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SENATE BILL 5798

State of Washington 69th Legislature 2025 Regular Session

By Senators Pedersen, Riccelli, Alvarado, Bateman, Frame, Nobles, Valdez, and Wellman

Read first time 03/21/25. Referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

AN ACT Relating to property tax reform by increasing funding for public schools, public safety, criminal justice, community protection, and other vital public services commensurate with population growth and inflation, providing additional property tax reductions under the senior citizen property tax relief program, and 6 making the use of state property tax revenues more transparent; 7 amending RCW 84.55.005, 84.55.100, 84.55.0101, 84.36.381, 84.56.020; adding a new section to chapter 84.55 RCW; and creating 9 new sections.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON: 10

11 PART I 12 INCREASING THE PROPERTY TAX REVENUE GROWTH LIMIT

NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. The legislature finds that the arbitrary one percent limitation on the growth of property tax collections has severely inhibited the ability of the state, counties, cities, and special purpose districts to provide critical services in the face of significant population growth and inflation.

Modifying the limitation on the growth of property tax collections will restore the primary tool state legislators use to fund public schools and the primary tool that county and city

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- 1 governments use to fund law enforcement, the criminal justice system,
- 2 fire departments, and other services Washingtonians rely on.
- **Sec. 102.** RCW 84.55.005 and 2014 c 97 s 316 are each amended to 4 read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Inflation" means ((the percentage change in the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures for the United States as published for the most recent twelve-month period by the bureau of economic analysis of the federal department of commerce by September 25th of the year before the taxes are payable;)) the annual percentage increase in the consumer price index for all urban consumers in the western region for all items as provided in the most recent 12-month period by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor by July 25th of the year before the taxes are payable.
 - (2) "Limit factor" means:

- (a) ((For taxing districts with a population of less than ten thousand in the calendar year prior to the assessment year, one hundred one percent;
- (b) For taxing districts for which a limit factor is authorized under RCW 84.55.0101, the lesser of the limit factor authorized under that section or one hundred one percent;
- (c) For all other districts, the lesser of one hundred one percent or one hundred)) the greater of 100 percent plus population change and inflation or 101 percent; ((and)) or
- (b) For cities, counties, and towns, with respect to the current expense levy of such jurisdictions, the greater of a limit factor under RCW 84.55.0101 or 101 percent.
- (3) (a) "Population change" means the annual percent increase in the population of a taxing district between the two most recent years as provided in the official population estimates published by the office of financial management for April 1st of the year before taxes are payable. For a county, the "population of a taxing district" means the population within the county's incorporated and unincorporated areas, unless the county taxing district boundaries are limited to the unincorporated county areas, except for a county road fund levy, in which case the "population of a taxing district" means the population of the unincorporated county areas only. Except

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- 1 for the state, for taxing districts that are not coterminous with one
- 2 or more cities, towns, counties, or unincorporated county areas, or
- 3 any combination thereof, as provided in the official population
- 4 estimates published by the office of financial management in April of
- 5 the year before the taxes are payable, "population change" means:
- 6 (i) The population change for the city or town within which the taxing district is wholly located;
- 8 <u>(ii) The population change for the county in which the taxing</u>
 9 <u>district is wholly located, when the taxing district is not wholly</u>
 10 <u>located within a city or town; or</u>
- (iii) For taxing districts located in more than one county, the county population change for the county in which the greatest total taxable assessed value of the taxing district for the prior assessment year is located.
- 15 (b) For the purposes of this subsection (3), the annual percent
 16 increase in population is calculated to the nearest 0.1 percent,
 17 rounding up to the next 0.1 percent if the second decimal place of
 18 the annual percent increase is five or greater.
- 19 $\underline{\text{(4)}}$ "Regular property taxes" has the meaning given it in RCW 20 84.04.140.
- 21 **Sec. 103.** RCW 84.55.100 and 1983 c 223 s 1 are each amended to 22 read as follows:

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- (1) The property tax limitation contained in this chapter shall be determined by the county assessors of the respective counties in accordance with the provisions of this chapter: PROVIDED, That the limitation for any state levy shall be determined by the department of revenue and the limitation for any intercounty rural library district shall be determined by the library district in consultation with the respective county assessors.
- (2) By October 1, 2025, and by October 1st every year thereafter, the county assessor must determine the limit factor applicable to each taxing district in their county and notify each taxing district of the determination. However, for a taxing district located in more than one county, the assessor of the county with the most assessed value of the taxing district is subject to the requirements of this subsection (2).
- 37 (3) By September 1, 2025, and by September 1st every year thereafter, the department of revenue must provide county assessors

