A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO VACANT AND ABANDONED RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. Vacant and abandoned residential properties impose significant costs on the community. Vacant and abandoned homes may start out simply as eyesores but then eventually become public safety hazards and magnets for criminal activity.

In April 2018, a fire at a large, unoccupied Maunawili home on Oahu caused $1,800,000 in damages. Neighbors reported that the fire may have been sparked by trespassing hikers or homeless individuals who had been illegally living on the property.

In June 2018, a fire in an abandoned Kalihi home on Oahu caused $193,800 in damages to the structure. The Honolulu fire department noted that it received reports of squatters in the structure before the fire.

On January 3, 2019, fifteen companies and sixty firefighters responded to a massive fire in an abandoned Makiki home on Oahu. The homeowner reported that the homeowner had been unsuccessful in preventing squatters from occupying the
property and that, at the time of the fire, the homeowner's permit to demolish the home was under review by the county.

The costs of fires extend beyond the financial costs, as demonstrated when a fire destroyed the Akebono Theater in Pahoa in the county of Hawaii. Although no foul play was suspected in that January 2017 fire, the fire destroyed one of the oldest theaters in Hawaii and damaged the community's social fabric.

Vacant and abandoned homes also correspond to other substantial but less obvious financial costs. In a January 2017 report on the true costs of abandoned properties commissioned by Community Blight Solutions, a former United States Treasury Department Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy noted that vacant homes lead to a decline in value of surrounding properties, an increase in crime in the neighborhood, and a reduction in the tax base for local governments.

The legislature finds that it is in the public interest to encourage the use of residential properties and reduce the number of vacant and abandoned homes in the State because unmaintained homes may become hazards that damage communities.

The purpose of this Act is to reduce the potential hazards associated with vacant and abandoned residential properties by:
(1) Expediting approvals of demolition permits for vacant and abandoned residential structures; and

(2) Allowing the department of taxation to seek the nonjudicial foreclosure sale of vacant and abandoned residential structures with an outstanding recorded state tax lien.

SECTION 2. Chapter 46, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"§46- Expedited demolition permits for vacant and abandoned residential structures. (a) Each county shall establish an expedited procedure to approve permits for the demolition of vacant and abandoned residential structures located within the county. Expedited processing of a permit to demolish vacant and abandoned residential structures shall take no more than days from the date of the permit application, not including weekends or state holidays. Expedited processing for permits to demolish vacant and abandoned residential structures shall commence no later than .

(b) Expedited processing of a permit to demolish a vacant and abandoned residential structure shall apply only to permits
to demolish the entire vacant and abandoned residential structure. Expedited processing shall not apply to permits for:

(1) Partial demolition of a vacant and abandoned residential structure; or

(2) Complete or partial demolition of a vacant and abandoned residential structure as part of a renovation, reconstruction, or new construction on the parcel.

An application for a building permit for new construction, rehabilitation, or reconstruction on the parcel for which the expedited demolition permit was approved shall be denied if the permit application for new construction, rehabilitation, or reconstruction is submitted within days of the approval of the expedited demolition permit; provided that the same parcel owner is listed on both permit applications. A parcel owner may appeal a denial of a permit application pursuant to this section through the appeals process established by the planning department in the county within which the parcel is located.

(c) The owner of a residential structure shall establish that the residential structure to be demolished is vacant and abandoned by providing the county planning department with sworn
statements from each borrower who has at least one loan secured
by the parcel and each and every owner of the residential
structure and parcel expressing their intent to vacate and
abandon the property.

(d) A residential structure shall not be deemed vacant and
abandoned where the residential structure is:

(1) Undergoing construction, renovation, or rehabilitation
that is proceeding diligently;

(2) Used on a seasonable basis but is otherwise secure;

(3) The subject of an ongoing probate action, action to
quiet title, or other ownership dispute;

(4) Damaged by natural disaster but the owner intends to
repair and reoccupy; or

(5) Occupied by a mortgagor, relative, or lawful tenant.

(e) For the purposes of this section:
"Parcel" means the real property, or portion thereof, upon
which a residential structure is located.

"Residential structure" means a one- or two-family
unattached building designed or used exclusively for residential
occupancy and located on a parcel zoned for residential use.
"Vacant and abandoned" means unoccupied for at least 2 days."

