

# FINAL BILL REPORT

## SHB 1867

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C 74 L 04

Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description:** Establishing replevin procedures.

**Sponsors:** By House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Lantz, Carrell and Rockefeller).

**House Committee on Judiciary**  
**Senate Committee on Judiciary**

**Background:**

Replevin is a judicial action that allows a party to recover possession of property that is wrongfully taken or wrongfully retained by a third party. At the time of instituting a replevin action, the plaintiff may apply to the court for an order to show cause, which directs the defendant to appear and show cause why the court should not issue an order giving the plaintiff possession of the property. A hearing on the order to show cause must be set within the period of 10 to 25 days after the issuance of the order to show cause. The defendant must be served with a copy of the order to show cause within five days of the hearing.

The court may enter an order awarding possession of the property to the plaintiff pending a final disposition of the case only if the plaintiff posts a bond in an amount determined by the court. The purpose of the plaintiff's bond is to ensure that the plaintiff will prosecute the case without delay and that if the case is wrongfully brought, the plaintiff will pay all costs and damages suffered by the defendant.

A defendant may post a re-delivery bond to retain possession of the property, or to regain possession of the property from the sheriff prior to it being turned over to the plaintiff, pending a final disposition of the case. The purpose of the re-delivery bond is to ensure that the defendant will turn over the property to the plaintiff and pay any sums ordered if judgment in the action is for the plaintiff. The re-delivery bond must be in the same amount as the plaintiff's bond.

A court order awarding possession of the property to the plaintiff directs the sheriff to take possession of the property and deliver it to the plaintiff. If the defendant refuses to turn over the property, the sheriff may break into any building where the property is located to regain possession. The sheriff must serve copies of the bond and order awarding possession on the defendant at the time he or she takes possession of the property.

Contempt of court is disorderly conduct towards a judge, disobedience of a court order or decree, or refusal of a person to appear as a witness or produce a record for the court. A court may sanction contempt of court with either a remedial sanction to coerce performance or a punitive sanction to punish the past contempt of court.

The court may initiate a proceeding to impose a remedial sanction on its own motion or on the motion of a person aggrieved by a contempt of court. Remedial sanctions include imprisonment, a fine, or an order designed to ensure compliance. An action to impose a punitive sanction must be filed by a prosecuting attorney or city attorney on his or her own initiative or at the request of an aggrieved person or judge. The court may impose a punitive sanction of either a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.

**Summary:**

The replevin statute is amended to alter time limitations, bond requirements, and enforcement mechanisms.

The requirement that a hearing on the order to show cause be set within 10 to 25 days of the order is removed. The defendant must still be served with a copy of the order to show cause within five days of the hearing.

An exception is provided to the requirement that the plaintiff post a bond when property is awarded to the plaintiff pending final disposition. The plaintiff does not have to post a bond if the defendant was properly served with the order to show cause and the defendant either fails to appear or appears but does not contest the order. If the court waives the bond requirement, the court must set the amount of bond that would have been required, and that amount is to be used by the court in determining the amount of any re-delivery bond.

A defendant who fails to turn over property to the plaintiff or sheriff after the court has awarded the property to the plaintiff may be held in contempt of court. A notice of this potential contempt sanction must be included in the initial order to show cause and the order awarding possession of the property to the plaintiff.

If the property is located in a county other than the county where the action was commenced, the sheriff of the original county, or the sheriff of the county where the property is found, may execute the order in any county of the state where the property is found. Duplicate copies of the order awarding possession may be made and served as the original if necessary in following property moved across county lines.

**Votes on Final Passage:**

House	87	0
Senate	45	0

**Effective:** June 10, 2004