- 2 **ESHB 1221** S COMM AMD
- 3 By Committee on Law & Justice
- 4 NOT ADOPTED 3/3/98
- 5 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 6 following:

7 "NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that the license to 8 drive a motor vehicle on the public highways is suspended or revoked in 9 order to protect public safety following a driver's failure to comply 10 with the laws of this state. Over six hundred persons are killed in traffic accidents in Washington annually, and more than eighty-four 11 12 thousand persons are injured. It is estimated that of the three million four hundred thousand drivers' licenses issued to citizens of 13 Washington, more than two hundred sixty thousand are suspended or 14 15 revoked at any given time. Suspended drivers are more likely to be involved in causing traffic accidents, including fatal accidents, than 16 17 properly licensed drivers, and pose a serious threat to the lives and property of Washington residents. Statistics show that suspended 18 19 drivers are three times more likely to kill or seriously injure others in the commission of traffic felony offenses than are validly licensed 20 drivers. In addition to not having a driver's license, most such 21 drivers also lack required liability insurance, 22 increasing the financial burden upon other citizens through uninsured losses and 23 24 higher insurance costs for validly licensed drivers. Because of the 25 threat posed by suspended drivers, all registered owners of motor vehicles in Washington have a duty to not allow their vehicles to be 26 27 driven by a suspended driver.

Despite the existence of criminal penalties for driving with a 28 29 suspended or revoked license, an estimated seventy-five percent of 30 these drivers continue to drive anyway. Existing sanctions are not sufficient to deter or prevent persons with a suspended or revoked 31 license from driving. It is common for suspended drivers to resume 32 driving immediately after being stopped, cited, and released by a 33 34 police officer and to continue to drive while a criminal prosecution 35 for suspended driving is pending. More than half of all suspended drivers charged with the crime of driving while suspended or revoked 36

fail to appear for court hearings. Vehicle impoundment will provide an 1 immediate consequence which will increase deterrence and reduce 2 3 unlawful driving by preventing a suspended driver access to that 4 vehicle. Vehicle impoundment will also provide an appropriate measure of accountability for registered owners who permit suspended drivers to 5 drive their vehicles. Impoundment of vehicles driven by suspended 6 7 drivers has been shown to reduce future driving while suspended or 8 revoked offenses for up to two years afterwards, and the recidivism 9 rate for drivers whose cars were not impounded was one hundred percent higher than for drivers whose cars were impounded. 10 adequately protect public safety and to enforce the state's driver 11 licensing laws, it is necessary to authorize the impoundment of any 12 vehicle when it is found to be operated by a driver with a suspended or 13 14 revoked license, and to provide in certain circumstances for the 15 forfeiture of such vehicles where the owner continues to drive despite having been previously convicted of the crime of driving with a 16 suspended or revoked license in violation of RCW 46.20.342 and 17 The impoundment or forfeiture of a vehicle operated in 18 46.20.420. 19 violation of RCW 46.20.342 or 46.20.420 is intended to be a civil in rem action against the vehicle in order to remove it from the public 20 highways and reduce the risk posed to traffic safety by a vehicle 21 22 accessible to a driver who is reasonably believed to have violated 23 these laws.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 46.20 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) Notwithstanding RCW 46.55.113, whenever a motor vehicle is found to be operated by a person with a suspended or revoked driver's license or nonresident driving privileges, or while in a suspended or revoked status in violation of RCW 46.20.342 or 46.20.420, the vehicle is subject to impoundment, pursuant to applicable local ordinance or state agency rule, at the direction of a law enforcement officer.
- 32 (2) If a vehicle is impounded under this section because the operator is in violation of RCW 46.20.342(1)(c), the vehicle shall not 34 be released until a person eligible to redeem it under RCW 35 46.55.120(1)(a) satisfies the requirements of RCW 46.55.120(1)(b), 36 including paying all towing, removal, and storage fees, notwithstanding 37 the fact that the hold was ordered by a government agency. However, if 38 the department's records show that the operator has been convicted of

a violation of RCW 46.20.342 or a similar local ordinance within the past five years, the vehicle may be held for up to fifteen days at the written direction of the agency ordering the vehicle impounded.

- (3) If a vehicle is impounded under this section because the operator is in violation of RCW 46.20.342(1) (a) or (b), the vehicle may be held for up to fifteen days and must not be released until a person eligible to redeem it under RCW 46.55.120(1)(a) satisfies the requirements of RCW 46.55.120(1)(b), including paying all towing, removal, and storage fees, notwithstanding the fact that the hold was ordered by a government agency. However, if the department's records show that the operator has been convicted of a violation of RCW 46.20.342(1) (a) or (b) or a similar local ordinance within the past five years and the operator has a financial interest in the vehicle, the vehicle is subject to forfeiture unless an applicable state agency rule or local ordinance prohibits forfeiture on the basis of economic or personal hardship to the spouse of the operator, taking into consideration public safety factors, including the operator's criminal history and driving record. If the vehicle is forfeited, then the forfeiting agency shall pay all the impoundment, towing, and storage fees for the vehicle and shall be entitled to recover those fees from the operator of the forfeited vehicle, including any attorneys' fees, costs of collection, and interest at the statutory rate for judgment interest from the date of payment by the forfeiting agency of such fees.
  - (4) A forfeiture proceeding is commenced by the law enforcement agency causing notice of the intended forfeiture of the seized vehicle to be served not less than ten days after seizure on the registered tow truck operator which impounded the vehicle, the owner of the vehicle seized, the person in charge of the vehicle when it was seized, and any person having a known right or interest in the vehicle, including a community property interest. The notice may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule, including, but not limited to, service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail is complete upon mailing. Notice in the case of a vehicle subject to a security interest that has been perfected on a certificate of title must be made by service upon the secured party or the secured party's assignee at the address shown on the financing statement, the certificate of title, or the transitional ownership record. Once the registered tow truck operator which impounded the vehicle receives

