

# FINAL BILL REPORT

## ESHB 1864

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C 162 L 11  
Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description:** Concerning debt collection.

**Sponsors:** House Committee on Business & Financial Services (originally sponsored by Representatives Stanford, Frockt, Fitzgibbon, Ryu, Billig, Moscoso, Ladenburg and Kenney).

**House Committee on Business & Financial Services**  
**Senate Committee on Judiciary**

### **Background:**

#### Personal Property Exemptions.

A creditor may seek a legal judgment to execute, attach, and garnish the property of a debtor or community property of the debtor's family to fulfill a debt owed to the creditor. A person or his or her family is allowed to retain portions of some types of personal property up to certain amounts. Other types of property may be wholly exempt if certain conditions are met. The exemption for:

- clothes and jewelry of an individual and his or her family is \$1,000;
- private libraries including electronic media is \$1,000;
- household goods, appliances, furniture, and home and yard equipment is \$2,700 for the individual or \$5,400 for the community;
- a motor vehicle is up to \$2,500 in value. The value of the exemption for two motor vehicles for a family is up to \$5,000 in value;
- personal injury claims is \$16,150;
- income received from an annuity payment is \$2,500; and
- other personal property is \$2,000. Within this category, \$200 in cash is exempt. Additionally, \$200 in bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities, is exempt.

Tuition units bought under the advanced college tuition payment program, also known as the GET program, purchased more than two years prior to a bankruptcy are exempt.

Certain employee benefit plans are exempt including Keough plans, retirement accounts, and other employee benefit plan for a participant and his or her spouse.

#### Collection Agency Licenses.

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

Washington law requires collection agencies to be licensed. State law prohibits collection agencies from conducting certain practices in attempting to collect on debts. A collection agency includes any person who:

- directly or indirectly solicits claims for collection, or who collects or attempts to collect claims owed or due to another person;
- furnishes or attempts to sell a collection system; or
- attempts to collect his or her own claims using a fictitious name other than his or her own name.

Collection agencies do not include people who:

- solicit claims for only one employer, if the efforts are done in the name of the employer and the individual is an employee of the employer;
- collect under their true names related to the operation of businesses such as savings and loan associations, real estate brokers, and banks; or
- prepare or mail periodic statements of accounts due if all payments are made to those people.

Collection agencies that operate without a license or commit acts or practices prohibited by statute may be found to violate the Consumer Protection Act (CPA). Under the CPA, a debtor may sue in an attempt to enjoin action of or recover damages from a collection agency.

Subject to certain exceptions, prohibited practices include sending notice to a debtor that represents or implies that a claim exists unless it indicates in clear and legible type the name and address of the collection agency and the name of the original creditor to whom the debtor owed the claim, if such name is known to the collection agency or employee.

If the notice is the first notice to the debtor or if the collection agency is attempting to collect a different amount than indicated in his or her first notice to the debtor, the collection agency must provide an itemization of the claim, including the amount owing on the original obligation at the time it was received by the collection agency for collection or by assignment, subject to certain exceptions, and any charge or fee that the collection agency is attempting to collect on his or her own behalf or on the behalf of a customer or assignor.

#### Special Proceedings.

Creditors, including collection agencies, may sue a debtor in an attempt to have a court enter a legal judgment that the debtor owes a certain amount of money to the collection agency. State statutes allow collection agencies to request "special proceedings" as a means to help enforce debts that have been reduced to judgment. During a special proceeding, collection agencies or their lawyers typically meet with the debtor subject to judgment in the superior or district court where the judgment was entered in order to assess the extent of the debtor's assets that could be used to repay the judgment. A collection agency may request a special proceeding within 10 years after entry of a judgment for \$25 or more, unless time is extended.

Some courts issue a bench warrant for the debtor's arrest if the debtor fails to appear for a special proceeding as ordered. Collection agencies also may submit affidavits to the judge swearing that there is a danger of the debtor absconding, and the judge may order the sheriff

to arrest the debtor and force him or her to appear before the judge. Once a bench warrant is issued, the judge may require that the debtor enter into a bond, also known as paying "bail," guaranteeing that he or she will attend future proceedings as directed until the proceedings are terminated. Some courts require bail amounts equal to the amount of the judgment against the debtor. If the debtor fails to appear as required, he or she forfeits the bond.

**Summary:**

Various amounts of personal property exemptions from collection are modified. The exemption for:

- clothes and jewelry of an individual and his or her family is raised to \$3,500;
- private libraries including electronic media is raised to \$3,500;
- household goods, appliances, furniture, and home and yard equipment is increased to \$6,500 for the individual or \$13,000 for the community;
- a motor vehicle is raised to \$3,250 in value. The value of the exemption for two motor vehicles for a family is increased to \$6,500 in value;
- personal injury claims is raised to \$20,000;
- income received from an annuity payment is increased to \$3,000; and
- other personal property is increased to \$3,000 in value. Within this category, \$1,500 in cash is exempt. Additionally, \$500 in bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities, is exempt. For debts owed to state agencies, the exemption for bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities remains \$200 until January 1, 2018. On January 1, 2018, the exemption amount for bank accounts, savings and loan accounts, stocks, bonds, or other securities is raised to \$500 for debts owed to state agencies.

Coverdell education savings accounts and all tuition savings accounts covered by Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code are added to the tuition exemption.

The definition of employee benefit plan is expanded to include custodial accounts, individual retirement annuities, and health savings accounts.

Licenses are prohibited from sending certain notices to debtors without including the name of the original creditor to whom the debtor owed the debt, if the name is known to the licensee or an employee. Upon written request, the licensee must provide the name or cease efforts to collect the debt until it is provided.

If the licensee's notice is the first notice to the debtor, an itemization of the debt asserted must be made, including the complete or redacted original account number assigned to the debt and the date of the last payment to the creditor on the subject debt by the debtor, if those pieces of information are known to the licensee or an employee. Upon a written request of the debtor, a licensee must make a reasonable effort to obtain this information or cease efforts to collect on the debt until this information is provided.

Licenses are prohibited from asking a superior or district court to transfer a bond posted by a debtor subject to a money judgment to the licensee when the debtor has appeared for special proceedings as required.

**Votes on Final Passage:**

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|--------|----|----|-------------------|
| House  | 98 | 0  |                   |
| Senate | 37 | 12 | (Senate amended)  |
| House  | 57 | 40 | (House concurred) |

**Effective:** July 22, 2011  
January 1, 2018 (Section 6)