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## SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2984

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State of Washington 59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

By House Committee on Local Government (originally sponsored by Representatives Springer, Jarrett, Simpson, Clibborn, B. Sullivan, Hasegawa, Sells, P. Sullivan, Moeller, Santos and Green)

READ FIRST TIME 02/03/06.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to affordable housing incentive programs; amending
- 2 RCW 82.02.020; adding a new section to chapter 36.70A RCW; and creating
- 3 new sections.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that as new marketrate housing developments are constructed and housing costs rise, there 6 7 is a significant and growing number of low-income households that 8 cannot afford market-rate housing in Washington state. The legislature finds that assistance to low-income households that cannot afford 9 10 market-rate housing requires a broad variety of tools to address this serious, statewide problem. The legislature further finds that absent 11 12 any incentives to provide low-income housing, market conditions will result in housing developments in many areas that lack units affordable 13 14 low-income households, circumstances that can cause 15 socioeconomic effects.
- The legislature encourages cities, towns, and counties to enact or expand affordable housing incentive programs, including density bonuses and other incentives, to increase the availability of low-income housing for renter and owner occupancy that is located in largely

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- market-rate housing developments throughout the community, consistent with local needs and adopted comprehensive plans. While this act establishes minimum standards for those cities, towns, and counties choosing to implement or expand upon an affordable housing incentive
- 5 program, cities, towns, and counties are encouraged to enact programs
- 6 that address local circumstances and conditions while simultaneously
- 7 contributing to the statewide need for additional low-income housing.
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 36.70A RCW 9 to read as follows:

- (1) Any city or county planning under RCW 36.70A.040 may enact or expand affordable housing incentive programs that encourage or require the development of low-income housing units through development regulations. An affordable housing incentive program may include, but is not limited to: (a) Density bonuses within the urban growth area; (b) height bonuses; (c) conditions on permits for commercial, mixeduse, or multifamily developments; (d) fee waivers or exemptions; (e) parking reductions; or (f) expedited permitting, conditioned on provision of low-income housing units. The city or county may enact or expand such programs whether or not the programs may impose a tax, fee, or charge on the development or construction of property.
  - (2) Affordable housing incentive programs that are enacted or expanded pursuant to the authority of this act shall comply with the following:
  - (a) The incentives or bonuses shall encourage or require the construction of low-income housing units;
  - (b) Jurisdictions shall set requirements for low-income renter or owner occupancy housing, including income guidelines consistent with local housing needs, for the purpose of assisting low-income households that cannot afford market-rate housing. Low-income households are defined for renter and owner occupancy program purposes as follows:
  - (i) Rental housing units to be developed shall be affordable to and occupied by households with an income of fifty percent or less of the county median family income, adjusted for family size; and
  - (ii) Owner occupancy housing units shall be affordable to and occupied by households with an income of eighty percent or less of the county median family income adjusted for family size. The legislative authority of a jurisdiction, after holding a public hearing, may set

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lower income levels. The legislative authority of a jurisdiction, after holding a public hearing, may also set higher income levels for rental housing or for owner occupancy housing upon finding that higher income levels are needed to address local housing market conditions. The higher income level for rental housing may not exceed eighty percent of the county area median family income. The higher income level for owner occupancy housing may not exceed one hundred percent of the county area median family income. These set higher income levels must be considered "low-income" for the purposes of this section; 

- (c) The jurisdiction shall set a maximum rent level or sales price for each low-income housing unit developed under the terms of a program, which may provide for adjustment based on the average size of the household expected to occupy the unit. For renter-occupied housing units, the total housing costs, including basic utilities as determined by the jurisdiction, shall not exceed thirty percent of the income limit for the low-income housing unit;
- (d) Low-income housing units shall be provided in a range of sizes comparable to those units that are available to other residents. To the extent practicable, the number of bedrooms in low-income units must be in the same proportion as the number of bedrooms in units within the entire building. The low-income units shall generally be distributed throughout the building, except that units may be provided in an adjacent building. The low-income units shall have substantially the same equipment and amenities, excluding luxury amenities such as fireplaces and spa bathtubs, as the other units in the building or buildings;
- (e) Low-income housing units developed under an affordable housing incentive program shall be committed to continuing affordability for at least fifty years; however, a local government may accept payments in lieu of continuing affordability. The program shall include measures to enforce continuing affordability and income standards, which may include, but are not limited to, covenants, options, or other agreements to be executed and recorded by owners and developers;
- (f) Programs authorized under subsection (1) of this section may cover part or all of a jurisdiction and different requirements may be applied to different parts of a jurisdiction. Programs authorized by this section may be tailored to meet local needs and may include provisions or requirements not expressly provided in this act; and

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(g) Required low-income housing units are encouraged to be provided within market-rate housing developments for which a bonus or incentive is provided. However, programs may allow units to be provided in an adjacent building and may allow payments of money or property in lieu of low-income housing units if the payment approximately equals the cost of developing the same number and quality of housing units that would otherwise be developed. Any city or county may use these funds or property to support the development of low-income housing, including support provided through loans or grants to public or private owners or developers of housing.