- notice, the vehicle must not be released except upon written order of the chief law enforcement officer of the agency directing the impoundment or his or her designee, an administrative law judge, or a court.
- 5 (5) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in 6 writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of 7 the seized vehicle within forty-five days of the seizure, the vehicle 8 is deemed forfeited.
- 8 9 (6) If a person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in 10 writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of the seized vehicle within forty-five days of the seizure, the law 11 12 enforcement agency shall give the person or persons a reasonable 13 opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. At the hearing, if the seizing agency proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the 14 15 vehicle was operated by a person in violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 16 46.61.504, and that person has a prior offense as defined by RCW 17 46.61.5055(8), and has an ownership interest in the vehicle, then the vehicle shall be forfeited. The hearing shall be before the chief law 18 19 enforcement officer of the seizing agency or the chief law enforcement 20 officer's designee, except where the seizing agency is a state agency as defined in RCW 34.12.020, the hearing shall be before the chief law 21 22 enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person 23 24 asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of 25 competent jurisdiction. Removal may only be accomplished according to 26 the rules of civil procedure. The person seeking removal of the matter 27 must serve process against the state, county, political subdivision, or 28 municipality that operates the seizing agency, and any other party of 29 interest, in accordance with RCW 4.28.080 or 4.92.020, within forty-30 five days after the person seeking removal has notified the seizing law 31 enforcement agency of the person's claim of ownership or right to The court to which the matter is to be removed shall be 32 possession. the district court when the aggregate value of the vehicle is within 33 34 the jurisdictional limit set forth in RCW 3.66.020. A hearing before 35 the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom shall be under Title 34 RCW. In a court hearing between two or more claimants to the vehicle 36 37 involved, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. The burden of producing evidence 38 39 shall be upon the person claiming to be the legal owner or the person

- claiming to have the lawful right to possession of the vehicle. The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the vehicle to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is the present legal owner under this title or is lawfully entitled to possession of the vehicle.
- 6 (7) When a vehicle is forfeited under this chapter the seizing law 7 enforcement agency may sell the vehicle, retain it for official use, or 8 upon application by a law enforcement agency of this state release the 9 vehicle to that agency for the exclusive use of enforcing this title; 10 provided, however, that the agency shall first satisfy any bona fide security interest to which the vehicle is subject and provided further 11 that where the ownership interest subject to forfeiture is bona fide 12 community property, the value of the undivided community property 13 interest of the spouse who was not operating the vehicle in violation 14 15 of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 shall not be forfeited nor subject to reduction for towing, removal, or storage charges associated with the 16 The value of the undivided community property 17 forfeiture action. interest not subject to forfeiture or reduction is one-half of the 18 19 value of the vehicle as defined in subsection (14) of this section after deducting the cost of satisfying any bona fide security interest. 20
- 21 (8) When a vehicle is forfeited, the seizing agency shall keep a 22 record indicating the identity of the prior owner, if known, a 23 description of the vehicle, the disposition of the vehicle, the value 24 of the vehicle at the time of seizure, and the amount of proceeds 25 realized from disposition of the vehicle.
- 26 (9) Each seizing agency shall retain records of forfeited vehicles 27 for at least seven years.
- 28 (10) Each seizing agency shall file a report including a copy of 29 the records of forfeited vehicles with the state treasurer each 30 calendar quarter.
- 31 (11) The quarterly report need not include a record of a forfeited 32 vehicle that is still being held for use as evidence during the 33 investigation or prosecution of a case or during the appeal from a 34 conviction.
- 35 (12) By January 31st of each year, each seizing agency shall remit 36 to the state treasurer an amount equal to ten percent of the net 37 proceeds of vehicles forfeited during the preceding calendar year. 38 Money remitted shall be deposited in the public safety and education 39 account.

1 (13) The net proceeds of a forfeited vehicle is the value of the 2 forfeitable interest in the vehicle after deducting the cost of 3 satisfying a bona fide community property interest and security 4 interest to which the vehicle is subject at the time of seizure and all 5 towing, removal, and storage fees; and in the case of a sold vehicle, 6 after deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or 7 commissions paid to independent selling agents.

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- (14) The value of a sold forfeited vehicle is the sale price. The value of a retained forfeited vehicle is the fair market value of the vehicle at the time of seizure, determined when possible by reference to an applicable commonly used index, such as the index used by the department of licensing. A seizing agency may, but need not, use an independent qualified appraiser to determine the value of retained vehicles. If an appraiser is used, the value of the vehicle appraised is net of the cost of the appraisal.
- (15) Notwithstanding RCW 46.52.120(2), in any hearing under RCW 16 46.55.120 to contest the validity of the impoundment or under this 17 section to contest the validity of the forfeiture, an abstract of the 18 19 person's driving record may be admitted as and is prima facie evidence 20 of the status of the person's driving privilege and that the person was convicted of each offense shown by the abstract. In addition, a 21 certified vehicle registration of the vehicle sought to be forfeited 22 shall be admissible without further evidentiary foundation. 23
- (16) No determination of facts made by a person conducting a hearing under this section or RCW 46.55.120 shall have any collateral estoppel effect on a subsequent criminal prosecution and shall not preclude litigation of those same facts in a subsequent criminal prosecution.
- 29 **Sec. 3.** RCW 46.55.105 and 1995 c 219 s 4 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- 31 (1) The abandonment of any vehicle creates a prima facie 32 presumption that the last registered owner of record is responsible for 33 the abandonment and is liable for costs incurred in removing, storing, 34 and disposing of the abandoned vehicle, less amounts realized at 35 auction.
- (2) If an unauthorized vehicle is found abandoned under subsection
  (1) of this section and removed at the direction of law enforcement,
  the last registered owner of record is guilty of a traffic infraction,