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- 1 the limit factors necessary for the county assessor to comply with
- 2 <u>subsections (1) and (2) of this section.</u>
- 3 **Sec. 104.** RCW 84.55.0101 and 2007 sp.s. c 1 s 2 are each amended 4 to read as follows:
- 5 (1) Upon a finding of substantial need, the legislative authority of a ((taxing district other than the state may provide for the use 6 7 of a limit factor under this chapter of one hundred one percent or less. In districts with legislative authorities of four members or 8 9 less, two-thirds of the members must approve an ordinance or resolution under this section. In districts with more than four 10 11 members, a majority plus one vote must approve an ordinance or resolution under this section. The new limit factor shall be 12 effective for taxes collected in the following year only)) county, 13 city, or town, with respect to its current expense levy, may provide 14 for the use of a limit factor of 100 percent plus population change 15 16 and inflation. The finding of substantial need must include a legislatively declared determination by the county, city, or town 17 that the estimated increase in expenditures for public safety, 18 criminal justice, and community protection services will exceed the 19 20 estimated increase in available resources for those purposes.
- (2) For the purpose of this section, "public safety, criminal 21 justice, and community protection services" means public safety, 22 criminal justice, mental health, chemical dependency, emergency 23 medical, domestic violence, and all other services eligible for 24 funding under RCW 82.14.320, 82.14.340, 82.14.450, 82.14.460, and 25 84.52.069. "Public safety, criminal justice, and community protection 26 services" also includes activities or the provision of services 27 related to: The district and superior courts, court clerks, 28 29 prosecutors, victim and witness services, and code enforcement.

30 PART II

EXEMPTING ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAM FOR RETIRED PERSONS FROM ALL OF PART I OF THE STATE LEVY

33 **Sec. 201.** RCW 84.36.381 and 2023 c 147 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

A person is exempt from any legal obligation to pay all or a portion of the amount of excess and regular real property taxes due

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and payable in the year following the year in which a claim is filed, and thereafter, in accordance with the following:

- (1) (a) The property taxes must have been imposed upon a residence which was occupied by the person claiming the exemption as a principal place of residence as of the time of filing. However, any person who sells, transfers, or is displaced from his or her residence may transfer his or her exemption status to a replacement residence, but no claimant may receive an exemption on more than one residence in any year. Moreover, confinement of the person to a hospital, nursing home, assisted living facility, adult family home, or home of a relative for the purpose of long-term care does not disqualify the claim of exemption if:
 - (i) The residence is temporarily unoccupied;

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- (ii) The residence is occupied by a spouse or a domestic partner and/or a person financially dependent on the claimant for support; or
- (iii) The residence is rented for the purpose of paying nursing home, hospital, assisted living facility, or adult family home costs.
- (b) For the purpose of this subsection (1), "relative" means any individual related to the claimant by blood, marriage, or adoption;
- (2) The person claiming the exemption must have owned, at the time of filing, in fee, as a life estate, or by contract purchase, the residence on which the property taxes have been imposed or if the person claiming the exemption lives in a cooperative housing association, corporation, or partnership, such person must own a share therein representing the unit or portion of the structure in which he or she resides. For purposes of this subsection, a residence owned by a marital community or state registered domestic partnership or owned by cotenants is deemed to be owned by each spouse or each domestic partner or each cotenant, and any lease for life is deemed a life estate;
 - (3) (a) The person claiming the exemption must be:
- 32 (i) Sixty-one years of age or older on December 31st of the year 33 in which the exemption claim is filed, or must have been, at the time 34 of filing, retired from regular gainful employment by reason of 35 disability; or
- 36 (ii) A veteran of the armed forces of the United States entitled 37 to and receiving compensation from the United States department of 38 veterans affairs at:
- 39 (A) A combined service-connected evaluation rating of 80 percent 40 or higher; or

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1 (B) A total disability rating for a service-connected disability without regard to evaluation percent.

