 with the auditor of the county in which the dwelling, building, structure, or premises is located. 23
 - (g) That the owner or any party in interest, within thirty days from the date of service upon the owner and posting of an order issued by the board under ((the provisions of subdivision)) (c) of this subsection, may file an appeal with the appeals commission.

The local governing body of the municipality shall designate or establish a municipal agency to serve as the appeals commission. The local governing body shall also establish rules of procedure adequate to assure a prompt and thorough review of matters submitted to the appeals commission, and such rules of procedure shall include the following, without being limited thereto: (i) All matters submitted to the appeals commission must be resolved by the commission within sixty days from the date of filing therewith and (ii) a transcript of the findings of fact of the appeals commission shall be made available to the owner or other party in interest upon demand.

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The findings and orders of the appeals commission shall be reported in the same manner and shall bear the same legal consequences as if issued by the board, and shall be subject to review only in the manner and to the extent provided in ((subdivision)) subsection (2) of this section.

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If the owner or party in interest, following exhaustion of his <u>or</u> <u>her</u> rights to appeal, fails to comply with the final order to repair, alter, improve, vacate, close, remove, or demolish the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, the board or officer may direct or cause such dwelling, building, structure, or premises to be repaired, altered, improved, vacated, and closed, removed, or demolished.

(h) That the amount of the cost of such repairs, alterations or improvements; or vacating and closing; or removal or demolition by the board or officer, shall be assessed against the real property upon which such cost was incurred unless such amount is previously paid. For purposes of this subsection, the cost of vacating and closing shall include (i) the amount of relocation assistance payments that a property owner has not repaid to a municipality or other local government entity that has advanced relocation assistance payments to tenants under RCW 59.18.085 and (ii) all penalties and interest that accrue as a result of the failure of the property owner to timely repay the amount of these relocation assistance payments under RCW 59.18.085. Upon certification to him or her by the treasurer of the municipality in cases arising out of the city or town or by the county improvement board or officer, in cases arising out of the county, of the assessment amount being due and owing, the county treasurer shall enter the amount of such assessment upon the tax rolls against the property for the current year and the same shall become a part of the general taxes for that year to be collected at the same time and with interest at such rates and in such manner as provided for in RCW 84.56.020((, as now or hereafter amended,)) for delinquent taxes, and when collected to be deposited to the credit of the general fund of the municipality. the dwelling, building, structure, or premises is removed or demolished by the board or officer, the board or officer shall, if possible, sell the materials of such dwelling, building, structure, (([or])) premises in accordance with procedures set forth in ((said)) the ordinance, and shall credit the proceeds of such sale against the cost

of the removal or demolition and if there be any balance remaining, it shall be paid to the parties entitled thereto, as determined by the board or officer, after deducting the costs incident thereto.

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The assessment shall constitute a lien against the property which shall be of equal rank with state, county and municipal taxes.

- (2) Any person affected by an order issued by the appeals commission pursuant to ((subdivision (1)(f) hereof)) subsection (1)(g) of this section may, within thirty days after the posting and service of the order, petition to the superior court for an injunction restraining the public officer or members of the board from carrying out the provisions of the order. In all such proceedings the court is authorized to affirm, reverse, or modify the order and such trial shall be heard de novo.
- (3) An ordinance adopted by the local governing body of the municipality may authorize the board or officer to exercise such powers as may be necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this section. These powers shall include the following in addition to others ((herein)) granted in this section: (a)(i) To determine which dwellings within the municipality are unfit for human habitation; (ii) to determine which buildings, structures, or premises are unfit for other use; (b) to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence; and (c) to investigate the dwelling and other property conditions municipality or county and to enter upon premises for the purpose of making examinations when the board or officer has reasonable ground for believing they are unfit for human habitation, or for other use: PROVIDED, That such entries shall be made in such manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the persons in possession, and to obtain an order for this purpose after submitting evidence in support of an application which is adequate to justify such an order from a court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or resisted.
- (4) The local governing body of any municipality adopting an ordinance pursuant to this chapter may appropriate the necessary funds to administer such ordinance.
- (5) ((Nothing in)) This section ((shall be construed to)) does not abrogate or impair the powers of the courts or of any department of any municipality to enforce any provisions of its charter or its ordinances

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or regulations, nor to prevent or punish violations thereof; and the powers conferred by this section shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law.

- (6) ((Nothing in)) This section ((shall be construed to)) does not impair or limit in any way the power of the municipality to exercise its police power for the protection of the public's health, safety, or welfare, or to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement, by summary proceedings or otherwise.
- (7) Any municipality may ((+)) by ordinance adopted by its governing body((+)) (a) prescribe minimum standards for the use and occupancy of dwellings throughout the municipality((-,)) or county, (b) prescribe minimum standards for the use or occupancy of any building, structure, or premises used for any other purpose, (c) prevent the use or occupancy of any dwelling, building, structure, or premises, $((\frac{\text{which}}{\text{high}}))$ that is injurious to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare, and (d) prescribe punishment for the violation of any provision of such ordinance.

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