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**Business & Financial Services Committee**

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**HB 2424**

**Brief Description:** Concerning self-service storage facilities.

**Sponsors:** Representatives Kirby, Ryu and Parker.

**Brief Summary of Bill**

- Self-storage unit renters may be notified of default and sale by postal mail or e-mail.
- Mailing of notices may be by any United States Postal Service method offering evidence of mailing.
- Motor vehicles and boats stored may be towed in lieu of lien sale.
- If a rental agreement sets out a limit on value of personal property to be stored, that value may constitute only the maximum value of the property.

**Hearing Date:** 1/22/14

**Staff:** David Rubenstein (786-7153).

**Background:**

Self-storage facilities, in which a building or property owner rents space to a person for storage of goods, are governed by Washington law. Renters, known as occupants, are obligated to pay rent for the space, usually monthly. When renting a space, the occupant must be given an opportunity to provide the address of another person to whom lien and sale notices may be sent

Liens for Unpaid Rent.

When rent or other charges are unpaid for 14 days, the storage facility owner has the right to terminate the rental or lease agreement and place a lien on the personal property stored in the unit. The owner must notify the renter in writing with a “preliminary lien notice”, by first-class mail, of the amount due and that a lien may be placed on the stored property if the amount due remains unpaid for another 14 days or more. The preliminary lien notice must be sent to both the occupant’s primary mailing address and specified alternative address, if any.

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If, after a date specified in the preliminary lien notice, the outstanding balance is not paid, the owner must notify the renter, by certified mail, that the stored property, other than personal papers and effects, will be sold or disposed of on a date at least 14 days later, but not less than 42 days after the date rent was first past due. This notice is called a notice of final lien sale or final notice of disposition.

#### Boats and Motor Vehicles.

In addition to other personal property, occupants may store motor vehicles and boats at a self-storage facility. If the occupant defaults on rent for storage of such vehicles, the storage facility owner may still take a lien, but the lien has a lower priority than any other lien specified on the vehicle's or boat's title.

#### **Summary of Bill:**

“Verified mail” is defined as any method of mailing through the U.S. Postal Service that provides evidence of mailing.

A storage facility owner may send a preliminary lien notice to an occupant in default either by first-class mail to both the occupant's last known address and specified alternative address, or by electronic mail (e-mail).

A storage facility owner may send a notice of final lien sale or final notice of disposition by personal service, verified mail, or electronic mail to the occupant's last known mailing address and alternative address or e-mail address.

No less than sixty days after default, any motor vehicles and boats belonging to the occupant may be towed from the self-storage facility in lieu of a lien sale. The final lien sale or final notice of disposition sent to the occupant must set this out, and, prior to towing, the owner must provide the occupant the name and contact information of the towing company used. The owner is not liable for damage after towing.

If a rental agreement specifies a limit on the value of personal property stored in the occupant's space, the limit may only be the maximum value of the stored property.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Not requested.

**Effective Date:** The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.