unless the vehicle is redeemed as provided in RCW 46.55.120. In addition to any other monetary penalty payable under chapter 46.63 RCW, the court shall not consider all monetary penalties as having been paid until the court is satisfied that the person found to have committed the infraction has made restitution in the amount of the deficiency remaining after disposal of the vehicle under RCW 46.55.140.

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- (3) A vehicle theft report filed with a law enforcement agency relieves the last registered owner of liability under subsection (2) of this section for failure to redeem the vehicle. However, the last registered owner remains liable for the costs incurred in removing, storing, and disposing of the abandoned vehicle under subsection (1) of this section. Nothing in this section limits in any way the registered owner's rights in a civil action or as restitution in a criminal action against a person responsible for the theft of the vehicle.
- (4) Properly filing a report of sale or transfer regarding the 15 vehicle involved in accordance with RCW 46.12.101(1) ((or a vehicle 16 theft report filed with a law enforcement agency)) relieves the last 17 registered owner of liability under subsections (1) and (2) of this 18 19 section. If the date of sale as indicated on the report of sale is on or before the date of impoundment, the buyer identified on the latest 20 properly filed report of sale with the department is assumed liable for 21 the costs incurred in removing, storing, and disposing of the abandoned 22 vehicle, less amounts realized at auction. If the date of sale is 23 24 after the date of impoundment, the previous registered owner is assumed to be liable for such costs. A licensed vehicle dealer is not liable 25 under subsections (1) and (2) of this section if the dealer, as 26 transferee or assignee of the last registered owner of the vehicle 27 involved, has complied with the requirements of RCW 46.70.122 upon 28 29 selling or otherwise disposing of the vehicle, or if the dealer has 30 timely filed a transitional ownership record or report of sale under section 13 of this act. In that case the person to whom the licensed 31 vehicle dealer has sold or transferred the vehicle is assumed liable 32 for the costs incurred in removing, storing, and disposing of the 33 34 abandoned vehicle, less amounts realized at auction.
  - ((4))) (5) For the purposes of reporting notices of traffic infraction to the department under RCW 46.20.270 and 46.52.100, and for purposes of reporting notices of failure to appear, respond, or comply regarding a notice of traffic infraction to the department under RCW

- 1 46.63.070(5), a traffic infraction under subsection (2) of this section 2 is not considered to be a standing, stopping, or parking violation.
- (((+5))) (6) A notice of infraction for a violation of this section 4 may be filed with a court of limited jurisdiction organized under Title 5 3, 35, or 35A RCW, or with a violations bureau subject to the court's 6 jurisdiction.
- 7 **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.55.110 and 1995 c 360 s 6 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 (1) When an unauthorized vehicle is impounded, the impounding towing operator shall notify the legal and registered owners of the 10 impoundment of the unauthorized vehicle and the owners of any other 11 items of personal property registered or titled with the department. 12 13 The notification shall be sent by first-class mail within twenty-four 14 hours after the impoundment to the last known registered and legal 15 owners of the vehicle, and the owners of any other items of personal property registered or titled with the department, as provided by the 16 law enforcement agency, and shall inform the owners of the identity of 17 18 the person or agency authorizing the impound. The notification shall include the name of the impounding tow firm, its address, and telephone 19 The notice shall also include the location, time of the 20 number. impound, and by whose authority the vehicle was impounded. The notice 21 shall also include the written notice of the right of redemption and 22 23 opportunity for a hearing to contest the validity of the impoundment 24 pursuant to RCW 46.55.120.
  - (2) In the case of an abandoned vehicle, or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, within twenty-four hours after receiving information on the owners from the department through the abandoned vehicle report, the tow truck operator shall send by certified mail, with return receipt requested, a notice of custody and sale to the legal and registered owners.

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- 31 (3) If the date on which a notice required by subsection (2) of 32 this section is to be mailed falls upon a Saturday, Sunday, or a postal 33 holiday, the notice may be mailed on the next day that is neither a 34 Saturday, Sunday, nor a postal holiday.
- 35 <u>(4)</u> No notices need be sent to the legal or registered owners of an 36 impounded vehicle or other item of personal property registered or 37 titled with the department, if the vehicle or personal property has 38 been redeemed.

