

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 1042

As Reported by House Committee On:
Housing

Title: An act relating to the creation of additional housing units in existing buildings.

Brief Description: Concerning the use of existing buildings for residential purposes.

Sponsors: Representatives Walen, Ryu, Barkis, Simmons, Duerr, Goodman, Bateman, Reed, Ramel, Peterson, Pollet, Doglio, Macri, Reeves, Mena, Tharinger, Wylie, Gregerson, Springer, Bergquist, Thai, Kloba, Santos and Ormsby.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Housing: 1/10/23, 1/19/23 [DPS].

Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Prohibits cities from imposing certain restrictions or requirements on new housing units constructed within an existing building that is located in a zone that permits multifamily housing.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 13 members: Representatives Peterson, Chair; Alvarado, Vice Chair; Leavitt, Vice Chair; Klicker, Ranking Minority Member; Connors, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Barkis, Bateman, Chopp, Entenman, Hutchins, Low, Reed and Taylor.

Staff: Serena Dolly (786-7150).

Background:

The Growth Management Act (GMA) is the comprehensive land use planning framework

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

for counties and cities in Washington. The GMA establishes land use designation and environmental protection requirements for all Washington counties and cities. The GMA also establishes a significantly wider array of planning duties for 28 counties, and the cities within those counties, that are obligated to satisfy all planning requirements of the GMA. These jurisdictions are sometimes said to be "fully planning" under the GMA.

The GMA directs fully planning jurisdictions to adopt internally consistent, comprehensive land use plans that are generalized, coordinated land use policy statements of the governing body. Comprehensive plans are implemented through locally adopted development regulations, and both the plans and the local regulations are subject to review and revision requirements prescribed in the GMA. In developing their comprehensive plans, counties and cities must consider various goals set forth in statute.

Cities and counties that do not fully plan under the GMA may, under the state's optional planning statutes, adopt comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, and other official controls regulating land uses within their boundaries.

Land use regulations may generally include: the location and the use of buildings, structures, and land for residence, industry, trade, and other purposes; the height, construction, and design of buildings and structures; the size of yards, open spaces, lots, and tracts; the setback of buildings; the subdivision and development of land; parking requirements; and adoption of standard building codes and fire regulations.

Summary of Substitute Bill:

Beginning July 1, 2024, a city may not impose any of the following on new housing units constructed within an existing building that is located in a zone that permits multifamily housing:

- restrictions on housing unit density that prevent additional units in the building, so long as generally applicable health and safety standards can be met;
- parking requirements;
- permitting requirements beyond those requirements generally applicable to all residential development within the building's zone;
- design standard requirements, including setbacks, lot coverage, and floor area ratio requirements beyond those requirements generally applicable to all residential development within the building's zone;
- exterior design or architectural requirements beyond those necessary for health and safety of the use of the interior of the building, unless the building is listed on a local, state, or national historic register;
- prohibitions on the addition of housing units in any specific part of a building, unless the units would violate applicable building codes or health and safety standards;
- current energy code requirements solely due to the addition of housing units; or
- a transportation concurrency or State Environmental Policy Act study.

In addition, a city may not deny a building permit application for new housing units in an existing building due to the nonconformity of the existing structure including parking, height, setbacks, elevator size for gurney transport, or modulation, unless the city's legislative authority makes written findings that the nonconformity is causing a significant detriment to the surrounding area.

A city is not required to approve a building permit application for new housing units within an existing building that cannot satisfy life safety standards.

By July 1, 2024, cities must incorporate the standards into their development and zoning regulations or any conflicting local development regulations are superseded, preempted, and invalidated.

Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill:

The original bill prohibits a city from imposing exterior design or architectural requirements on new housing units constructed within an existing building beyond those necessary for health and safety. The substitute bill adds an exception for buildings listed on a local, state, or national historic register.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Not requested.

Effective Date of Substitute Bill: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony:

(In support) This bill deals with the existing inventory of buildings and meeting the urgent need for more housing. Nothing can be done to create more housing faster than this policy. There are buildings sitting empty or nearly empty in every city across the state. These buildings could be transformed into housing. While it makes sense to convert vacant buildings to residential housing, it does not pencil out for developers. Current laws and regulations make it impossible or nearly impossible to convert offices or other existing buildings to housing. Things like parking requirements can completely prohibit these projects. Homes for people are more important than storage of cars.

(Opposed) None.

(Other) Changes are needed to address parking requirements and life safety protections.

Persons Testifying: (In support) Representative Amy Walen, prime sponsor; Greg Hanon, NAIOP; Angela Rozmyn, Natural and Built Environments; Robert Pantley; Mike Ennis, Association of Washington Business; and Dan Bertolet, Sightline Institute.

(Other) Carl Schroeder, Association of Washington Cities.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.