Proposed Substitute House Bill 1157 H-0888.2/21 By Representative Pollet

Brief summary of original version of HB 1157

- Requires jurisdictions to plan for additional housing types and consider housing locations in relation to employment locations in the housing element of the comprehensive plan.
- Requires jurisdictions to ensure that housing is properly planned for and housing targets are implemented in the land use element of the comprehensive plan.
- Requires urban densities within urban growth areas to include at least six net dwelling units per acre for areas zoned for housing.
- Requires counties and cities to adopt housing targets in the countywide planning policy and seek to balance housing supply with employment in the jurisdiction.
- Authorizes counties and cities to establish a real estate excise tax density incentive zone within urban growth areas.

Amendment makes the following changes to the original bill:

- Removes the requirement that jurisdictions plan for additional housing types and consider housing locations in relation to employment locations in the housing element of the comprehensive plan.
- Removes the requirement that jurisdictions ensure that housing is properly planned for and housing targets are implemented in the land use element of the comprehensive plan.
- Removes the requirement that urban densities within urban growth areas include at least six net dwelling units per acre for areas zoned for housing.
- Removes the requirement that counties and cities adopt housing targets in the countywide planning policy to seek to balance housing supply with employment in the jurisdiction.
- Provides that additional dwelling units within a real estate excise tax density incentive zone must be in addition to the baseline density allowed under existing zoning.
- Provides that dwelling units must be restricted from being offered as short-term rentals for more than 30 days a year for the first 15 years after construction to be included as qualified residential dwelling units within a real estate excise tax density incentive zone, and provides that the Department of Revenue must determine how the residential dwelling units are to be restricted from being short-term rentals.
- Changes the distribution of revenue collected from the real estate excise tax within the incentive zone to be 50 percent for qualified residential dwelling units located .25 miles or less from a mass transit stop, and 25 percent for qualified residential dwelling units located more than .25 miles from a mass transit stop.
- Provides that revenue from the real estate excise tax imposed within the real estate excise tax density incentive zone may be used for planning to implement moderate, low, very low, and extremely low-income housing or creating affordable housing rather than for costs associated with adoption or amendment of plans under the Growth Management Act.

BILL REQUEST - CODE REVISER'S OFFICE

- BILL REQ. #: H-0888.2/21 2nd draft
- ATTY/TYPIST: RB:jlb
- BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Increasing housing supply through the growth management act and housing density tax incentives for local governments.

AN ACT Relating to increasing housing supply through the growth management act and housing density tax incentives for local governments; amending RCW 82.45.060; and adding a new section to chapter 36.70A RCW.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 36.70A 7 RCW to read as follows:

8 (1) Cities within counties planning under RCW 36.70A.215 and those counties may establish one or more real estate excise tax 9 10 density incentive zones. A real estate excise tax density incentive 11 zone is an area within an urban growth area where the city or county 12 adopts zoning and development regulations to increase housing supply 13 by allowing construction of additional housing types as outright Creation of a real estate excise tax density 14 permitted uses. 15 incentive zone enables the local government to receive a portion of 16 the tax imposed under chapter 82.45 RCW for sales of qualified 17 residential dwelling units within the zone.

18 (2) A real estate excise tax density incentive zone may only be 19 located within a designated urban growth area, and must allow the 20 following housing types: Single-family detached dwellings at a net 21 density of at least six dwelling units per acre, duplexes, triplexes, 21 Code Rev/RB:jlb 1 H-0888.2/21 2nd draft 1 fourplexes, townhomes, accessory dwelling units, and courtyard 2 apartments.

3 (3) A real estate excise tax density incentive zone may also 4 allow as outright permitted uses housing types and densities that 5 exceed the minimum requirements in subsection (2) of this section.

6 (4)(a) Additional dwelling units must be in addition to the 7 baseline density under existing zoning to implement the housing 8 element in RCW 36.70A.070.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a "qualified residential 9 dwelling" is either an individual residential dwelling unit or a 10 residential building of two or more dwelling units constructed within 11 12 a real estate excise tax density incentive zone that achieves a net increase in the total number of residential dwelling units compared 13 to the maximum number of residential dwelling units that could have 14 been built prior to the adoption of zoning and development 15 16 regulations creating the real estate excise tax density incentive 17 zone. To be included as qualified residential dwelling units, the units must be restricted from being offered as short-term rentals for 18 more than 30 days a year for the first 15 years after construction. 19 The department of revenue shall determine how the residential 20 21 dwelling units shall be restricted from being short-term rentals.

(c) If the qualified residential dwelling has two or more dwelling units, the amount distributed to the local government under RCW 82.45.060(4)(c) shall be reduced by the percent attributable to the number of new dwelling units within the building that could have been built under the zoning and development regulations that existed prior to the creation of the local real estate excise tax density incentive zone.

(5) A sale that does not involve a net increase above the maximum number of residential dwelling units that could have been constructed as an outright permitted use, prior to the creation of the real estate excise tax density incentive zone, is not a sale of a qualified residential dwelling unit.

(6) A real estate excise tax density incentive zone may be 34 established for areas where a city or county previously enacted 35 zoning and development regulations meeting the minimum requirements 36 in this section, but not prior to January 1, 2017. A real estate 37 excise tax density incentive zone may not be established later than 38 39 one year after the date by which a city or county is required to 40 update its growth management comprehensive plan under RCW 36.70A.130. H-0888.2/21 2nd draft Code Rev/RB:jlb 2

Once a real estate excise tax density incentive zone is established in compliance with this section, a qualified residential dwelling unit may be constructed at any time.