1 **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.55.113 and 1997 c 66 s 7 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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Whenever the driver of a vehicle is arrested for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, the arresting officer may take custody of the vehicle and provide for its prompt removal to a place of safety. In addition, a police officer may take custody of a vehicle and provide for its prompt removal to a place of safety under any of the following circumstances:

- 9 (1) Whenever a police officer finds a vehicle standing upon the 10 roadway in violation of any of the provisions of RCW 46.61.560, the 11 officer may provide for the removal of the vehicle or require the 12 driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the vehicle to 13 a position off the roadway;
- 14 (2) Whenever a police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon a 15 highway where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic or 16 jeopardizes public safety;
- 17 (3) Whenever a police officer finds an unattended vehicle at the 18 scene of an accident or when the driver of a vehicle involved in an 19 accident is physically or mentally incapable of deciding upon steps to 20 be taken to protect his or her property;
- 21 (4) Whenever the driver of a vehicle is arrested and taken into 22 custody by a police officer;
- 23 (5) Whenever a police officer discovers a vehicle that the officer 24 determines to be a stolen vehicle;
- (6) Whenever a vehicle without a special license plate, card, or decal indicating that the vehicle is being used to transport a disabled person under RCW 46.16.381 is parked in a stall or space clearly and conspicuously marked under RCW 46.61.581 which space is provided on private property without charge or on public property;
- (7) Upon determining that a person is operating a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license in violation of RCW 46.20.005 or with a license that has been expired for ninety days or more((, or with a suspended or revoked license in violation of RCW 46.20.342 or 46.20.420)).
- Nothing in this section may derogate from the powers of police officers under the common law. For the purposes of this section, a place of safety may include the business location of a registered tow truck operator.

- 1 **Sec. 6.** RCW 46.55.120 and 1996 c 89 s 2 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
- 3 (1) Vehicles or other items of personal property registered or 4 titled with the department that are impounded by registered tow truck 5 operators pursuant to RCW 46.55.080, 46.55.085, ((or)) 46.55.113, or 6 section 2 of this act may be redeemed only under the following 7 circumstances:
- 8 (a) Only the legal owner, the registered owner, a person authorized 9 in writing by the registered owner or the vehicle's insurer, a person 10 who is determined and verified by the operator to have the permission of the registered owner of the vehicle or other item of personal 11 property registered or titled with the department, or one who has 12 13 purchased a vehicle or item of personal property registered or titled with the department from the registered owner who produces proof of 14 15 ownership or written authorization and signs a receipt therefor, may redeem an impounded vehicle or items of personal property registered or 16 17 titled with the department. In addition, a person redeeming a vehicle impounded under section 2 of this act must prior to redemption 18 19 establish with the agency that ordered the vehicle impounded that he or she has a valid driver's license and is in compliance with RCW 20 46.30.020. A vehicle impounded under section 2 of this act can only be 21 released pursuant to a written order from the agency that ordered the 22 23 vehicle impounded or pursuant to a provision of a state agency rule or local ordinance authorizing release on the basis of economic or 24 personal hardship to the spouse of the operator, taking into 25 consideration public safety factors, including the operator's criminal 26 history and driving record. 27
  - (b) The vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department shall be released upon the presentation to any person having custody of the vehicle of commercially reasonable tender sufficient to cover the costs of towing, storage, or other services rendered during the course of towing, removing, impounding, or storing any such vehicle. In addition, if a vehicle is impounded under section 2 of this act and was being operated by the registered owner when it was impounded, it must not be released to any person until the registered owner establishes with the agency that ordered the vehicle impounded that any penalties, fines, or forfeitures owed by him or her have been satisfied. Commercially reasonable tender shall include, without limitation, cash, major bank credit cards, or personal checks

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drawn on in-state banks if accompanied by two pieces of valid 1 2 identification, one of which may be required by the operator to have a If the towing firm can determine through the customer's 3 4 bank or a check verification service that the presented check would not 5 be paid by the bank or quaranteed by the service, the towing firm may refuse to accept the check. Any person who stops payment on a personal 6 7 check or credit card, or does not make restitution within ten days from 8 the date a check becomes insufficient due to lack of funds, to a towing 9 firm that has provided a service pursuant to this section or in any 10 other manner defrauds the towing firm in connection with services rendered pursuant to this section shall be liable for damages in the 11 12 amount of twice the towing and storage fees, plus costs and reasonable 13 attorney's fees.

(2)(a) The registered tow truck operator shall give to each person who seeks to redeem an impounded vehicle, or item of personal property registered or titled with the department, written notice of the right of redemption and opportunity for a hearing, which notice shall be accompanied by a form to be used for requesting a hearing, the name of the person or agency authorizing the impound, and a copy of the towing and storage invoice. The registered tow truck operator shall maintain a record evidenced by the redeeming person's signature that such notification was provided.

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(b) Any person seeking to redeem an impounded vehicle under this section has a right to a hearing in the district or municipal court for the jurisdiction in which the vehicle was impounded to contest the validity of the impoundment or the amount of towing and storage charges. The district court has jurisdiction to determine the issues involving all impoundments including those authorized by the state or The municipal court has jurisdiction to determine the its agents. issues involving impoundments authorized by agents of the municipality. Any request for a hearing shall be made in writing on the form provided for that purpose and must be received by the district or municipal court within ten days of the date the opportunity was provided for in subsection (2)(a) of this section. At the time of the filing of the hearing request, the petitioner shall pay to the court clerk a filing fee in the same amount required for the filing of a suit in the small claims department of a district court. If the hearing request is not received by the district or municipal court within the ten-day period, the right to a hearing is waived and the registered owner is liable for

any towing, storage, or other impoundment charges permitted under this chapter. Upon receipt of a timely hearing request, the district or municipal court shall proceed to hear and determine the validity of the impoundment.