- (b) However, any surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner of a person who was receiving an exemption at the time of the person's death will qualify if the surviving spouse or surviving domestic partner is 57 years of age or older and otherwise meets the requirements of this section;
- (4) (a) The amount that the person is exempt from an obligation to pay is calculated on the basis of combined disposable income, as defined in RCW 84.36.383.
- (b) If the person claiming the exemption was retired for two months or more of the assessment year, the combined disposable income of such person must be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of such person during the months such person was retired by 12.
- (c) If the income of the person claiming exemption is reduced for two or more months of the assessment year by reason of the death of the person's spouse or the person's domestic partner, or when other substantial changes occur in disposable income that are likely to continue for an indefinite period of time, the combined disposable income of such person must be calculated by multiplying the average monthly combined disposable income of such person after such occurrences by 12.
- (d)(i) If the income of the person claiming the exemption increases as a result of a cost-of-living adjustment to social security benefits or supplemental security income in an amount that would disqualify the applicant from eligibility, the applicant is not disqualified but instead maintains eligibility.
- (ii) The continued eligibility under this subsection applies to applications for property taxes levied for collection in calendar year 2024.
- (e) If it is necessary to estimate income to comply with this subsection (4), the assessor may require confirming documentation of such income prior to May 31st of the year following application;
- (5) (a) A person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income equal to or less than income threshold 3 is exempt from all excess property taxes, the additional state property tax imposed under RCW 84.52.065(2), and the portion of the regular property taxes authorized pursuant to RCW 84.55.050 and approved by the voters, if the legislative authority of the county or

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city imposing the additional regular property taxes identified this exemption in the ordinance placing the RCW 84.55.050 measure on the ballot; ((and))

- (b)(i) A person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income equal to or less than income threshold 2 but greater than income threshold 1 is exempt from all regular property taxes on the greater of \$50,000 or 35 percent of the valuation of his or her residence, but not to exceed \$70,000 of the valuation of his or her residence; or
- (ii) A person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income equal to or less than income threshold 1 is exempt from all regular property taxes on the greater of \$60,000 or 60 percent of the valuation of his or her residence; and
- (c) (i) A person who qualifies under (a) of this subsection (5) is exempt from 100 percent of the assessed value for state property taxes imposed under RCW 84.52.065(1).
 - (ii) The exemption provided under (c)(i) of this subsection is applied to the assessed value remaining after all other exemption adjustments have been made under this section;
 - (6) (a) For a person who otherwise qualifies under this section and has a combined disposable income equal to or less than income threshold 3, the valuation of the residence is the assessed value of the residence on the later of January 1, 1995, or January 1st of the assessment year the person first qualifies under this section. If the person subsequently fails to qualify under this section only for one year because of high income, this same valuation must be used upon requalification. If the person fails to qualify for more than one year in succession because of high income or fails to qualify for any other reason, the valuation upon requalification is the assessed value on January 1st of the assessment year in which the person requalifies. If the person transfers the exemption under this section to a different residence, the valuation of the different residence is the assessed value of the different residence on January 1st of the assessment year in which the person transfers the exemption.
 - (b) In no event may the valuation under this subsection be greater than the true and fair value of the residence on January 1st of the assessment year.
 - (c) This subsection does not apply to subsequent improvements to the property in the year in which the improvements are made. Subsequent improvements to the property must be added to the value

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- otherwise determined under this subsection at their true and fair value in the year in which they are made.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 202. A new section is added to chapter 84.55
 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Notwithstanding the limitations set forth in RCW 84.55.010, state property taxes under RCW 84.52.065(1) levied for collection in calendar year 2026 must be reduced as necessary to prevent the exemption created under section 201, chapter . . ., Laws of 2025 (section 201 of this act) from resulting in a higher tax rate than would have occurred in the absence of the exemption.
- 11 (2) Notwithstanding the most recent three-year period requirement 12 specified in RCW 84.55.010(1), state property taxes under RCW 13 84.52.065(1) levied for collection in calendar years 2027 and 2028 14 may not exceed the limit factor multiplied by the amount levied under 15 this chapter in the prior year plus the increases specified under RCW 16 84.55.010(1) (a) through (e).
- 17 PART III

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18 REQUIRING PROPERTY TAX STATEMENTS TO LIST THE STATE PROPERTY TAX AS 19 THE STATE SCHOOL LEVY

20 **Sec. 301.** RCW 84.56.020 and 2023 c 376 s 1 are each amended to 21 read as follows:

Treasurers' tax collection duties.