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## Sec. 3. RCW 82.02.020 and 2005 c 502 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

Except only as expressly provided in chapters 67.28 and 82.14 RCW, the state preempts the field of imposing taxes upon retail sales of tangible personal property, the use of tangible personal property, parimutuel wagering authorized pursuant to RCW 67.16.060, conveyances, and cigarettes, and no county, town, or other municipal subdivision shall have the right to impose taxes of that nature. provided in RCW 82.02.050 through 82.02.090, no county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall impose any tax, fee, or charge, either direct or indirect, on the construction or reconstruction of residential buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, or on any other building or building space or appurtenance thereto, or on the development, subdivision, classification, or reclassification of However, this section does not preclude dedications of land or land. easements within the proposed development or plat which the county, city, town, or other municipal corporation can demonstrate are reasonably necessary as a direct result of the proposed development or plat to which the dedication of land or easement is to apply.

This section does not prohibit voluntary agreements with counties, cities, towns, or other municipal corporations that allow a payment in lieu of a dedication of land or to mitigate a direct impact that has been identified as a consequence of a proposed development, subdivision, or plat. A local government shall not use such voluntary agreements for local off-site transportation improvements within the geographic boundaries of the area or areas covered by an adopted

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transportation program authorized by chapter 39.92 RCW. Any such voluntary agreement is subject to the following provisions:

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- (1) The payment shall be held in a reserve account and may only be expended to fund a capital improvement agreed upon by the parties to mitigate the identified, direct impact;
- (2) The payment shall be expended in all cases within five years of collection; and
- (3) Any payment not so expended shall be refunded with interest to be calculated from the original date the deposit was received by the county and at the same rate applied to tax refunds pursuant to RCW 84.69.100; however, if the payment is not expended within five years due to delay attributable to the developer, the payment shall be refunded without interest.

No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall require any payment as part of such a voluntary agreement which the county, city, town, or other municipal corporation cannot establish is reasonably necessary as a direct result of the proposed development or plat.

Nothing in this section prohibits cities, towns, counties, or other municipal corporations from collecting reasonable fees from an applicant for a permit or other governmental approval to cover the cost to the city, town, county, or other municipal corporation of processing applications, inspecting and reviewing plans, or preparing detailed statements required by chapter 43.21C RCW.

This section does not limit the existing authority of any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation to impose special assessments on property specifically benefitted thereby in the manner prescribed by law.

Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from imposing or permits counties, cities, or towns to impose water, sewer, natural gas, drainage utility, and drainage system charges: PROVIDED, That no such charge shall exceed the proportionate share of such utility or system's capital costs which the county, city, or town can demonstrate are attributable to the property being charged: PROVIDED FURTHER, That these provisions shall not be interpreted to expand or contract any existing authority of counties, cities, or towns to impose such charges.

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Nothing in this section prohibits a transportation benefit district from imposing fees or charges authorized in RCW 36.73.120 nor prohibits the legislative authority of a county, city, or town from approving the imposition of such fees within a transportation benefit district.

Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from imposing transportation impact fees authorized pursuant to chapter 39.92 RCW.

Nothing in this section prohibits counties, cities, or towns from requiring property owners to provide relocation assistance to tenants under RCW 59.18.440 and 59.18.450.

Nothing in this section limits the authority of counties, cities, or towns to implement programs consistent with section 2 of this act, nor to enforce agreements made pursuant to such programs.

This section does not apply to special purpose districts formed and acting pursuant to Titles 54, 57, or 87 RCW, nor is the authority conferred by these titles affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The powers granted in this act are supplemental and additional to the powers otherwise held by local governments, and nothing in this act shall be construed as a limit on such powers. The authority granted in this act shall extend to any affordable housing incentive program enacted or expanded prior to the effective date of this act if the extension is adopted by the applicable local government in an ordinance or resolution.

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