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- (3)(a) The district <u>or municipal</u> court, within five days after the request for a hearing, shall notify the registered tow truck operator, the person requesting the hearing if not the owner, the registered and legal owners of the vehicle or other item of personal property registered or titled with the department, and the person or agency authorizing the impound in writing of the hearing date and time.
- 11 (b) At the hearing, the person or persons requesting the hearing
  12 may produce any relevant evidence to show that the impoundment, towing,
  13 or storage fees charged were not proper. The court may consider a
  14 written report made under oath by the officer who authorized the
  15 impoundment in lieu of the officer's personal appearance at the
  16 hearing.
- (c) At the conclusion of the hearing, the district <u>or municipal</u> court shall determine whether the impoundment was proper, whether the towing or storage fees charged were in compliance with the posted rates, and who is responsible for payment of the fees. The court may not adjust fees or charges that are in compliance with the posted or contracted rates.
  - (d) If the impoundment is found proper, the impoundment, towing, and storage fees as permitted under this chapter together with court costs shall be assessed against the person or persons requesting the hearing, unless the operator did not have a signed and valid impoundment authorization from a private property owner or an authorized agent.
- 29 (e) If the impoundment is determined to be in violation of this 30 chapter, then the registered and legal owners of the vehicle or other 31 item of personal property registered or titled with the department shall bear no impoundment, towing, or storage fees, and any security 32 33 shall be returned or discharged as appropriate, and the person or 34 agency who authorized the impoundment shall be liable for any towing, 35 storage, or other impoundment fees permitted under this chapter. The court shall enter judgment in favor of the registered tow truck 36 37 operator against the person or agency authorizing the impound for the impoundment, towing, and storage fees paid. In addition, the court 38 39 shall enter judgment in favor of the registered and legal owners of the

vehicle, or other item of personal property registered or titled with 1 the department, for the amount of the filing fee required by law for 2 the impound hearing petition as well as reasonable damages for loss of 3 4 the use of the vehicle during the time the same was impounded, for not less than fifty dollars per day, against the person or agency 5 authorizing the impound. However, if an impoundment under section 2 of 6 this act is determined to be in violation of this chapter, then the law 7 8 enforcement officer directing the impoundment and the government 9 employing the officer are not liable for damages if the officer relied in good faith and without gross negligence on the records of the 10 department in ascertaining that the operator of the vehicle had a 11 suspended or revoked driver's license. If any judgment entered is not 12 paid within fifteen days of notice in writing of its entry, the court 13 14 shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs against the defendant 15 in any action to enforce the judgment. Notice of entry of judgment may be made by registered or certified mail, and proof of mailing may be 16 17 made by affidavit of the party mailing the notice. Notice of the entry of the judgment shall read essentially as follows: 18

19 20 YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED JUDGMENT was entered against you in the 21 . . . . . Court located at . . . . . in the sum of 22 \$....., in an action entitled ....., Case No. . . . YOU ARE FURTHER NOTIFIED that attorneys fees and costs 23 will be awarded against you under RCW . . . if the judgment is 24 not paid within 15 days of the date of this notice. 25 DATED this . . . day of . . . . . , 19. . . 26 27 Signature . . . . . . . . . . . 28 Typed name and address

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(4) Any impounded abandoned vehicle or item of personal property registered or titled with the department that is not redeemed within fifteen days of mailing of the notice of custody and sale as required by RCW 46.55.110(2) shall be sold at public auction in accordance with all the provisions and subject to all the conditions of RCW 46.55.130. A vehicle or item of personal property registered or titled with the department may be redeemed at any time before the start of the auction upon payment of the applicable towing and storage fees.

of party mailing notice

- 1 **Sec. 7.** RCW 46.55.130 and 1989 c 111 s 12 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
- 3 (1) If, after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of 4 mailing of notice of custody and sale required in RCW 46.55.110(2) to the registered and legal owners, the vehicle remains unclaimed and has 5 not been listed as a stolen vehicle, then the registered tow truck 6 7 operator having custody of the vehicle shall conduct a sale of the 8 vehicle at public auction after having first published a notice of the 9 date, place, and time of the auction in a newspaper of general 10 circulation in the county in which the vehicle is located not less than three days and no more than ten days before the date of the auction. 11 The notice shall contain a description of the vehicle including the 12 make, model, year, and license number and a notification that a three-13 hour public viewing period will be available before the auction. 14 15 auction shall be held during daylight hours of a normal business day.
- 16 (2) The following procedures are required in any public auction of such abandoned vehicles:
- 18 (a) The auction shall be held in such a manner that all persons 19 present are given an equal time and opportunity to bid;
- (b) All bidders must be present at the time of auction unless they
  have submitted to the registered tow truck operator, who may or may not
  choose to use the preauction bid method, a written bid on a specific
  vehicle. Written bids may be submitted up to five days before the
  auction and shall clearly state which vehicle is being bid upon, the
  amount of the bid, and who is submitting the bid;
- (c) The open bid process, including all written bids, shall be used so that everyone knows the dollar value that must be exceeded;
- (d) The highest two bids received shall be recorded in written form and shall include the name, address, and telephone number of each such bidder;
- 31 (e) In case the high bidder defaults, the next bidder has the right 32 to purchase the vehicle for the amount of his or her bid;
- 33 (f) The successful bidder shall apply for title within fifteen 34 days;
- 35 (g) The registered tow truck operator shall post a copy of the 36 auction procedure at the bidding site. If the bidding site is 37 different from the licensed office location, the operator shall post a 38 clearly visible sign at the office location that describes in detail 39 where the auction will be held. At the bidding site a copy of the

