

Chapter 208-680 WAC

ESCROW AGENT REGISTRATION ACT

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"Act" means the Escrow Agent Registration Act, codified under chapter 18.44 RCW.

"Applicant" means any person applying for an escrow officer license or any person or group of persons applying for an escrow agent license. The term "applicant" includes the principal officers and controlling persons of the applicant, as well as any escrow officer seeking to become an escrow agent's designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer.

"Branch designated escrow officer" means any licensed escrow officer designated by a licensed escrow agent and approved by the director to supervise a specific branch office. The branch designated escrow officer is responsible for supervising an escrow agent's handling of escrow transactions, management of the escrow agent's branch trust account, and supervision of all licensed escrow officers and other persons employed by the escrow agent at his or her branch designated office.

"Cash deposit" means funds deposited, in lieu of an errors and omissions policy, in an account in a recognized Washington state depository which account is maintained separate and apart from the escrow agent's own funds. The funds shall be deposited in such a manner to permit only the director to withdraw from the principal amount. The escrow agent may withdraw any interest accumulated to the account.

"Closing" means the transfer of title of real or personal property or execution of a deed, bill of sale or real estate contract, whichever event occurs first.

"Department" means the department of financial institutions.

"Designated escrow officer" means any licensed escrow officer designated by a licensed escrow agent and approved by the director as the licensed escrow officer responsible for supervising that escrow agent's handling of escrow transactions, management of the escrow agent's trust account, and supervision of all licensed escrow officers and other persons employed by the escrow agent.

"Director" means the director of the department of financial institutions or his or her duly authorized representative. For purposes of this act, the division of consumer services is deemed to be the director's authorized representative.

"Escrow" means the same as in RCW 18.44.011.

"Escrow instructions" are the instructions, signed by the principal parties to the transaction that identify the duties and responsibilities of the escrow agent in carrying out the escrow, that identify the thing or things of value held by the escrow agent and the specified condition or set of conditions under which the thing or things of value are to be transferred.

"Good funds" means funds in a bank account that are immediately usable by the owner of the account. Good funds may be derived from the monetary instruments described in RCW 18.44.400(3).

"Handling escrow transactions" means participating in escrow transactions. It includes, but is not limited to, having access to a client's: Personal information, financial records, or funds. Employees that perform administrative functions like payroll or human resources services are not handling escrow transactions unless such persons also perform duties meeting this definition.

"Investigation" means an inquiry undertaken for the purpose of detection of violations of the act and these rules or

securing information lawfully required under the act and these rules. The director may conduct private or public investigations.

"Overdue instrument" means a negotiable instrument that is overdue as defined in RCW 62A.3-304.

"Permanent record" means any record required to be kept under RCW 18.44.400 for a period of six years from the completion of the escrow transaction.

"Principal officers" means natural person applicants for escrow agent licenses including corporate officers vice president and above; directors, shareholders, members, or anyone else who owns ten percent or more of the escrow agent's equity; general or managing partners; sole proprietors and spouses of sole proprietors; designated and branch designated escrow officers; and any person defined as a "controlling person" in RCW 18.44.011(2).

"Principal parties" means the buyers and sellers in a purchase transaction, and the borrower and lender in a refinance transaction.

"Providing escrow services" means conducting transactions, except the acts of a qualified intermediary in facilitating an exchange under section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code, wherein any person or persons, for the purpose of effecting and closing the sale, purchase, exchange, transfer, encumbrance, or lease of real or personal property to another person or persons, delivers any written instrument, money, evidence of title to real or personal property, or other thing of value to a third person to be held by such third person until the happening of a specified event or the performance of a prescribed condition or conditions, when it is then to be delivered by such third person, in compliance with instructions under which he or she is to act, to a grantee, grantor, promisee, promisor, obligee, obligor, lessee, lessor, bailee, bailor, or any agent or employee thereof.

"Reconveyance" means an instrument used to transfer title from an individual holding such title in trust to the equitable owner of real estate, when title is held as collateral security for a debt.

"Third party to the transaction" means those persons providing professional services necessary for the closing of the escrow, including, but not limited to: Real estate brokers, lenders, mortgage brokers, attorneys, tax facilitators and underlying lien holders.

"Transfer of title" occurs at the time the seller executes a deed or bill of sale and such is delivered to the purchaser or recorded.

"Trust" means a fiduciary relationship whereby a thing of value is delivered to an escrow agent with the intention that such thing of value be administered by the escrow agent for the benefit of the principal parties to the transaction.

"Trust account" means a bank account holding funds of any party to the transaction.

"Unclaimed funds" means any funds that are abandoned under the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act, chapter 63.29 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-030, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-030, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-040 Exceptions—General. (1) **Do I need an escrow license to provide escrow services?** Unless you fall into one of the exceptions in RCW 18.44.021, you must have a license under the act before providing escrow services.

(2) **I only plan on performing one or two escrow transactions. Do I need an escrow license?** Yes. You must license unless you meet one of the above exceptions. There is no exception under the act for persons performing limited numbers of transactions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-040, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-045 Exceptions—Attorneys. (1) **I am licensed to practice law in Washington. Am I excepted from licensing as an escrow agent?** Yes, as long as you only perform escrow services as part of your law practice. You are excepted from licensure as an escrow agent while you are engaged in the practice of law, but you are required to apply for and receive an escrow license before you perform escrow services outside of your legal practice. Your attorney exception may be extended to your bona fide legal practice, but is otherwise an individual exception and may not be extended to a separate business entity. Your exception may not be extended to nonattorney individuals unless they are employees of your bona fide law practice and you supervise all of their transactions.

You or your attorney-owned business entity will be required to license as an escrow agent if you or your business entity do one or more of the following:

- (a) Principally provide escrow services, not including escrow services provided incidentally to the practice of law;
- (b) Advertise yourself or your business entity as providing the services of an escrow agent without identifying yourself or your business entity as an attorney or law practice;
- (c) Receive compensation or gain for providing escrow services through a business entity other than a bona fide law practice; or

(d) Permit nonattorney associates or employees to conduct escrow transactions without either a valid escrow officer license or an attorney's supervision. See RCW 18.44.021(2).

(2) **I am licensed to practice law in Washington. Am I subject to the department's investigative authority?** Yes. The department has broad investigative authority under the act and these rules, and its investigatory authority is not restricted to persons who are required to obtain a license. The department has the power to investigate unlicensed persons and entities at least to the extent necessary to determine whether a violation of the act or these rules has occurred. This includes preliminary investigations of attorneys and business entities claiming the attorney exception from licensure.

