

FINAL BILL REPORT

HB 1376

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning registration of land titles.

Sponsors: Representative Fey.

House Committee on Civil Rights & Judiciary
Senate Committee on Housing & Local Government

Background:

Recording System.

There is not a single statewide recording system in which real property records are kept. Rather, the records for property within each county are kept at the county level by the county auditor. County auditors are required to keep both a grantor and a grantee index of recorded documents. The grantor-grantee indices include the following information:

- date of recording;
- grantor's name;
- grantee's name;
- nature of document recorded;
- volume and page where recorded and/or the auditor's file number;
- remarks;
- description of property; and
- assessor's property tax parcel or account number.

In order to determine what instruments, such as mortgages and easement deeds, have been recorded on a piece of property, a title searcher would search the grantor-grantee indices for references to every recorded document regarding that piece of property. The title searcher would then examine each recorded document by going to the volume and page where recorded. The compilation of all of the documents regarding a single piece of property is often referred to as an abstract of title. Generally, people rely upon title insurance companies to search the records and prepare an abstract of title.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Torrens Registration System.

In 1907 Washington adopted the Torrens real property registration system as an *optional* alternative to the recording system. Although both the recording and the registration systems are housed in the county auditor's office, the two systems are separate from one another.

The Torrens system is similar to the registration system used for cars and boats but involves a judicial component as well. A person believing he or she has title to land begins the registration process by filing an application, together with an abstract of title, with the court and with the auditor's office. Once the application is filed, the court refers the matter to a court-appointed attorney called the examiner of titles, who then examines the title and files an opinion with the clerk with respect to the applicant's title.

Assuming the opinion is favorable, the court issues a summons. The applicant is the plaintiff, and any persons in possession or appearing to have an interest are defendants. If the action concludes with a judgment, default or otherwise, a decree of confirmation of title and registration is entered quieting title to the property. The decree is not final for 90 days; it is subject to appeal. Once final, the court decree is binding and, based on this decree, the county auditor issues the first certificate of title, listing the owner as well as any others whom the court has determined in the decree to have any interest in the property.

At this point, the title is considered a registered title. Alphabetical and tract indices of registered land are kept by the county auditor. Once an original certificate of title is issued, any subsequent transaction that affects the title must be registered rather than recorded.

There is a statutory means for removing land from registered title and returning it to recorded title that involves the auditor but does not require court action.

Summary:

The Torrens Act is repealed in its entirety. A several-step process for removing registered property from the registration system and placing it in the recording system is provided, as follows:

1. By December 1, 2022, the auditor shall send each owner of registered land a written notice informing the owner that the registry system has been discontinued, that the property will cease to be subject to registration on July 1, 2023, and that—for no charge—the owner may withdraw the property from the registration system and cause it to be restored to the recording system. The notice must also contain a statement that the validity and priority of lien interest or ownership is not affected by the withdrawal process.
2. By July 1, 2023, the owner of registered property may surrender the certificate of title to the auditor; such surrender shall be considered as a withdrawal.
3. Upon surrender, the auditor shall, without charge:
 - a. accept the surrender;

- b. issue a certificate of withdrawal; and
- c. cause to be recorded the certificate of withdrawal and all instruments filed that relate to outstanding interests in such real property and to outstanding liens, mortgages, and other charges upon the property referred to in or noted upon the certificate of title.

If the real property is not voluntarily withdrawn from the registration system by its owner, it shall cease to be subject to the provisions of the Torrens registration system as of July 1, 2023. On this date, the auditor shall cause the registration volumes and indices to be closed and placed in the permanent deed records. All properties remaining in the registration are automatically withdrawn as of that date, and the auditor is to issue a certificate of withdrawal and record the certificate and other associated instruments.

It is expressly provided that the repeal of the Torrens Act does not affect any right accrued or liability incurred under those statutes prior to repeal.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	83	14	
House	85	12	
Senate	36	12	(Senate amended)
House	85	13	(House concurred)

Effective: June 9, 2022
July 1, 2023 (Sections 3 and 5)