- 1 newspaper advertisement that lists the vehicles for sale shall be 2 posted;
- (h) All surplus moneys derived from the auction after satisfaction 3 4 of the registered tow truck operator's lien shall be remitted within 5 thirty days to the department for deposit in the state motor vehicle fund. A report identifying the vehicles resulting in any surplus shall 6 7 accompany the remitted funds. If the director subsequently receives a 8 valid claim from the registered vehicle owner of record as determined by the department within one year from the date of the auction, the 9 10 surplus moneys shall be remitted to such owner;
- (i) If an operator receives no bid, or if the operator is the successful bidder at auction, the operator shall, within ((thirty))

  13 forty-five days sell the vehicle to a licensed vehicle wrecker, hulk hauler, or scrap processor by use of the abandoned vehicle report
  15 affidavit of sale, or the operator shall apply for title to the vehicle.
- 17 (3) In no case may an operator hold a vehicle for longer than 18 ninety days without holding an auction on the vehicle, except for 19 vehicles that are under a police or judicial hold.
- (4)(a) In no case may the accumulation of storage charges exceed fifteen days from the date of receipt of the information by the operator from the department as provided by RCW 46.55.110(2).
- (b) The failure of the registered tow truck operator to comply with the time limits provided in this chapter limits the accumulation of storage charges to five days except where delay is unavoidable. Providing incorrect or incomplete identifying information to the department in the abandoned vehicle report shall be considered a failure to comply with these time limits if correct information is available.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 46.55 RCW to read as follows:
- In any administrative or judicial proceeding involving a forfeiture of a vehicle under section 2 of this act, the chief law enforcement officer or court shall provide for the protection of a bona fide community property interest in the vehicle of a person other than the person whose operation of the vehicle with a suspended or revoked license led to the forfeiture.

- 1 **Sec. 9.** RCW 46.55.010 and 1994 c 176 s 1 are each amended to read 2 as follows:
- The definitions set forth in this section apply throughout this 4 chapter:
- 5 (1) "Abandoned vehicle" means a vehicle that a registered tow truck 6 operator has impounded and held in the operator's possession for 7 ((ninety-six)) one hundred twenty consecutive hours.
- 8 (2) "Abandoned vehicle report" means the document prescribed by the 9 state that the towing operator forwards to the department after a 10 vehicle has become abandoned.
- 11 (3) "Impound" means to take and hold a vehicle in legal custody.
  12 There are two types of impounds public and private.
- (a) "Public impound" means that the vehicle has been impounded at the direction of a law enforcement officer or by a public official having jurisdiction over the public property upon which the vehicle was located.
- 17 (b) "Private impound" means that the vehicle has been impounded at 18 the direction of a person having control or possession of the private 19 property upon which the vehicle was located.
- 20 (4) "Junk vehicle" means a vehicle certified under RCW 46.55.230 as 21 meeting at least three of the following requirements:
- 22 (a) Is three years old or older;
- (b) Is extensively damaged, such damage including but not limited to any of the following: A broken window or windshield, or missing wheels, tires, motor, or transmission;
- 26 (c) Is apparently inoperable;
- 27 (d) Has an approximate fair market value equal only to the 28 approximate value of the scrap in it.
- 29 (5) "Master log" means the document or an electronic facsimile 30 prescribed by the department and the Washington state patrol in which 31 an operator records transactions involving impounded vehicles.
- 32 (6) "Registered tow truck operator" or "operator" means any person 33 who engages in the impounding, transporting, or storage of unauthorized 34 vehicles or the disposal of abandoned vehicles.
- 35 (7) "Residential property" means property that has no more than 36 four living units located on it.
- 37 (8) "Tow truck" means a motor vehicle that is equipped for and used 38 in the business of towing vehicles with equipment as approved by the 39 state patrol.

- 1 (9) "Tow truck number" means the number issued by the department to 2 tow trucks used by a registered tow truck operator in the state of 3 Washington.
- 4 (10) "Tow truck permit" means the permit issued annually by the 5 department that has the classification of service the tow truck may 6 provide stamped upon it.
- 7 (11) "Tow truck service" means the transporting upon the public 8 streets and highways of this state of vehicles, together with personal 9 effects and cargo, by a tow truck of a registered operator.
- 10 (12) "Unauthorized vehicle" means a vehicle that is subject to 11 impoundment after being left unattended in one of the following public 12 or private locations for the indicated period of time:

13	Subject to removal after:
14 (a)	Public locations:
15 (i)	Constituting an accident or a traffic hazard as
16	defined in RCW 46.55.113 Immediately
17 (ii)	On a highway and tagged as described in RCW
18	46.55.085
19 (iii	) In a publicly owned or controlled parking facility,
20	properly posted under RCW
21	46.55.070 Immediately
22 (b)	Private locations:
23 (i)	On residential property Immediately
24 (ii)	On private, nonresidential property, properly
25	posted under RCW 46.55.070 Immediately
26 (iii	) On private, nonresidential property,
27	not posted

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28 **Sec. 10.** RCW 46.55.100 and 1995 c 360 s 5 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

(1) At the time of impoundment the registered tow truck operator providing the towing service shall give immediate notification, by telephone or radio, to a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction who shall maintain a log of such reports. A law enforcement agency, or a private communication center acting on behalf of a law enforcement agency, shall within six to twelve hours of the impoundment, provide to a requesting operator the name and address of the legal and registered owners of the vehicle, and the registered owner of any personal

- property registered or titled with the department that is attached to or contained in or on the impounded vehicle, the vehicle identification number, and any other necessary, pertinent information. The initial notice of impoundment shall be followed by a written or electronic facsimile notice within twenty-four hours. In the case of a vehicle from another state, time requirements of this subsection do not apply until the requesting law enforcement agency in this state receives the information.
- 9 (2) The operator shall immediately send an abandoned vehicle report to the department for any vehicle, and for any items of personal 10 property registered or titled with the department, that are in the 11 operator's possession after the ((ninety-six)) one hundred twenty hour 12 13 abandonment period. Such report need not be sent when the impoundment is pursuant to a writ, court order, or police hold. 14 The owner 15 notification and abandonment process shall be initiated by the 16 registered tow truck operator immediately following notification by a court or law enforcement officer that the writ, court order, or police 17 hold is no longer in effect. 18
- 19 (3) Following the submittal of an abandoned vehicle report, the 20 department shall provide the registered tow truck operator with owner 21 information within seventy-two hours.