Among other actions, the department may:

- (a) Compel written statements from or subpoena any person with relevant information;
- (b) Compel production of written materials and take evidence; and
- (c) Apply to a superior court for an order compelling compliance with its authority under the act.

For further information on the department's investigative authority, see RCW 18.44.420 and WAC 208-680-620.

(3) **I am licensed to practice law in Washington. Am I subject to the department's examination authority?** Generally, no. Unless the department determines that the attorney exception from licensure does not apply to you or your business, you will not be subject to the department's examination authority under WAC 208-680-610. If the department has determined that the exception does not apply, you will be required to license the escrow portion of your business and it may be subject to regular examinations.

(4) **I am licensed to practice law in Washington and excepted from licensing under the act. Am I subject to other provisions of the act?** You may be subject to other provisions of the act for services you provide outside the practice of law. The attorney exception is a limited, individual exception from the act's licensure provision for actions undertaken while engaged in your professional, legal duties, and is not a general exemption from the act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-045, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-045, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

LICENSING AND THE ESCROW OFFICER TEST

WAC 208-680-110 Credit and character report. What kinds of credit and character reports must I provide with my escrow agent application?

(1) If you are applying for an escrow officer license you must provide:

- (a) Proof that you have passed the escrow officer test; and
- (b) Satisfactory proof of your good character; and
- (c) Satisfactory proof of your credit rating, as evidenced by a report from a recognized credit-reporting agency, and in a form approved by the director.

(2) If you are applying for an escrow agent license, you must provide satisfactory proof of character and a credit rating for all principal officers. If your applicant is a business entity and not a natural person, you must provide satisfactory proof of your entity's credit rating as evidenced by a report from a recognized credit-reporting agency, and in a form approved by the director.

(3) If you are reporting a change in principal officer, you must provide an escrow agent amendment application, and for any new principal officer:

- (a) Satisfactory proof of his or her good character; and
- (b) Satisfactory proof of his or her credit rating as evidenced by a report from a recognized credit-reporting agency, and in a form approved by the director.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-110, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-110, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-125 Licenses not transferable. (1) **Can I transfer my escrow agent or escrow officer license to another person or entity?** No. Neither an escrow agent license nor an escrow officer's license may be transferred.

(2) **Can all or substantially all of the assets of an escrow agent be transferred to another person?** Yes. A licensed escrow agent may transfer all or substantially all of

its assets to another person as long as the transfer is approved by the department pursuant to subsection (3) of this section and the receiving party (the transferee) has been issued an escrow agent license under the act prior to the transfer.

(3) **If I am transferring my assets to another escrow agent, what notification must I provide to the department?** You must provide written notice to the department at least thirty days before the effective date of the transfer. The written notice must include a copy of the signed transfer agreement that contains, at a minimum:

(a) A stipulation that the transferee is responsible for obtaining an escrow agent license before completion of the transfer;

(b) A stipulation that the transferee is either restricted from using or authorized to use, your escrow agent's business name, unless this requirement is waived by the director; and

(c) A stipulation indicating which of the parties will:

(i) Make all payments due to principal parties on or before the effective date of the transfer;

(ii) Be responsible for the existing trust account funds;

(iii) Maintain and preserve the accounting and other records as required by RCW 18.44.400 and WAC 208-680-520 and 208-680-530; and

(iv) Provide notice of the transfer to all principal parties who have pending escrows or deposited funds with the escrow agent, or who have executed some other form of written agreement with the escrow agent. Such notice must be provided within five days of your notice to the department, and must comply with RCW 18.44.465.

(4) **If I am acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of an escrow agent, what information must I provide to the department?** The department treats this as a change in a principal officer. If you do not have an escrow agent license, you must apply for and receive one. If you already have an escrow agent license, at least thirty days before you acquire all or substantially all of the assets of an escrow agent you must provide the department with all the information required of a principal officer or controlling person as if you were applying for a new license. The change of control transaction may not be completed until the transferee has either received a license or provided the department with the required information.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-125, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-125, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-130 What kind of background check and fingerprinting information may the department require with my application for an escrow agent license?

(1) If you are applying for an escrow agent license:

(a) You must submit fingerprint identification for the natural person making the application, and for your principal officers, designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officers, and any controlling person. This identification must be submitted on standard Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint cardstock or another form acceptable to the department.

(b) You may be required, at the department's discretion, to provide additional background information any applicant, principal officer, designated escrow officer, controlling per-

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son, or partner. This may include any information the department deems necessary to satisfy the director that the requirements under RCW 18.44.031(2) have been met. The director may require that such information be reported in writing and signed by the reporting individuals.

(c) If you have been issued an escrow agent license and experience a change in one or more principal officers or controlling persons, you must submit fingerprints and such other information as the director may request under (b) of this subsection to the department thirty days prior to the effective date of the change in principal officer or controlling person.

(2) The department will collect a fingerprinting fee from you equal to the department's cost for processing fingerprints through the Washington state patrol.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-130, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-135 What kind of background check and fingerprinting information may the department require with my application for an escrow officer license?

(1) If you are applying for an escrow officer license:

(a) You must submit fingerprint identification on standard Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint cardstock or another form acceptable to the department.

(b) You may be required, at the department's discretion, to provide additional background information about yourself to ascertain your honesty, truthfulness, and reputation. This information may include, but is not limited to: Residential address and telephone number, qualifications, employment history, a personal credit report, and other information that the director may deem appropriate under RCW 18.44.031(2).

(2) The department will collect a fingerprinting fee from you equal to the department's cost for processing fingerprints through the Washington state patrol.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-135, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-135, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-145 Escrow officer test. (1) How do I take the escrow officer test? While the director determines the form and content of the escrow officer test with the advice of the escrow committee, the test is administered by a third-party company under a contract with the department. It is given at least annually. For information about the test process and available dates, applicants should consult the department's web site, which will redirect them to the current testing service provider for more detailed information.

(2) **Do I need to take and pass the escrow officer test before filing my application and paying my application fee to the department?** Yes. You must submit a copy of your test pass certificate with your application to the department. You must have passed the escrow test no more than one year before your initial application for a license. If your initial license is not issued within two years of your successful completion of the test, you may be required to retake the test.

(3) **Will the department review my application before I take the test to see if I meet the other requirements?** No. Due to volume and resource limitations, the department does

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not review escrow officer applications unless they are accompanied by a test pass certificate.

