CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5577

Chapter 364, Laws of 2005

59th Legislature 2005 Regular Session

LANDLORD-TENANT--RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

EFFECTIVE DATE: 7/24/05

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2005 CERTIFICATE YEAS 46 NAYS 0 I, Thomas Hoemann, Secretary of the Senate of the State of BRAD OWEN Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5577** as President of the Senate passed by the Senate and the House Passed by the House April 7, 2005 YEAS 84 NAYS 12 of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth. FRANK CHOPP THOMAS HOEMANN Speaker of the House of Representatives Secretary Approved May 10, 2005. FILED May 10, 2005 - 9:34 a.m.

> Secretary of State State of Washington

CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

Governor of the State of Washington

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5577

AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2005 Regular Session

State of Washington

59th Legislature

2005 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Financial Institutions, Housing & Consumer Protection (originally sponsored by Senators Fairley, Keiser, Kline, Fraser, Poulsen and Kohl-Welles)

READ FIRST TIME 02/25/05.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to relocation assistance payments to tenants;
- 2 amending RCW 59.18.085 and 35.80.030; creating new sections; and
- 3 prescribing penalties.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The people of the state of Washington deserve decent, safe, and sanitary housing. Certain tenants in the 6 state of Washington have remained in rental housing that does not meet 7 8 the state's minimum standards for health and safety because they cannot afford to pay the costs of relocation in advance of occupying new, 9 10 safe, and habitable housing. In egregious cases, authorities have been forced to condemn property when landlords have failed to remedy 11 12 building code or health code violations after repeated notice, and, as a result, families with limited financial resources have been displaced 13 and left with nowhere to go. 14
- The purpose of this act is to establish a process by which displaced tenants would receive funds for relocation from landlords who fail to provide safe and sanitary housing after due notice of building code or health code violations. It is also the purpose of this act to provide enforcement mechanisms to cities, towns, counties, or municipal

- 1 corporations including the ability to advance relocation funds to
- 2 tenants who are displaced as a result of a landlord's failure to remedy
- 3 building code or health code violations and later to collect the full
- 4 amounts of these relocation funds, along with interest and penalties,
- 5 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, who knew or should have known of the existence of these conditions, shall be required to pay relocation assistance to the displaced 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 dwelling units and directly results
 from conditions caused by a tenant's or any third party's illegal
 conduct without the landlord's prior knowledge;

(ii) 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 dwelling units and results from conditions arising from a natural disaster such as, but not exclusively, an earthquake, tsunami, wind storm, or hurricane; and

- (iii) A landlord shall not be required to pay relocation assistance to any displaced tenant in a case in which a condemnation affects one or more dwelling units and the tenant's displacement is a direct result of the acquisition of the property by eminent domain.
- (b) Relocation assistance provided to displaced tenants under this subsection shall be the greater amount of two thousand dollars per dwelling unit or three times the monthly rent. 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) The landlord shall pay relocation assistance and any prepaid deposit and prepaid rent to displaced 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 and any prepaid deposit and prepaid rent either by making individual payments by certified check to displaced tenants or by providing a certified check to the governmental agency ordering condemnation, eviction, or displacement, for distribution to the displaced 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 displaced tenants.
- (d) 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 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

- 1 (iii) Materially increase or change the obligations of any tenant,
 2 including but not limited to any rent increase.
 - (e) Displaced tenants shall be entitled to recover any relocation assistance, prepaid deposits, and prepaid rent required by (b) of this subsection. In addition, displaced tenants shall be entitled to recover any actual damages sustained by them as a result of the condemnation, eviction, or displacement that exceed the amount of relocation assistance that is payable. In any action brought by displaced tenants to recover any payments or damages required or authorized by this subsection (3)(e) or (c) of this subsection that are not paid by the landlord or advanced by the city, town, county, or municipal corporation, the displaced tenants shall also be entitled to recover their costs of suit or arbitration and reasonable attorneys' fees.
 - (f) If, after sixty 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 (c) of this subsection, 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.

- (5) No payment received by a displaced tenant under this section may be considered as income for the purpose of determining the eligibility or extent of eligibility of any person for assistance under any state law or for the purposes of any tax imposed under Title 82 RCW, and the payments shall not be deducted from any amount to which any recipient would otherwise be entitled under Title 74 RCW.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 35.80.030 and 1989 c 133 s 3 are each amended to read 11 as follows:
 - (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 <u>or she</u> 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 1 2 property, a complaint stating in what respects such dwelling, building, structure, or premises is unfit for human habitation or other use. 3 the whereabouts of any of such persons is unknown and the same cannot 4 be ascertained by the board or officer in the exercise of reasonable 5 diligence, and the board or officer makes an affidavit to that effect, 6 7 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 8 and order by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, 9 10 to each such person at the address of the building involved in the proceedings, and mailing a copy of the complaint and order by first 11 12 class mail to any address of each such person in the records of the 13 county assessor or the county auditor for the county where the property 14 is located. Such complaint shall contain a notice that a hearing will be held before the board or officer, at a place therein fixed, not less 15 than ten days nor more than thirty days after the serving of ((said)) 16 17 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 18 otherwise, and to give testimony at the time and place in the 19 complaint. The rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity 20 21 shall not be controlling in hearings before the board or officer. 22 copy of such complaint shall also be filed with the auditor of the county in which the dwelling, building, structure, or ((premise 23 24 [premises])) premises is located, and such filing of the complaint or 25 order shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices 26 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 limitations: 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

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those contained in ordinances adopted in accordance with ((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.

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- (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 (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.
- (f) That if, after the required hearing, the board or officer determines that the dwelling is unfit for human habitation, or building or structure or premises is unfit for other use, it shall state in 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 thereof, as is provided in ((subdivision (1))) (c) of this subsection, and shall post in a conspicuous place on ((said)) the property, an order ((which)) that (i) requires the owner or party in interest, within the time specified in the order, to repair, alter, or improve such dwelling, building, structure, or premises to render it fit for human habitation, or for other use, or to vacate and close the dwelling, building, structure, or premises, if such course of action is deemed proper on the basis of the standards set forth as required in ((subdivision (1))) (e) of this subsection; or (ii) requires the owner or party in interest, within the time specified in the order, to remove or demolish such dwelling, building, structure, or premises, if this course of action is deemed proper on the basis of ((said)) those standards. If no appeal is filed, a copy of such order shall be filed with the auditor of the county in which the dwelling, building, structure, or premises is located.
- (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 setablish a municipal agency to serve as the appeals commission. The

1 local governing body shall also establish rules of procedure adequate

2 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

5 the appeals commission must be resolved by the commission within sixty

6 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.

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.

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

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hereafter amended,)) for delinquent taxes, and when collected to be 1 2 deposited to the credit of the general fund of the municipality. the dwelling, building, structure, or premises is removed or demolished 3 by the board or officer, the board or officer shall, if possible, sell 4 the materials of such dwelling, building, structure, (([or])) or 5 premises in accordance with procedures set forth in ((said)) the 6 7 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 8 shall be paid to the parties entitled thereto, as determined by the 9 10 board or officer, after deducting the costs incident thereto.

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

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- (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

1 court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or 2 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 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 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, $((\frac{which}{c}))$ that is injurious to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare, and (d) prescribe punishment for the violation of any provision of such ordinance.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The powers and authority conferred by this act are in addition and supplemental to powers or authority conferred by any other law or authority, and nothing contained herein shall be construed to preempt any local ordinance requiring relocation assistance to tenants displaced by a landlord's failure to remedy building code or health code violations.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 2005. Passed by the House April 7, 2005. Approved by the Governor May 10, 2005. Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 10, 2005.