4 Sec. 2. RCW 82.45.060 and 2019 c 424 s 1 are each amended to 5 read as follows:

6 (1) There is imposed an excise tax upon each sale of real 7 property.

8 (a) Through December 31, 2019, the rate of the tax imposed under 9 this section is 1.28 percent of the selling price.

10 (b) Beginning January 1, 2020, except as provided in (c) of this 11 subsection, the rate of the tax imposed under this section is as 12 follows:

(i) 1.1 percent of the portion of the selling price that is lessthan or equal to five hundred thousand dollars;

(ii) 1.28 percent of the portion of the selling price that is greater than five hundred thousand dollars and equal to or less than one million five hundred thousand dollars;

(iii) 2.75 percent of the portion of the selling price that is greater than one million five hundred thousand dollars and equal to or less than three million dollars;

21 (iv) Three percent of the portion of the selling price that is 22 greater than three million dollars.

(c) The sale of real property that is classified as timberland or agricultural land is subject to the tax imposed under this section at a rate of 1.28 percent of the selling price.

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(2) Beginning July 1, 2022, and every fourth year thereafter:

(a) The department must adjust the selling price threshold in
subsection (1)(b)(i) of this section to reflect the lesser of the
growth of the consumer price index for shelter or five percent. If
the growth is equal to or less than zero percent, the current selling
price threshold continues to apply.

32 (b) The department must adjust the selling price thresholds in 33 subsection (1)(b)(ii) through (iv) of this section by the dollar 34 amount of any increase in the selling price threshold in subsection 35 (1)(b)(i) of this section.

36 (c) The department must publish updated selling price thresholds
 37 by September 1, 2022, and September 1st of every fourth year
 38 thereafter. Updated selling price thresholds will apply beginning
 39 January 1, 2023, and January 1st every fourth year thereafter.
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Adjusted selling price thresholds must be rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars. No changes may be made to adjusted selling price thresholds once such adjustments take effect.

4 (d) The most recent selling price threshold becomes the base for 5 subsequent adjustments.

6 (e) The department must report adjustments to the selling price 7 thresholds to the fiscal committees of the legislature, beginning 8 December 1, 2022, and December 1st every fourth year thereafter.

9 (3)(a) The department must publish guidance to assist sellers in 10 properly classifying real property on the real estate excise tax 11 affidavit for purposes of determining the proper amount of tax due 12 under this section. Real property with multiple uses must be 13 classified according to the property's predominant use. The 14 department's guidance must include factors for use in determining the 15 predominant use of real property.

16 (b) County treasurers are not responsible for verifying that the 17 seller has properly classified real property reported on a real 18 estate excise tax affidavit. The department is solely responsible for 19 such verification as part of its audit responsibilities under RCW 20 82.45.150.

21 (4) (a) Beginning July 1, 2013, and ending December 31, 2019, an amount equal to two percent of the proceeds of this tax must be 22 23 deposited in the public works assistance account created in RCW 43.155.050, an amount equal to four and one-tenth percent must be 24 25 deposited in the education legacy trust account created in RCW 83.100.230, an amount equal to one and six-tenths percent must be 26 deposited in the city-county assistance account created in RCW 27 28 43.08.290, and the remainder must be deposited in the general fund.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2020, amounts collected from the tax imposed under this section must be deposited as provided in RCW 82.45.230 <u>less any amount distributed to a city or county pursuant to</u> (c) of this subsection (4).

33 (c) Beginning July 1, 2023, the amounts collected on the sale of 34 a qualified residential dwelling constructed within a real estate 35 excise tax density incentive zone created under section 1 of this act 36 shall be distributed to a city or county as follows:

37 (i) For a qualified residential dwelling unit located less than 38 or equal to .25 miles from a mass transit stop as defined in RCW 39 43.21C.420(3), 50 percent of the amounts collected to the city or 40 county where the dwelling is located;

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1	(ii) For a qualified residential dwelling unit located more
2	than .25 miles from a mass transit stop as defined in RCW
3	43.21C.420(3), 25 percent of the amounts collected to the city or
4	county where the dwelling is located.
5	(d) The distribution to a city or county under (c) of this
6	subsection applies to both the initial and all subsequent sales of a
7	qualified residential dwelling unit. The amounts distributed to a
8	city and county may be used solely for:
9	(i) Planning to implement moderate, low, very low, and extremely
10	low-income housing or creating affordable housing;
11	(ii) Preparation of the review and evaluation report pursuant to
12	<u>RCW 36.70A.215;</u>
13	<u>(iii) Long-term planning;</u>
14	(iv) Code and development regulation amendments for the purpose
15	of increasing housing supply; or
16	(v) Code and development regulation amendments that decrease the
17	amount of time necessary to obtain permits for housing.
18	(5) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this
19	section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
20	(a) "Agricultural land" means farm and agricultural land and farm
21	and agricultural conservation land, as those terms are defined in RCW
22	84.34.020, including any structures on such land.
23	(b) "Consumer price index for shelter" means the most current
24	seasonally adjusted index for the shelter expenditure category of the
25	consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) as published by
26	July 31st by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States
27	department of labor.
28	(c) "Growth of the consumer price index for shelter" means the
29	percentage increase in the consumer price index for shelter as
30	measured from data published by the bureau of labor statistics of the
31	United States department of labor by July 31st for the most recent
32	three-year period for the selling price threshold adjustment in 2022,
33	and the most recent four-year period for subsequent selling price
34	threshold adjustments.
35	(d) "Timberland" means land classified under chapter 84.34 RCW or
36	designated under chapter 84.33 RCW, including any structures and
37	standing timber on such land, and standing timber sold apart from the
38	land upon which it sits.

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