(1) The county treasurer must be the receiver and collector of all taxes extended upon the tax rolls of the county, whether levied for state, county, school, bridge, road, municipal or other purposes, and also of all fines, forfeitures or penalties received by any person or officer for the use of his or her county. No treasurer may accept tax payments or issue receipts for the same until the treasurer has completed the tax roll for the current year's collection and provided notification of the completion of the roll. Notification may be accomplished electronically, by posting a notice in the office, or through other written communication as determined by the treasurer. All real and personal property taxes and assessments made payable by the provisions of this title are due and payable to the county treasurer on or before the 30th day of April and, except as provided in this section, are delinquent after that date.

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Tax statements.

- (2) (a) Tax statements for the current year's collection must be distributed to each taxpayer on or before March 15th provided that:
- (i) All city and other taxing district budgets have been submitted to county legislative authorities by November 30th per RCW 84.52.020;
- (ii) The county legislative authority in turn has certified taxes levied to the county assessor in accordance with RCW 84.52.070; and
- 9 (iii) The county assessor has delivered the tax roll to the 10 county treasurer by January 15th per RCW 84.52.080.
 - (b) Each tax statement must include a notice that checks for payment of taxes may be made payable to "Treasurer of County" or other appropriate office, but tax statements may not include any suggestion that checks may be made payable to the name of the individual holding the office of treasurer nor any other individual.
 - (c) Each tax statement distributed to an address must include a notice with information describing the:
 - (i) Property tax exemption program pursuant to RCW 84.36.379 through 84.36.389; and
 - (ii) Property tax deferral program pursuant to chapter 84.38 RCW.
 - (d) Each tax statement must identify each part of the state property tax as "state school levy-part I" and "state school levy-part II."

Tax payment due dates.

On-time tax payments: First-half taxes paid by April 30th and second-half taxes paid by October 31st.

- (3)(a) When the total amount of tax or special assessments on personal property or on any lot, block or tract of real property payable by one person is \$50 or more, and if one-half of such tax is paid on or before the 30th day of April, the remainder of such tax is due and payable on or before the following 31st day of October and is delinquent after that date.
- (b) Payments generated by an automated check processing service or payments sent via United States mail with no discernable postmark date and received within three business days of the 30th day of April or the 31st day of October, as required under (a) of this subsection, are not delinquent.

Delinquent tax payments for current year: First-half taxes paid after April 30th.

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(4) (a) When the total amount of tax or special assessments on any lot, block or tract of real property, personal property, or on any mobile home payable by one person is \$50 or more, and if one-half of such tax is paid after the 30th day of April but before the 31st day of October, together with the applicable interest and penalty on the full amount of tax payable for that year, the remainder of such tax is due and payable on or before the following 31st day of October and is delinguent after that date.

(b) Payments generated by an automated check processing service or payments sent via United States mail with no discernable postmark date and received within three business days of the 30th day of April or the 31st day of October, as required under (a) of this subsection, are not delinquent.

Delinquent tax payments: Interest, penalties, and treasurer duties.

- (5)(a) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, delinquent taxes under this section are subject to interest as provided in this subsection computed on a monthly basis on the amount of tax delinquent from the date of delinquency until paid. Interest must be calculated at the rate as described below.
- (i) Until December 31, 2022, the interest rate is 12 percent per annum for all nonresidential real property, residential real property, and personal property.
 - (ii) Beginning January 1, 2023, interest rates are as follows:
- (A) Nine percent per annum for all residential real property with four or fewer units per taxable parcel, including manufactured/mobile homes as defined in RCW 59.20.030 for taxes levied in 2023 or after; or
 - (B) Twelve percent per annum for all other property.
- (b)(i) Penalties on delinquent taxes under this section may not be assessed beginning January 1, 2022, and through December 31, 2022.
 - (ii) Beginning January 1, 2023, delinquent taxes under this section are subject to penalties for nonresidential real property, residential real property with greater than four units per taxable parcel, and for personal property as follows:
- 36 (A) A penalty of three percent of the amount of tax delinquent is 37 assessed on the tax delinquent on June 1st of the year in which the 38 tax is due.