(4) I am an attorney licensed to practice law in Washington. If I am required to license as an escrow officer, will I be required to take and pass the escrow officer test? No, the department will accept membership in the Washington bar in lieu of taking and passing the escrow officer test.

(5) The company I work for only provides payment collection and processing and the performance of related services on seller financed loans secured by real or personal property (contract collection). Must I take the escrow officer test? If the escrow agent applicant satisfactorily demonstrates during the license application process that the escrow agent only provides contract collection services you will not be required to take the escrow officer test. You are prohibited from holding yourself out as being licensed to provide escrow services on residential mortgage loan transactions. You are subject to all other provisions of the act.

(6) The company I work for only provides escrow services on personal property transactions. Must I take the escrow officer test? If the escrow agent applicant satisfactorily demonstrates during the license application process that the escrow agent only provides escrow services on personal property transactions you will not be required to take the escrow officer test. You are prohibited from holding yourself out as being licensed to provide escrow services for residential mortgage transaction. You are subject to all other provisions of the act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-145, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-145, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-155 What escrow officer and agent fees will I be required to pay? (1) Escrow officer and agent fees charged by DFI:

Title of Fee	Fee
Escrow officer:	
First test	\$168.00
Subsequent tests	168.00
Application	179.26
License renewal	179.26
Transfer of license to a new escrow agent, name or address change, or license activation	28.01
Duplicate license	28.01
Escrow agent:	
Application	386.55
Renewal	386.55
Late renewal with penalty	579.81
Change of designated escrow officer, or name or address change, per license generated	28.01
Duplicate license	28.01
Escrow agent branch office:	
Application and original license	386.55

Title of Fee	Fee
Renewal	386.55
Late renewal with penalty	579.81
Change of branch designated escrow officer, or name or address change, per license generated	28.01
Duplicate license	28.01
Fingerprints	

(2) If your license is managed on a multistate licensing system pursuant to RCW 18.44.023, you may be charged system fees by the licensing system, including a fee for fingerprints managed through the system.

(3) You will be charged an hourly fee of \$62.50 for examinations and investigations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-155, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-155, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-165 May the director waive fees under the act? Yes. The director may waive any or all of the fees and assessments imposed under WAC 208-680-155, in whole or in part, when he or she determines that both of the following factors are present:

(1) The consumer services program fund exceeds the projected acceptable minimum fund balance level approved by the office of financial management;

(2) The fees paid by escrow agents equals or exceeds the costs of the licensing, examinations, and enforcement escrow program; and

(3) That such course of action would be fiscally prudent.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-165, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-170 What happens if my check is dishonored or my payment of an escrow fee is insufficient? Payment of any fee required under chapter 18.44 RCW by a check that is dishonored or is an insufficient payment will be considered nonpayment. The license action for which the dishonored check or insufficient payment was tendered will not be completed by the department, and a nonsufficient funds fee may be charged.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-170, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-170, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

DESIGNATED ESCROW OFFICERS

WAC 208-680-174 What are the designated escrow officer's responsibilities? (1) The designated escrow officer is responsible for the custody, safety, and accuracy of entries of all required escrow records. He or she retains this responsibility even if he or she has assigned the duties of preparation, custody, recording or disbursing to another person or persons.

(2) The designated escrow officer is responsible for the actions of all employees and the supervision of escrow offi-

cers, limited practice officers, and other employees handling escrow transactions. This supervisory responsibility must be exercised within reasonable parameters. For example, a designated escrow officer who is on extended leave may not be reasonably available to supervise the activities of the escrow agent and its employees.

(3) The branch designated escrow officer is responsible for the custody, safety and accuracy of entries of all required escrow records at his or her assigned branch office and at his or her branch is responsible for the actions of the escrow agent and all employees and the supervision of escrow officers, limited practice officers, and other employees handling escrow transactions. The designated escrow officer bears responsibility for all actions of the branch designated escrow officer.

(4) Before issuing a new license reflecting a change of the designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer of a licensed escrow agent, the department must receive evidence that the responsibility for preexisting escrows is being transferred to the incoming designated escrow officer or incoming branch designated escrow officer. Such evidence must be demonstrated by a statement signed by both the outgoing and incoming designated escrow officers or branch designated escrow officers that lists all outstanding trust liabilities and certifies that funds in the trust account maintained by the agent are adequate to meet all trust liabilities. This statement must be received by the department before the changeover can occur.

(5) In the event that the outgoing designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer is not available to sign the required statement, another principal officer of the escrow agent may sign the statement.

(6) If the department is concerned that the licensee's trust accounting records may not comply with the requirements of WAC 208-680-410, and before accepting a new designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer, the department may retain or instruct the licensee to retain a certified public accountant, or other person acceptable to the department, to reconcile the trust account or accounts and report whether they have been maintained in compliance with WAC 208-680-410 and to report on the adequacy of the licensee's internal routines and controls to ensure continuing compliance with WAC 208-680-410.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-174, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14.]

WAC 208-680-175 May my designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer supervise more than one of my locations? Yes, with the director's prior written consent designated escrow officers and branch designated escrow officers may supervise more than one location.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-175, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-175, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-176 What must I do if my designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer leaves? (1)(a) You must notify the department within one business day of the loss of or change of your designated escrow officer and provide the department with the identity

your proposed replacement designated escrow officer within five business days.

(b) You may not accept new clients or new files until the proposed designated escrow officer has been approved by the department or the department has otherwise authorized new activities. Your employees may continue to handle escrow transactions and provide escrow services on existing client files to the extent necessary to avoid prejudicing those existing clients and files.

(c) You must apply to the department for approval of the proposed designated escrow officer. The proposed designated escrow officer must meet the requirements of WAC 208-680-110 and 208-680-135.

If you need more than five days to identify your proposed replacement designated escrow officer, you must seek approval from the department. If your identified proposed replacement is rejected by the department, you will have an additional thirty days to provide the department with the identity of the proposed replacement designated escrow officer.

(d) Failure to identify and replace your designated escrow officer, or to receive approval from the director for an extension, may result in an enforcement action against you and the suspension or revocation of your license.

(2)(a) You must notify the department within one business day of the loss of or change of a branch designated escrow officer, and provide the department with the identity your proposed replacement branch designated escrow officer within five business days.

(b) The branch office may accept new clients and new files under the supervision of your designated escrow officer until the proposed branch designated escrow officer has been approved by the department or the department has otherwise authorized new activities. Your branch may continue to handle escrow transactions and provide escrow services on existing client files under the supervision of your designated escrow officer.