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- (4) Within ((fifteen)) fourteen days of the sale of an abandoned vehicle at public auction, the towing operator shall send a copy of the abandoned vehicle report showing the disposition of the abandoned vehicle and any other items of personal property registered or titled with the department to the crime information center of the Washington state patrol.
- (5) If the operator sends an abandoned vehicle report to the department and the department finds no owner information, an operator may proceed with an inspection of the vehicle and any other items of personal property registered or titled with the department to determine whether owner identification is within the vehicle.
- 33 (6) If the operator finds no owner identification, the operator 34 shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency, which 35 shall search the vehicle and any other items of personal property 36 registered or titled with the department for the vehicle identification 37 number or other appropriate identification numbers and check the 38 necessary records to determine the vehicle's or other property's 39 owners.

1 **Sec. 11.** RCW 46.12.095 and 1969 ex.s. c 170 s 16 are each amended 2 to read as follows:

A security interest in a vehicle other than one held as inventory by a manufacturer or a dealer and for which a certificate of ownership is required is perfected only by compliance with the requirements of section 13 of this act under the circumstances provided for therein or by compliance with the requirements of this section:

(1) A security interest is perfected ((only)) by the department's receipt of: (a) The existing certificate, if any, and (b) an application for a certificate of ownership containing the name and address of the secured party, and (c) tender of the required fee.

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- 12 (2) It is perfected as of the time of its creation: (a)  $\underline{I}f$  the 13 papers and fee referred to in ((the preceding)) subsection (1) of this section are received by this department within ((eight department 14 15 business)) twenty calendar days ((exclusive)) of the day on which the security agreement was created; or (b) if the secured party's name and 16 17 address appear on the outstanding certificate of ownership; otherwise, as of the date on which the department has received the papers and fee 18 19 required in subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) If a vehicle is subject to a security interest when brought into this state, perfection of the security interest is determined by the law of the jurisdiction where the vehicle was when the security interest was attached, subject to the following:
- 24 (a) If the security interest was perfected under the law of the 25 jurisdiction where the vehicle was when the security interest was 26 attached, the following rules apply:
- (b) If the name of the secured party is shown on the existing certificate of ownership issued by that jurisdiction, the security interest continues perfected in this state. The name of the secured party shall be shown on the certificate of ownership issued for the vehicle by this state. The security interest continues perfected in this state upon the issuance of such ownership certificate.
- 33 (c) If the security interest was not perfected under the law of the 34 jurisdiction where the vehicle was when the security interest was 35 attached, it may be perfected in this state; in that case, perfection 36 dates from the time of perfection in this state.
- 37 **Sec. 12.** RCW 46.12.101 and 1991 c 339 s 19 are each amended to 38 read as follows:

1 A transfer of ownership in a motor vehicle is perfected by 2 compliance with the requirements of this section.

- 3 (1) If an owner transfers his or her interest in a vehicle, other 4 than by the creation, deletion, or change of a security interest, the owner shall, at the time of the delivery of the vehicle, execute an 5 assignment to the transferee and provide an odometer disclosure 6 7 statement under RCW 46.12.124 on the certificate of ownership or as the 8 department otherwise prescribes, and cause the certificate and 9 assignment to be transmitted to the transferee. ((Within five days, 10 excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state and federal holidays,)) The owner shall notify the department or its agents or subagents, in 11 writing, on the appropriate form, of the date of the sale or transfer, 12 the name and address of the owner and of the transferee, the 13 14 transferee's driver's license number if available, and such description 15 of the vehicle, including the vehicle identification number, the 16 license plate number, or both, as may be required in the appropriate 17 form provided or approved for that purpose by the department. report of sale will be deemed properly filed if all information 18 19 required in this section is provided on the form and includes a department-authorized notation that the document was received by the 20 department, its agents, or subagents on or before the fifth day after 21 the sale of the vehicle, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state and 22 federal holidays. Agents and subagents shall immediately 23 24 electronically transmit the seller's report of sale to the department. 25 Reports of sale processed and recorded by the department's agents or 26 subagents may be subject to fees as specified in RCW 46.01.140 (4)(a) 27 or (5)(b).
- (2) The requirements of subsection (1) of this section to provide an odometer disclosure statement apply to the transfer of vehicles held for lease when transferred to a lessee and then to the lessor at the end of the leasehold and to vehicles held in a fleet when transferred to a purchaser.
- 33 (3) Except as provided in RCW ((46.12.120)) 46.70.122 the 34 transferee shall within fifteen days after delivery to the transferee 35 of the vehicle, execute the application for a new certificate of 36 ownership in the same space provided therefor on the certificate or as 37 the department prescribes, and cause the certificates and application 38 to be transmitted to the department.