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1 (B) An additional penalty of eight percent is assessed on the 2 delinquent tax amount on December 1st of the year in which the tax is 3 due.

- (iii) Penalties may not be assessed on residential real property with four or fewer units per taxable parcel, including manufactured/mobile homes as defined in RCW 59.20.030.
- (c) (i) If a taxpayer is successfully participating in a payment agreement under subsection (15)(b) of this section or a partial payment program pursuant to subsection (15)(c) of this section, the county treasurer may not assess additional penalties on delinquent taxes that are included within the payment agreement. Interest and penalties that have been assessed prior to the payment agreement remain due and payable as provided in the payment agreement.
- (ii) The following remain due and payable as provided in any payment agreement:
 - (A) Interest that has been assessed prior to the payment agreement; and
 - (B) Penalties assessed prior to January 1, 2022, that have been assessed prior to the payment agreement.
 - (6) A county treasurer must provide notification to each taxpayer whose taxes have become delinquent under subsections (4) and (5) of this section. The delinquency notice must specify where the taxpayer can obtain information regarding:
- (a) Any current tax or special assessments due as of the date of the notice;
 - (b) Any delinquent tax or special assessments due, including any penalties and interest, as of the date of the notice; and
 - (c) Where the taxpayer can pay his or her property taxes directly and contact information, including but not limited to the phone number, for the statewide foreclosure hotline recommended by the Washington state housing finance commission.
 - (7) Within 90 days after the expiration of two years from the date of delinquency (when a taxpayer's taxes have become delinquent), the county treasurer must provide the name and property address of the delinquent taxpayer to a homeownership resource center or any other designated local or state entity recommended by the Washington state housing finance commission.

Collection of foreclosure costs.

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- (8) (a) When real property taxes become delinquent and prior to the filing of the certificate of delinquency, the treasurer is authorized to assess and collect tax foreclosure avoidance costs.
- (b) When tax foreclosure avoidance costs are collected, such costs must be credited to the county treasurer service fund account, except as otherwise directed.
- (c) For purposes of chapter 84.64 RCW, any taxes, interest, or penalties deemed delinquent under this section remain delinquent until such time as all taxes, interest, and penalties for the tax year in which the taxes were first due and payable have been paid in full.

Periods of armed conflict.

(9) Subsection (5) of this section notwithstanding, no interest or penalties may be assessed during any period of armed conflict regarding delinquent taxes imposed on the personal residences owned by active duty military personnel who are participating as part of one of the branches of the military involved in the conflict and assigned to a duty station outside the territorial boundaries of the United States.

State of emergency.

(10) During a state of emergency declared under RCW 43.06.010(12), the county treasurer, on his or her own motion or at the request of any taxpayer affected by the emergency, may grant extensions of the due date of any taxes payable under this section as the treasurer deems proper.

Retention of funds from interest.

- (11) All collections of interest on delinquent taxes must be credited to the county current expense fund.
- 29 (12) For purposes of this chapter, "interest" means both interest 30 and penalties.

Retention of funds from property foreclosures and sales.

(13) The direct cost of foreclosure and sale of real property, and the direct fees and costs of distraint and sale of personal property, for delinquent taxes, must, when collected, be credited to the operation and maintenance fund of the county treasurer prosecuting the foreclosure or distraint or sale; and must be used by the county treasurer as a revolving fund to defray the cost of further foreclosure, distraint, and sale because of delinquent taxes without regard to budget limitations and not subject to indirect costs of other charges.

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Tax due dates and options for tax payment collections.

Electronic billings and payments.

- (14) For purposes of this chapter, and in accordance with this section and RCW 36.29.190, the treasurer may collect taxes, assessments, fees, rates, interest, and charges by electronic billing and payment. Electronic billing and payment may be used as an option by the taxpayer, but the treasurer may not require the use of electronic billing and payment. Electronic bill presentment and payment may be on a monthly or other periodic basis as the treasurer deems proper for:
 - (a) Delinquent tax year payments; and
 - (b) Prepayments of current tax.

Tax payments.

Prepayment for current taxes.

(15)(a) The treasurer may accept prepayments for current year taxes by any means authorized. All prepayments must be paid in full by the due date specified in subsection (16) of this section.

Payment agreements for current year taxes.