(c) You must apply to the department for approval of the proposed branch designated escrow officer. The proposed branch designated escrow officer must meet the requirements of WAC 208-680-110 and 208-680-135.

(d) If you need more than five days to identify your proposed replacement branch designated escrow officer, you must seek approval from the department. If your proposed identified replacement is rejected by the department, you will have an additional thirty days to provide the department with the identity of a new proposed replacement branch designated escrow officer.

(e) Failure to identify and replace your branch designated escrow officer, or to receive approval from the director for an extension, may result in an enforcement action against you and the suspension or revocation of your license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-176, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-176, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-180 May a designated escrow officer or a branch designated escrow officer work for two or more licensed escrow agents? Yes, under certain circumstances. If the director agrees with the escrow agent's need for

this arrangement and with the director's prior written consent a designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer may provide escrow services and may supervise employees for more than one licensed escrow agent.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-180, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-180, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-185 What constitutes the misuse of my escrow officer license? Regardless of whether or not you are compensated, it is misuse of your escrow license to:

(1) Allow another person to use it to establish and carry on an escrow agent business over which you do not have full management and supervisory responsibilities; or

(2) Fail to adequately supervise any individual conducting escrow or assisting in escrow under the authority of your license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-185, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-195 Can an escrow agent prohibit its designated escrow officer from accessing its trust account books and records? No. Pursuant to WAC 208-680-174 and 208-680-410, the designated escrow agent is primarily responsible for the custody, safety, and accuracy of entries of all required escrow records, including the trust account books and records, and must have signatory authority on all trust accounts. Accordingly, an escrow agent must remove and replace a designated escrow officer if the escrow agent wants to prohibit the designated escrow officer from accessing its trust account books and records. See WAC 208-680-176.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-195, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-195, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

WAC 208-680-210 How must I identify my office location or locations? Any main or branch office of an escrow agent must be identified by displaying the escrow agent's name in a manner visible to the public. The displayed name must be the name recorded on the license for that particular office location. Any physical office location where an escrow agent holds itself out to the public as able to provide escrow services as defined under RCW 18.44.011(8) is considered an office for the purposes of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-210, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-210, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-225 Must I display my licenses? Yes. You must prominently display all licenses in their associated locations, including branches.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-225, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-225, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

(3/30/16)

WAC 208-680-235 How must I notify the department if I move the location of one or more of my offices? You must notify the department of any change of the location or mailing address of your main or branch offices before engaging in business at your new locations or addresses. You must file an escrow agent amendment application form as prescribed by the director at least ten business days before the change in business location or address. The application and required attachments must be accompanied by all applicable fees specified under WAC 208-680-155.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-235, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-235, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-240 Escrow agent renewal and reinstatement. (1) When does the escrow agent license expire? All escrow agent licenses expire on December 31st of every year.

(2) **How do I renew my escrow agent license?** Escrow agent licenses may be renewed by filing for renewal and paying the applicable fee to the department.

(3) **I did not renew my escrow agent license on time, did not pay my escrow agent renewal fee by my renewal date, or my renewal fee payment was rejected. Can I still provide escrow services?** No. Your escrow agent license is now expired, and any escrow services you provide are considered unlicensed activities and are in violation of the act. If you continue to provide escrow services after expiration of your license, the department may investigate and bring an enforcement proceeding against you.

For information about failed payments, see WAC 208-680-170.

(4) **Can my licensed escrow officers provide escrow services if my license is expired?** No. If your licensed escrow officers continue to provide escrow services on your behalf after your license has expired, the department may investigate and bring an enforcement action against them.

(5) **I did not renew my escrow agent license on time. Can I still renew my license, or do I need to file a new application?** Once your license has expired you have thirty days to file for renewal and to pay the renewal fee and any late renewal penalty. If you do not renew the license within thirty days the license will be canceled on the thirty-first day. A canceled license will not be renewed or reinstated. If your escrow agent license is canceled and you wish to provide escrow services, you must apply for a new escrow agent license. Any escrow services your escrow officers provide after your license is canceled are unlicensed activities and are in violation of the act.

Even if you renew your license before it is canceled, you (and your licensed escrow officers) are still liable for any unlicensed services you provided while your license was expired.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-240, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-240, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-243 Escrow officer license renewal and reinstatement. (1) For how long is an escrow officer

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license valid? Escrow officer licenses are valid for one year from the date of issuance.

(2) **Can I renew my escrow officer license?** Yes. Escrow officer licenses may be renewed by completing the online renewal application and paying the annual renewal license fee specified under WAC 208-680-155 by your renewal date. Your renewal date is the date one year after the day your license was issued.

(3) **I did not complete the online escrow officer renewal process, did not pay my renewal fee by my renewal date, or my renewal fee payment was rejected. Can I still provide escrow services?** No. Your license is now expired, and any escrow services you perform are considered unlicensed activities and are in violation of the act. If you continue to perform escrow services after expiration of your license, the department may investigate and bring an enforcement proceeding against you.

For information about failed payments, see WAC 208-680-170.

(4) **I did not complete the online escrow officer form and pay my renewal fee by my renewal date. Can I still renew my license, or do I need to reapply?** Once your license has expired you have sixty days to file for renewal and to pay the renewal fee and any late renewal penalty. If you do not renew your license will be canceled on the sixty-first day. A canceled license cannot be renewed or reinstated. If your license is canceled and you wish to provide escrow services, you will have to apply for a new license. You should note that if your new license is not issued within two years of your passing the escrow test, you may have to take the escrow test again.

Even if you renew your license before it is canceled, you are still liable for any unlicensed services you provided while your license was expired.

For the renewal fee structure, see WAC 208-680-155.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-243, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-243, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-245 Closure of office. (1) **If I close my main office, what effect does that have on any other offices?** When the main office of an escrow agent closes, all branch offices must close.

(2) **What are my notification requirements to the department when I plan to close my business?** Thirty days prior to the planned closure, the designated escrow officer or a controlling person must provide the department with notice of the closure. After closure you must provide the department with the following within fifteen days:

(a) An itemized accounting of funds held in trust at the time of closure, including the names of the principal parties to the transaction, the escrow number, the amount of funds held and the purpose of the funds. If the trust account balance is zero, the escrow agent must provide a reconciliation of the trial balance supporting the zero balance;

(b) The most recent completed three-month reconciliation;

(c) The name, residence address and telephone number of the person responsible for the records;

(d) The street address and telephone number where the records are located;

(e) An itemized list of your retained records, specifying their location and quantity, including the number of files and the number of boxes they are stored in; and

(f) A records retention plan that identifies the ways that you will store, retrieve, and destroy your required records in compliance with the act and this section. Your plan must identify how you will continue to pay any costs associated with your storage location.

