H-2845.1		

HOUSE BILL 2292

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2014 Regular Session

By Representatives Pike, Stonier, Vick, Blake, Moeller, and Short Read first time 01/15/14. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to adverse possession; amending RCW 4.16.020,
- 2 7.28.010, and 7.28.083; adding a new section to chapter 7.28 RCW; and
- 3 creating a new section.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 Sec. 1. RCW 4.16.020 and 2002 c 261 s 2 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
- 7 The period prescribed for the commencement of actions shall be as 8 follows:
- 9 <u>(1)</u> Within ten years:
- 10 (((1))) (a) Except when subsection (2) of this section applies, for 11 actions for the recovery of real property, or for the recovery of the 12 possession thereof; and no action shall be maintained for such recovery 13 unless it appears that the plaintiff, his or her ancestor, predecessor 14 or grantor was seized or possessed of the premises in question within 15 ten years before the commencement of the action.
- $((\frac{(2)}{(2)}))$ (b) For an action upon a judgment or decree of any court of the United States, or of any state or territory within the United States, or of any territory or possession of the United States outside

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the boundaries thereof, or of any extraterritorial court of the United States, unless the period is extended under RCW 6.17.020 or a similar provision in another jurisdiction.

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((+3)) (c) Of the eighteenth birthday of the youngest child named in the order for whom support is ordered for an action to collect past due child support that has accrued under an order entered after July 23, 1989, by any of the above-named courts or that has accrued under an administrative order as defined in RCW 74.20A.020(6), which is issued after July 23, 1989.

(2) Actions for the recovery of land against a person who is or may be in adverse possession must be brought within twenty years after the commencement of the possession where entry onto the land begins on or after the effective date of this section. A person may not gain title to or rights in another's land by adverse possession until the possession is proven to have continued for twenty years.

Sec. 2. RCW 7.28.010 and 2011 c 336 s 170 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except when subsection (2) of this section applies, any person having a valid subsisting interest in real property, and a right to the possession thereof, may recover the same by action in the superior court of the proper county, to be brought against the tenant in possession; if there is no such tenant, then against the person claiming the title or some interest therein, and may have judgment in such action quieting or removing a cloud from plaintiff's title; an action to quiet title may be brought by the known heirs of any deceased person, or of any person presumed in law to be deceased, or by the successors in interest of such known heirs against the unknown heirs of such deceased person or against such person presumed to be deceased and his or her unknown heirs, and if it shall be made to appear in such action that the plaintiffs are heirs of the deceased person, or the person presumed in law to be deceased, or the successors in interest of such heirs, and have been in possession of the real property involved in such action for ten years preceding the time of the commencement of such action, and that during said time no person other than the plaintiff in the action or his or her grantors has claimed or asserted any right or title or interest in said property, the court may adjudge and decree the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action to be the owners

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of such real property, free from all claims of any unknown heirs of 1 2 such deceased person, or person presumed in law to be deceased; and an action to quiet title may be maintained by any person in the actual 3 4 possession of real property against the unknown heirs of a person known to be dead, or against any person where it is not known whether such 5 person is dead or not, and against the unknown heirs of such person, 6 and if it shall thereafter transpire that such person was at the time 7 8 of commencing such action dead the judgment or decree in such action 9 shall be as binding and conclusive on the heirs of such person as though they had been known and named; and in all actions, under this 10 11 section, to quiet or remove a cloud from the title to real property, if 12 the defendant be absent or a nonresident of this state, or cannot, 13 after due diligence, be found within the state, or conceals himself or herself to avoid the service of summons, service may be made upon such 14 15 defendant by publication of summons as provided by law; and the court may appoint a trustee for such absent or nonresident defendant, to make 16 17 or cancel any deed or conveyance of whatsoever nature, or do any other 18 act to carry into effect the judgment or the decree of the court.

(2) Actions to quiet title that are based upon an allegation of adverse possession must be brought within twenty years after the commencement of the possession where entry onto the land begins on or after the effective date of this section. A person may not gain title to or rights in another's land by adverse possession until the possession is proven to have continued for twenty years.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 7.28 RCW to read as follows:

A landowner is entitled to the following protection:

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It is an affirmative defense to any claim of adverse possession that the landowner gave permission to use the land at any time during the applicable time period specified in RCW 4.16.020 or 7.28.010 to the person claiming title by adverse possession. A certified letter, return receipt requested, delivered at any time during the applicable time period specified in RCW 4.16.020 or 7.28.010 by the landowner to the person claiming title by adverse possession granting permission to use the land is conclusive evidence that subsequent use is permissive.

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Sec. 4. RCW 7.28.083 and 2011 c 255 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) A party who prevails against the holder of record title at the time an action asserting title to real property by adverse possession was filed, or against a subsequent purchaser from such holder, may be required to:
- (a) Reimburse such holder or purchaser for part or all of any taxes or assessments levied on the real property during the period the prevailing party was in possession of the real property in question and which are proven by competent evidence to have been paid by such holder or purchaser; and
- (b) Pay to the treasurer of the county in which the real property is located part or all of any taxes or assessments levied on the real property after the filing of the adverse possession claim and which are due and remain unpaid at the time judgment on the claim is entered.
- (2) If the court orders reimbursement for taxes or assessments paid or payment of taxes or assessments due under subsection (1) of this section, the court shall determine how to allocate taxes or assessments between the property acquired by adverse possession and the property retained by the title holder. In making its determination, the court shall consider all the facts and shall order such reimbursement or payment as appears equitable and just.
- (3) The prevailing party in an action asserting title to real property by adverse possession may request the court to award costs and reasonable attorneys' fees((\cdot)), and the court ($(\frac{may}{may})$) must award ($(\frac{all}{may})$) costs and reasonable attorneys' fees to the prevailing party ($(\frac{if}{may})$, after considering all the facts, the court determines such an award is equitable and just)).
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Sections 1 through 3 of this act apply only to actions commenced after the effective date of this section.

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