SECTION 3. Chapter 667, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"§667- Use of power of sale foreclosure in state tax lien foreclosures of vacant and abandoned residential structures. (a) A state tax lien on a parcel upon which a residential structure exists may be foreclosed by nonjudicial or power of sale foreclosure procedures set forth in this chapter by the state tax collector; provided that the state tax collector has established its lien and that a residential structure is vacant and abandoned as provided in section 231-63(b).

(b) For the purposes of this section:

"Parcel" means the real property, or portion thereof, upon which a residential structure is located.

"Residential structure" means a one- or two-family unattached building designed or used exclusively for residential occupancy and located on a parcel zoned for residential use.
"Vacant and abandoned" means unoccupied for at least ___ days."

SECTION 4. Section 231-63, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"[§]231-63 [§] Tax liens; foreclosure without suit, notice. (a) All real property on which a lien for state taxes exists may be sold by way of foreclosure without suit by the state tax collector, and in case any lien, or any part thereof, has existed thereon for three years, shall be sold by the state tax collector at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the lien, together with all interest, penalties, costs, and expenses due or incurred on account of the tax, lien, and sale, the surplus, if any, to be rendered to the person thereto entitled.

(b) A state tax lien on a parcel upon which a vacant and abandoned residential structure exists may be foreclosed by nonjudicial or power of sale foreclosure procedures set forth in chapter 667 by the state tax collector at any time; provided that the state tax collector has established that the parcel and residential structure are vacant and abandoned; provided further that:
(1) The department of taxation shall establish that a residential structure is vacant and abandoned by mailing to the residential structure's owner by certified mail with return receipt a sworn statement establishing that the department of taxation has conducted at least separate inspections, each at least days apart and at different times of day, and at each inspection, no occupant was present and there was no evidence of occupancy. The department of taxation shall maintain a copy of the statement and return receipt on file for the owner's inspection and review;

(2) Prima facie evidence that a residential structure is not vacant and abandoned shall include but is not limited to delivery of certified mail and ongoing and current utility usage;

(3) A residential structure shall not be deemed vacant and abandoned where the structure is:

(A) Undergoing construction, renovation, or rehabilitation that is proceeding diligently;
(B) Used on a seasonable basis but is otherwise secure;

(C) The subject of an ongoing probate action, action to quiet title, or other ownership dispute;

(D) Damaged by natural disaster but the owner intends to repair and reoccupy; or

(E) Occupied by a mortgagor, relative, or lawful tenant.

For the purposes of this subsection:

"Parcel" means the real property, or portion thereof, upon which a residential structure is located.

"Residential structure" means a one- or two-family unattached building designed or used exclusively for residential occupancy and located on a parcel zoned for residential use.

"Vacant and abandoned" means unoccupied for at least days.

(c) The sale shall be held at any public place proper for sales on execution, after notice published at least once a week for at least four successive weeks immediately prior thereto in any newspaper with a general circulation of at least sixty thousand published in the State and any newspaper of general
circulation published and distributed in the taxation district
wherein the property to be sold is situated, if there is a
newspaper published in the taxation district.

If the address of the owner is known or can be ascertained
by due diligence, including an abstract of title or title
search, the state tax collector shall send to each owner notice
of the proposed sale by registered mail, with request for return
receipt. If the address of the owner is unknown, the state tax
collector shall send a notice to the owner at the owner's last
known address as shown on the records of the department of
taxation. The notice shall be deposited in the mail at least
forty-five days [prior to] before the date set for the sale.
The notice shall also be posted for a like period in at least
three conspicuous public places within such taxation district,
and if the land is improved one of the three postings shall be
on the land."

SECTION 5. If any provision of this Act, or the
application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held
invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or
applications of the Act that can be given effect without the
invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

SECTION 6. This Act does not affect rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were begun before its effective date.

SECTION 7. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.
Report Title:
Vacant and Abandoned Homes; Expedited Permits; Nonjudicial Foreclosure

Description:
Requires counties to expedite demolition permits for vacant and abandoned residential homes. Allows the department of taxation to seek sale of the property through nonjudicial foreclosure of vacant and abandoned residential properties with outstanding recorded state tax liens at any time after establishing vacancy and abandonment. Takes effect on 7/1/2050. (HD1)

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