(3) **For how long must I maintain records after my company closes?**

(a) You must maintain the records for at least six years. The records must be maintained in the state of Washington. They must be available upon demand of the department during business hours and must be maintained in a readily retrievable manner. Closing one or more of your branch offices does not discharge your obligation to retain your records.

(b) Your records must be stored, retrievable, and destroyed in accordance with the records retention plan you have submitted to the department.

(4) **What are my obligations regarding my trust account after I close my main office?** If your trust account contained client funds at the time of closure, the designated escrow officer or a controlling person must provide the department with monthly reports and reconciliations of the trust bank account to the trial balance, in compliance with WAC 208-680-410(9), until the trust bank account balance is zero. These reconciliations are due within thirty days of the end of the preceding month.

(5) **If I close my main office, what obligation do I have regarding winding up my business?** You must wind up your business in a reasonably prompt manner. Until your trust account balance is zero, you must also maintain your fidelity and surety bonds under WAC 208-680-310 and your errors and omissions policy under WAC 208-680-320.

(6) **If I close one of my branch offices, what are my notification requirements?** When a branch office of an escrow agent closes, the branch designated escrow officer, designated escrow officer, or a controlling person are jointly and severally obliged to notify the department within twenty-four hours of closure. In addition to notifying the department, if the closed branch office had an associated trust account that contained client funds at the time of closure, the branch designated escrow officer responsible for that location must provide the department with monthly reports and reconciliations of the trust account to the trial balance, in compliance with WAC 208-680-410(9), until the trust bank account balance is zero. These reconciliations are due within thirty days of the end of the preceding month. If the branch designated escrow officer is no longer with the escrow agent, either the designated escrow officer or a principal officer must file the monthly reports and reconciliations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-245, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-245, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-255 Deceptive names prohibited. What restrictions affect the name I may use for my busi-

ness? At the discretion of the director, an escrow agent may not receive a license or advertise in any manner using names or trade styles which: Are similar to current licensees; imply that the agent is a nonprofit organization, research organization, title insurance company, public bureau or public group; or are otherwise deceptive or in violation of RCW 30.04.020, 31.12.025, 32.04.020(2), 33.08.010, or any other statute that limits the use of names. A bona fide franchisee may be issued a license using the name of the franchisor with the firm name of the franchisee. Licensees and applicants should be aware that other statutes may further restrict the trade names that they may use.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-255, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-265 Reporting significant events. What significant events am I required to report to the department, and how quickly must I report them? Depending on the significant event, you will have different reporting periods.

(1) **Ten-day prenotification required.** You must report to the director, in writing, changes to the following information at least ten days before they occur:

- (a) Your location or mailing address. See RCW 18.44.-061 and WAC 208-680-235;
- (b) The form of your business organization or its place of organization. For example, if your business is changing from a sole proprietorship to a corporation, or from a corporation to a limited liability corporation, you must notify the department and may be required to file a new escrow agent application;
- (c) The name and mailing address of your registered agent if you are an out-of-state escrow agent; or
- (d) Your legal or trade name.

(2) **Twenty-four hour post-notification required.**

(a) You must notify the director in writing within twenty-four hours of any change to the trust status of your trust account. For example, if you use an interest-bearing trust account because you are required to under a limited practice officer or attorney license, and the status of your interest-bearing account changes for any reason, you must notify the department in writing within twenty-four hours. This notification does not affect your responsibility to comply at all times with the trust account requirements of the act and WAC 208-680-410.

(b) You must notify the director in writing within twenty-four hours of receiving any information from a financial institution that your trust account is overdrawn. The notice to the director must contain the name of the financial institution holding the trust account and the trust account number. The notice must also contain a detailed written statement signed by the designated escrow officer explaining the insufficiency in your trust account and a copy of any information received from the financial institution, including, if applicable, a copy of any items returned for insufficient funds.

(c) You must notify the director in writing within twenty-four hours of receiving service of or within the discovery of the initiation of a civil lawsuit, criminal complaint or administrative action against you, your escrow officers or

employees providing escrow services or with access to the trust account. See WAC 208-680-570.

(3) **Ten-day post-notification required.** You are required to notify the director in writing within ten days of the occurrence of any of the following:

- (a) The cancellation or expiration of your Washington state master business license;
- (b) For an in-state escrow agent, a change in your standing with the Washington secretary of state, including the resignation or change of your registered agent. If you are an out-of-state escrow agent, you are subject to subsection (1) of this section, which requires ten-day prenotification;
- (c) The escrow agent filing for bankruptcy;
- (d) The personal bankruptcy filing of one or more of your principal officers, controlling persons, licensed escrow officers, designated escrow officers, or branch designated escrow officers; or
- (e) Any change in a principal officer, if no other reporting period is specified in the act or these rules. This includes changes in ownership affecting ten percent or more of the escrow agent's equity.

(4) **Other notification requirements.** In addition to the notice requirements under this section, you are required to follow any other notification requirements in the act or in these rules. These include, but are not limited to:

- (a) For an escrow office closure, see WAC 208-680-245.
- (b) For a transfer involving all or substantially all of its assets, the escrow agent must comply with WAC 208-680-125.
- (c) For a change in principal officer or controlling person of a licensed escrow agent, the escrow agent must comply with WAC 208-680-125 and 208-680-110 and may be required to file a new application for an escrow agent license.
- (d) For changes in designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer, see WAC 208-680-174.
- (e) For termination of a licensed escrow or limited practice officer, the escrow agent must notify the department within three business days that the escrow or limited practice officer no longer represents the escrow agent. If the escrow or limited practice officer was terminated for dishonesty or financial misconduct involving the business, the escrow agent must provide the department with a detailed written statement signed by the designated escrow officer explaining the dishonesty or financial misconduct; a copy of any information provided to the police; and a copy of any claim filed under your surety bond or errors and omissions policy.

Within ten business days of the termination, the escrow agent must deliver the escrow officer's license to the department. See RCW 18.44.101. If the terminated escrow officer was the escrow agent's designated escrow officer, see WAC 208-680-176 for additional notification requirements.

