

RCW 60.90.060 Recording—Notice. (1) After a wage claim for which a wage lien has been recorded as to real property has been commenced in any court, but no later than eight months after the recording of the wage lien, the wage claimant or the claimant's assignee must file with the auditor of each county in which the property is situated a notice of the pendency of the wage claim, containing:

- (a) The names of the parties and assignees, if any;
- (b) The object of the action;
- (c) The abbreviated legal description and assessor parcel number of the real property located within that county; and
- (d) The name of the court where the action was filed and the cause number for the action.

(2) The county auditor must index the notice in a manner similar to the auditor practice for indexing a notice of lis pendens filed under RCW 4.28.320 or 4.28.325.

(3) The filing of the notice under subsection (1) of this section is constructive notice to every subsequent purchaser or encumbrancer, and such purchaser or encumbrancer is bound by all proceedings taken after the filing of the notice to the same extent as if he or she were a party to the action.

(4) The court in which the action was commenced may, at its discretion, at any time after the action is settled, discontinued, or abated, with notice and on a showing of good cause, order the notice canceled, and such cancellation shall be evidenced by the recording of the court order with the county auditor.

(5) If a wage claim is filed with an administrative agency of a local government, that agency must file a notice under the provisions of this section, using a substantially similar form.

(6) If a wage claim is filed with the department, the department must file a notice under the provisions of this section, using a substantially similar form. [2021 c 102 § 7.]