- (4) Upon request of the owner or transferee, a secured party in 1 possession of the certificate of ownership shall, unless the transfer 2 3 was a breach of its security agreement, either deliver the certificate 4 to the transferee for transmission to the department or, when the 5 secured party receives the owner's assignment from the transferee, it shall transmit the transferee's application for a new certificate, the 6 7 existing certificate, and the required fee to the department. 8 Compliance with this section does not affect the rights of the secured 9 party.
- (5) If a security interest is reserved or created at the time of the transfer, the certificate of ownership shall be retained by or delivered to the person who becomes the secured party, and the parties shall comply with the provisions of RCW 46.12.170.
- 14 (6) If the purchaser or transferee fails or neglects to make 15 application to transfer the certificate of ownership and license registration within fifteen days after the date of delivery of the 16 17 vehicle, he or she shall on making application for transfer be assessed a twenty-five dollar penalty on the sixteenth day and two dollars 18 19 additional for each day thereafter, but not to exceed one hundred dollars. The director may by rule establish conditions under which the 20 penalty will not be assessed when an application for transfer is 21 delayed for reasons beyond the control of the purchaser. Conditions 22 23 for not assessing the penalty may be established for but not limited to 24 delays caused by:
  - (a) The department requesting additional supporting documents;
  - (b) Extended hospitalization or illness of the purchaser;

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- (c) Failure of a legal owner to release his or her interest;
- 28 (d) Failure, negligence, or nonperformance of the department, 29 auditor, or subagent.
- Failure or neglect to make application to transfer the certificate of ownership and license registration within forty-five days after the date of delivery of the vehicle is a misdemeanor.
- (7) Upon receipt of an application for reissue or replacement of a certificate of ownership and transfer of license registration, accompanied by the endorsed certificate of ownership or other documentary evidence as is deemed necessary, the department shall, if the application is in order and if all provisions relating to the certificate of ownership and license registration have been complied with, issue new certificates of title and license registration as in

- 1 the case of an original issue and shall transmit the fees together with
- 2 an itemized detailed report to the state treasurer, to be deposited in
- 3 the motor vehicle fund.
- 4 (8) Once each quarter the department shall report to the department
- 5 of revenue a list of those vehicles for which a seller's report has
- 6 been received but no transfer of title has taken place.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. A new section is added to chapter 46.12 RCW to read as follows:
- 9 (1) The purpose of a transitional ownership record is to enable a 10 security interest in a motor vehicle to be perfected in a timely manner 11 when the certificate of ownership is not available at the time the 12 security interest is created, and to provide for timely notification to
- 13 security interest holders under chapter 46.55 RCW.
- 14 (2) A transitional ownership record is only acceptable as an
- 15 ownership record for vehicles currently stored on the department's
- 16 computer system and if the certificate of ownership or other authorized
- 17 proof of ownership for the motor vehicle:
- 18 (a) Is not in the possession of the selling vehicle dealer or new
- 19 security interest holder at the time the transitional ownership record
- 20 is submitted to the department; and
- 21 (b) To the best of the knowledge of the selling dealer or new
- 22 security interest holder, the certificate of ownership will not be
- 23 received for submission to the department within twenty calendar days
- 24 of the date of sale of the vehicle, or if no sale is involved, within
- 25 twenty calendar days of the date the security agreement or contract is
- 26 executed.
- 27 (3) A person shall submit the transitional ownership record to the
- 28 department or to any of its agents or subagents. Agents and subagents
- 29 shall immediately electronically transmit the transitional ownership
- 30 records to the department. A transitional ownership document processed
- 31 and recorded by an agent or subagent may be subject to fees as
- 32 specified in RCW 46.01.140(4)(a) or (5)(b).
- 33 (4) "Transitional ownership record" means a record containing all
- 34 of the following information:
- 35 (a) The date of sale;
- 36 (b) The name and address of each owner of the vehicle;
- 37 (c) The name and address of each security interest holder;

- 1 (d) If there are multiple security interest holders, the priorities 2 of interest if the security interest holders do not jointly hold a 3 single security interest;
- 4 (e) The vehicle identification number, the license plate number, if 5 any, the year, make, and model of the vehicle;
- 6 (f) The name of the selling dealer or security interest holder who 7 is submitting the transitional ownership record; and
  - (g) The transferee's driver's license number, if available.
- 9 (5) The report of sale form prescribed or approved by the 10 department under RCW 46.12.101 may be used by a vehicle dealer as the 11 transitional ownership record.
- (6) Notwithstanding RCW 46.12.095 (1) and (2), compliance with the 12 requirements of this section shall result in perfection of a security 13 interest in the vehicle as of the time the security interest was 14 15 created. Upon receipt of the certificate of ownership for the vehicle, 16 or upon receipt of written confirmation that only an electronic record 17 of ownership exists or that the certificate of ownership has been lost or destroyed, the selling dealer or new security interest holder shall 18 19 promptly submit the same to the department together with an application 20 for a new certificate of ownership containing the name and address of the secured party and tender the required fee as provided in RCW 21 22 46.12.095(1).
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. RCW 46.20.344 and 1965 ex.s. c 121 s 45 are each repealed."
- 25 **ESHB 1221** S COMM AMD

26 By Committee on Law & Justice

NOT ADOPTED 3/3/98

- On page 1, line 2 of the title, after "license;" strike the remainder of the title and insert "amending RCW 46.55.105, 46.55.110,
- 30 46.55.113, 46.55.120, 46.55.130, 46.55.010, 46.55.100, 46.12.095, and
- 31 46.12.101; adding a new section to chapter 46.20 RCW; adding a new
- 32 section to chapter 46.55 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 46.12
- 33 RCW; creating a new section; and repealing RCW 46.20.344."