- (f) For the filing of quarterly reports, see WAC 208-680-425.
- (g) For civil lawsuit, criminal complaint or administrative action notification see WAC 208-680-570.
- (h) Within five business days of the escrow agent's license being revoked, surrendered, suspended, or the license expiring, the escrow agent shall notify the principal parties of preexisting escrows of the action. The contents of the notification must comply with RCW 18.44.465.

(i) Within forty-five days of a data breach you must notify the director in writing. This notification requirement may change based on directives or recommendations from law enforcement. See also WAC 208-680-533.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-265, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-265, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-265, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-275 Employment restrictions. (1) What criminal background restrictions are there on the persons I may employ? You may not employ any person to provide escrow services or handle escrow transactions who has been convicted of or plead no contest within the last seven years to either:

- (a) A felony; or
- (b) A gross misdemeanor involving dishonesty.

(2) What financial responsibility restrictions are there on the persons I may employ to handle client funds? In addition to the criminal background restrictions that apply to all employees handling escrow transactions, an employee that receives money, disburses funds, or acts as a signatory on any trust accounts may not have demonstrated disregard in the management of his or her financial condition in the last three years. Disregard for his or her financial condition may be shown by, but is not limited to:

(a) Being subject to an administrative action issued pursuant to the Consumer Loan Act, the Consumer Protection Act, the Mortgage Broker Practices Act, the Insurance Code, the Securities Act, the Check Cashers and Sellers Act, or other similar laws in this or another state;

(b) An independent credit report issued by a recognized credit reporting agency that indicates the person has a history of unpaid debts; or

(c) Any other demonstration of his or her inability to appropriately manage his or her personal finances in a way that may endanger the funds of either the escrow agent or the escrow agent's client.

(3) Do I need to review my current employees' backgrounds to ensure that I am in compliance with this requirement? Yes. The restrictions apply to all employees, not just new hires. Your policy and procedures manual should provide for self-reporting by employees as well as regular background reviews.

(4) How will the department enforce these provisions?

(a) Each escrow agent must develop written policies and procedures to document its efforts to comply with RCW 18.44.311 and this section. You must make your policies and procedures available to the department upon request, and they must be maintained as part of your books and records;

(b) Your actual practices must be consistent with your written policies and procedures and your employees must be trained in those policies and procedures;

(c) Each year, each escrow agent's designated escrow officer must submit to the department a statement along with the agent's renewal paperwork attesting to its compliance with its internal policies and procedures. Failure to truthfully submit this statement is a violation of the act. A branch des-

ignated escrow officer may sign and submit the statement of compliance for a branch office; and

(d) The department reserves the right to perform its own background checks on escrow agent employees to determine compliance during examinations, investigations, and enforcement proceedings.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-275, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-275, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

WAC 208-680-310 Fidelity and surety bonds. (1) What is a fidelity bond under the act? For purposes of the act, a fidelity bond is a primary commercial blanket bond or an equivalent bond or a combination of more than one bond acceptable to the department, regardless of the name used to identify the specific insurance product. A bond or bond combination is an acceptable equivalent if it meets the requirements of the act. At a minimum, the fidelity bond or equivalent or bond combination must:

(a) Provide an aggregate minimum coverage of one million dollars;

(b) Have a deductible of no more than ten thousand dollars;

(c) Cover fraudulent or dishonest acts committed by one or more principal officers, partners, sole practitioners, escrow officers, and employees, acting alone or in concert; and

(d) Run to the benefit of the escrow agent, unless the fraudulent or dishonest act is committed by one or more principal officers, partners, or sole practitioners, in which case it runs to the benefit of the harmed consumer(s).

(2) If my fidelity bond does not cover principal officers, partners, or sole proprietors, or limits coverage for the fraudulent or dishonest acts committed by them, is it compliant with the act? No, not unless the principal officers, partners, or sole proprietors are also employees as defined in the policy and covered by the policy. If your policy does not cover or limits coverage for principal officers, partners or sole practitioners, the department may require that you provide a declaration confirming the employment status of those individuals. Not providing the declaration may result in the department's rejection of the bond. The declaration may also require that you certify that any employees not included in the declaration are not providing escrow services and have no involvement with the day-to-day operations of the escrow agent or trust account.

(3) I am unable to find a fidelity bond that permits third parties to claim on the bond. Can I use a bond that does not allow a third party to claim on the bond? If you make a good faith effort to find a bond that complies with the statutory and regulatory requirements, and are unable to do so, the department may accept a bond that meets the other fidelity requirements but does not permit third-party claims. The department may relax this requirement only until a determination can be made about the general availability of conforming bonds.

Licenses that use a nonconforming bond as authorized under this subsection should be aware that the department may consider a refusal to file a claim on a fidelity bond for

fraudulent or dishonest acts committed by a principal officer, partner, or sole practitioner, to be conducting business in an unsafe or unsound manner under RCW 18.44.455 and WAC 208-680-645.

(4) Am I required to maintain any other kind of bond? If your fidelity bond has a deductible, you must maintain a surety bond in the amount of ten thousand dollars. The surety bond is a promise to pay the ten thousand dollar deductible in the event there is a claim on the fidelity bond and must run to the benefit of the state and any person harmed by an escrow agent or its employees. The surety bond must be an original signed and sealed document with power of attorney attached, not a certificate of insurance.

(5) How long must I maintain my bonds? All bonds must be kept in effect while you are providing escrow services. Additionally, after closure of your office you must maintain your fidelity bond and surety bond if applicable until your escrow trust accounts have been reconciled and all trust account balances are zero.

(6) How do I demonstrate compliance with the bond requirements? Along with your application or renewal, you must provide the department with a certificate of insurance. You must also provide coverage information to the department upon demand. The certificate of insurance does not need to be entitled certificate of insurance, but must include at a minimum:

- (a) Your escrow agent's name;
- (b) The insurer's name;
- (c) The aggregate amount of coverage; and
- (d) The amount of any deductible.

To ensure compliance with the bonding requirements, you must provide a copy of the full bond language to the department during your first year of compliance, and then upon demand in subsequent years.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-310, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-310, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-320 Errors and omissions insurance.

(1) What errors and omissions insurance must I carry? You must carry an errors and omissions policy in the minimum aggregate amount of fifty thousand dollars or provide the department with a cash or securities alternative as described in subsection (2) of this section. Either a bond or the cash or securities deposit must be maintained until you have closed your office, all of your accounts have been reconciled, and all balances are zero.