(b)(i) The treasurer may provide, by electronic means or otherwise, a payment agreement that provides for payment of current year taxes, inclusive of prepayment collection charges. The payment agreement must be signed by the taxpayer and treasurer or the treasurer's deputy prior to the sending of an electronic or alternative bill, which includes a payment plan for current year taxes.

Payment agreements for delinquent year taxes.

- (ii) (A) The treasurer may provide, by electronic means or otherwise, a payment agreement for payment of past due delinquencies. The payment agreement must be signed by the taxpayer and treasurer or the treasurer's deputy prior to the sending of an electronic or alternative bill, which includes a payment plan for past due delinquent taxes and charges.
- (B) Tax payments received by a treasurer for delinquent year taxes from a taxpayer participating on a payment agreement must be applied first to the oldest delinquent year unless such taxpayer requests otherwise.

Partial payments: Acceptance of partial payments for current and delinquent taxes.

(c)(i) In addition to the payment agreement program in (b) of this subsection, the treasurer may accept partial payment of any

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current and delinquent taxes including interest and penalties by any means authorized including electronic bill presentment and payments.

(ii) All tax payments received by a treasurer for delinquent year taxes from a taxpayer paying a partial payment must be applied first to the oldest delinquent year unless such taxpayer requests otherwise.

Payment for delinquent taxes.

(d) Payments on past due taxes must include collection of the oldest delinquent year, which includes interest, penalties, and taxes within an eighteen-month period, prior to filing a certificate of delinquency under chapter 84.64 RCW or distraint pursuant to RCW 84.56.070.

Due date for tax payments.

(16) All taxes upon real and personal property made payable by the provisions of this title are due and payable to the treasurer on or before the 30th day of April and are delinquent after that date. The remainder of the tax is due and payable on or before the following 31st of October and is delinquent after that date. All other assessments, fees, rates, and charges are delinquent after the due date.

Electronic funds transfers.

- (17) A county treasurer may authorize payment of:
- (a) Any current property taxes due under this chapter by electronic funds transfers on a monthly or other periodic basis; and
- (b) Any past due property taxes, penalties, and interest under this chapter by electronic funds transfers on a monthly or other periodic basis. Delinquent taxes are subject to interest and penalties, as provided in subsection (5) of this section. All tax payments received by a treasurer from a taxpayer paying delinquent year taxes must be applied first to the oldest delinquent year unless such taxpayer requests otherwise.

Payment for administering prepayment collections.

(18) The treasurer must pay any collection costs, investment earnings, or both on past due payments or prepayments to the credit of a county treasurer service fund account to be created and used only for the payment of expenses incurred by the treasurer, without limitation, in administering the system for collecting prepayments.

Waiver of interest and penalties for qualified taxpayers subject to foreclosure.

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- (19) No earlier than 60 days prior to the date that is three years after the date of delinquency, the treasurer must waive all outstanding interest and penalties on delinquent taxes due from a taxpayer if the property is subject to an action for foreclosure under chapter 84.64 RCW and the following requirements are met:
- 6 (a) The taxpayer is income-qualified under RCW 84.36.381(5)(a),
 7 as verified by the county assessor;
- 8 (b) The taxpayer occupies the property as their principal place 9 of residence; and
- 10 (c) The taxpayer has not previously received a waiver on the 11 property as provided under this subsection.

Definitions.

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- 13 (20) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 15 (a) "Electronic billing and payment" means statements, invoices, 16 or bills that are created, delivered, and paid using the internet. 17 The term includes an automatic electronic payment from a person's 18 checking account, debit account, or credit card.
- 19 (b) "Internet" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 20 19.270.010.
- 21 (c) "Tax foreclosure avoidance costs" means those direct costs 22 associated with the administration of properties subject to and prior 23 to foreclosure. Tax foreclosure avoidance costs include:
- 24 (i) Compensation of employees for the time devoted to 25 administering the avoidance of property foreclosure; and
- 26 (ii) The cost of materials, services, or equipment acquired, 27 consumed, or expended in administering tax foreclosure avoidance 28 prior to the filing of a certificate of delinquency.

29 **PART IV**30 **MISCELLANEOUS**

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 401. This act applies to taxes levied for collection in 2026 and thereafter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 402. This act is necessary for the support of the state government and its existing public institutions.

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