(2) If I want to use a securities alternative to the errors and omissions bond requirement in RCW 18.44-201 (1)(b), what are the requirements?

(a) Cash used as an alternative to the errors and omissions insurance requirement requires a cash deposit of fifty thousand dollars made in a recognized Washington state depository which account is maintained separate and apart from the escrow agent's own funds. The funds shall be deposited in such a manner to permit only the director to withdraw from the principal amount. The escrow agent may withdraw any interest accumulated to the account.

(b) Securities used as an alternative to an errors and omissions policy must be effectively delivered to the director

along with a properly executed irrevocable assignment and any supporting documentation as required by the director.

(c) Only those securities that meet the definition of "investment securities" under chapter 208-512 WAC may be used to satisfy RCW 18.44.201. Securities issued by the licensed escrow agent or its affiliates are not acceptable securities for the purposes of fulfilling the requirements of RCW 18.44.201.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-320, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-320, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-330 When will the cash deposit or securities I used in lieu of an errors and omissions insurance policy be returned to me? (1) If you are closing the business, they will be returned to you the later of:

(a) One year from the date of the expiration, cancellation, surrender, or revocation of your license, unless there are any pending actions commenced under WAC 208-680-340; or

(b) The day all trust accounts have been reconciled, and all trust account balances are zero.

(2) If you have now obtained an errors and omissions insurance policy to replace them, your deposit or securities will be returned within thirty days of you providing the department with proof that you have obtained an errors and omissions policy.

(3) If your cash deposit or securities were provided to the department as part of a licensing application, they will be returned to you within thirty days of the department's denial of your application for an escrow agent license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-330, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-330, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-340 How are claims filed on my cash deposit or securities in lieu of an errors and omissions policy? (1) Upon receipt of notification of a legal action for which notice is required to be given to the department under WAC 208-680-570, the department will notify the complaining party of the existence of any cash deposit or securities and the provisions of this chapter.

(2) A claim against the cash deposit or securities must be in the form of certified copy of a final judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction. Upon receipt of a claim in the proper form, the department will release the amount of cash deposit or securities sufficient to pay the final judgment.

(3) The department will notify the escrow agent of the receipt of the claim and advise the escrow agent that it must deposit additional cash or securities with the department to maintain the required principal amount after payment of the claim.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-340, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-340, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-350 How long do I have to maintain my cash deposit and securities, and what are the consequences of failure to do so? If you assign, transfer, or set

over a cash or securities deposit in lieu of an errors and omissions policy, you must keep the deposit in full force and effect at all times as a condition precedent to your authority to transact escrow business. Your deposit or securities must at all times be at least the principal amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Failure to maintain the deposit or securities at the minimum level is sufficient grounds for the suspension or revocation of your license.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-350, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-350, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-360 What happens if my errors and omissions policy or my fidelity or surety bonds expire or are canceled? In the event of cancellation or expiration of your errors and omissions policy or your fidelity or surety bonds, you must file satisfactory evidence of a new policy, bond, or reinstatement with the director before conducting any escrow business. Failure to file a new policy, bond, or reinstatement is sufficient grounds for the suspension or revocation of your license. During the time you do not have full insurance and bonding coverage in effect, you may not transact escrow business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-360, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

TRUST ACCOUNT PROCEDURES

WAC 208-680-410 Administration of funds held in trust. (1) **Who is responsible for funds deposited to and disbursed from an escrow trust account?** The escrow agent must establish a trust account or accounts in a recognized Washington state depository. The escrow agent, through the designated escrow officer, is responsible for depositing, holding, disbursing, and accounting for funds in the trust account as provided in the act and the rules, regardless of how they are received or disbursed. The designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer must hold the funds in trust for the purposes of the transaction or agreement and must not utilize such funds for the benefit of the agent or any person not entitled to such benefit. For branch offices, the branch designated escrow officer is also responsible for depositing, holding, disbursing, and accounting for funds in the branch's trust account. The escrow agent is ultimately responsible for all the actions of the designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer.

(2) **What kind of an account can I use as a trust account for my escrow services?** Your trust account or accounts must be designated as a trust account or accounts in the licensed name of the escrow agent. Your trust accounts must be noninterest bearing demand deposit accounts unless they are one of the following:

(a) An interest-bearing trust account or dividend earning investment account containing funds pertaining to an individual escrow transaction or escrow collection account, if directed to use one by a written agreement between and signed by all principal parties to the transaction. The agree-

ment must specify the manner of distribution of accumulated interest to the parties to the transaction;

(b) An interest-bearing trust account or dividend-earning investment account containing only funds held on behalf of an owner, vendor, lessor, etc., involving escrow collections, if directed to use one by a written agreement or directive signed by the principal parties. The agreement must specify the manner of distribution of accumulated interest to the parties to the transaction;

(c) An interest-bearing trust account containing funds related to transactions in which a limited practice officer has prepared documents under authorization set forth in APR 12(h); or

(d) An interest-bearing trust account containing funds related to transactions in which a licensed attorney has prepared documents. Your trust account must not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the act or rules. You must not use the trust account for the receipt or disbursement of funds for any business other than that conducted under the act.

(3) **What information do I need to provide to the department regarding my trust account?** Each time you renew your escrow agent license, you must provide the department with an authorization to examine your trust account. This authorization must be on a form specified by the department, signed by a representative of the bank, and notarized.

(4) **Can I set up a system of records and procedures that varies from this section?** No. You must establish and maintain a system of records and procedures as provided in this section unless you receive advance approval from the department.

(5) **Who may have signatory authority over trust account disbursements?** The designated escrow officer must have signatory authority on all trust accounts, and he or she may authorize any employee that he or she supervises to sign disbursements by including them on a bank account signature card. Branch designated escrow officers must have signature authority for trust accounts at their branch, and may have signature authority for other branches if the designated escrow officer authorizes it on either a temporary or permanent basis. The signatory authority of any employee other than a designated or branch designated escrow officer is discretionary, may be conditional or temporary, and may be revoked by the designated escrow officer at any time.

(6) **When must my client's funds be deposited into a trust account?** You must deposit any funds you receive for an escrow transaction or collection account into the escrow agent's trust account on the first banking day following receipt.

This requirement does not apply to funds owned exclusively by the agent.

(7) **What do I need to do when I receive escrow funds?**

(a) When you receive funds, you must record the date, amount, source, and purpose on either a cash receipts journal or duplicate receipt. If you use a duplicate receipt, you must keep it as a permanent record.

(b) When you deposit funds into your trust account or accounts, the deposit must be documented by:

(i) For traditionally deposited funds, a duplicate bank deposit slip that is validated by bank imprint or an attached deposit receipt that bears the signature of the authorized representative of the agent indicating that the funds were actually deposited into the proper trust account;

(ii) For funds received via wire transfer, posting of the deposit in the same manner as other receipts with a traceable identifying name or number supplied by the financial institution or transferring entity. You must also make arrangements for a follow-up "hard copy" receipt for the deposit; or

(iii) For remotely deposited funds, a follow-up "hard copy" receipt for the deposit.

(c) The traceable identifying name or number supplied by the financial institution in (b) of this subsection does not need to be a name or number you use to identify the transaction, but must be enough to allow the department to track and verify the transfer.

(8) What are my responsibilities regarding my individual client ledgers? You must maintain an individual client ledger for each escrow transaction or collection account for which funds are received in trust. All receipts and disbursements must be posted in the individual client ledger. Your client ledgers are subject to the following requirements:

(a) Credit entries must show the date of deposit, amount, and name of remitter.

(b) Debit entries must show the date of check, check number (if funds are disbursed via check), amount of check, and name of payee.

(c) You must prepare monthly trial balances of each client ledger. You must reconcile the ledger with both the trust account bank statement and the trust account receipts and disbursement records. The reconciliation must be signed by the designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer, and must be maintained as permanent records.

(9) What are my obligations regarding a reconciled trust account? Your reconciled trust account or accounts must be equal at all times to your outstanding trust liability to clients. Your outstanding trust liability to clients must equal the trial balance of all of your escrows with undisbursed balances.

(10) What requirements must I meet for disbursements of trust funds?

(a) Disbursed funds must be good funds.

(b) Unless otherwise authorized by (c) of this subsection, in the escrow instructions, you must make trust fund disbursements by check or cashier's check. Checks must be drawn on your trust account or accounts, and must identify which specific escrow transaction or collection account the disbursement relates to. Cashier's checks may be issued by the financial institution and drawn upon the trust account. The number of each check and its amount, date, payee, and the specific client's ledger sheet debited must be shown in the cash register or cash disbursement journal. All data must agree exactly with the check as written.

(c) You may make disbursements via wire transfer or ACH if both of the following are true:

(i) You have made arrangements with the financial institution that holds your trust account or accounts to provide you with a follow-up "hard copy" debit memo when funds are disbursed via wire transfer; and

(ii) You retain in the transaction file a copy of instructions signed by the owner of the funds to be wire transferred identifying the receiving entity and account number.

(d) You may make disbursements via ACH if both of the following are true:

(i) The ACH disbursements are restricted to fees payable to the escrow agent and reoccurring payments made to payees in the escrow transaction. See subsection (13) of this section for further restrictions on escrow agent fees; and

(ii) You print and retain the ACH confirmation or a copy of the confirmation screen. The retained documentation must, at a minimum, include payee, payment date, escrow trust account number debited, and confirmation number assigned to the ACH transaction.

(e) You may make appropriate transfers between escrow accounts by ledger entries alone if you use either:

(i) A transfer form containing the date of the transfer, the amount being transferred, the identity of the accounts being debited and credited, and the signature of a person authorized to approve disbursements; or

(ii) An intrabank debit memo transfer form, and all escrow accounts involved in the transaction are closed through the same bank account.

(f) If you are making recurring transfers between collection escrows, they must be authorized by standing escrow instructions on file from all appropriate parties.

(g) See also WAC 208-680-560.

(11) I have a voided check written on the trust account. What do I need to do with it? You must permanently deface the check and retain it as a permanent record in the individual escrow or collection account file.

(12) What are my obligations regarding fees payable to me for my escrow services? You must be paid via a separate check or bank transfer, drawn on the trust account and bearing the escrow or transaction number, for escrow and service fees. This payment must be provided for in the escrow instructions. All of your fees relating to a transaction may be combined in a single check, or transfer, but the settlement statement or an addendum signed by the principal parties must itemize the included charges.

(13) What are my obligations regarding fees payable to me for my collection account services? Your collection account fees may be paid with a single check for each collection period as long as such a check is supported by a schedule of fees and identified to each individual account. Your fees must be paid monthly unless the collection contract agreement provides a longer collection period.

(14) May I have funds in my Washington trust account that are not related to a Washington escrow transaction or collection account? No. Only funds related to the services you provide under the authority of your Washington license may be placed in your trust account. No other funds may be in the trust account for any reason.

(15) What kinds of disbursements am I not allowed to make from my trust account? You may only make disbursements from your trust account for authorized purposes. Specifically, you may not make disbursements:

(a) For items not related to a specific escrow transaction or escrow collection account;

(b) To any person or for any reason before the closing of an escrow transaction, or before the happening of a triggering

condition set forth in the escrow instructions. You may make a disbursement before the closing of a transaction or before a triggering condition if you receive a written release from all principal parties of the escrow transaction or collection account. Unless the disbursement is disputed under WAC 208-680-560, you are permitted to disburse earnest money funds without a written release if the earnest money agreement terminates according to its own terms prior to closing and provides for such disbursement;

(c) Relating to a specific escrow transaction or collection account in excess of the actual amount held in your trust account in connection with such transaction or collection account;

(d) To pay any fee owed to you, your employees or for your own business expenses. Such fees or expenses must be paid from your own general business operating account and not from your trust account or accounts;

(e) For bank charges of any nature. You must make arrangements with your bank to have any bank charges applicable to the trust accounts charged to your regular business bank account, or to provide a separate statement of bank charges so they may be paid from your regular business bank account. However, you may pay bank charges from the interest you receive on trust accounts allowed under subsection (2)(c) or (d) of this section;

(f) If the Washington financial institution's trust account does not have the ability to automatically charge fees to another account, or does not provide a separate statement for the service fees as required by (e) of this subsection, and the account is debited for service fees, you must deposit funds from your general business or other nontrust account to cover the service fee charged within one banking day after receipt of notice of the charge;

(g) On lease or rental contract collection account for pre-authorization of payments by the financial institution for recurring expenses such as mortgage payments on behalf of the owner if the account contains tenant security deposits or funds belonging to more than one client;

(h) On lease or rental contract collection accounts, of funds received as a damage or security deposit involving a lease or rental contract, to the property owner or any other person or persons, without the written authority of the lessee. You must hold these funds until the end of the tenancy, at which point you must disburse them to the person or persons entitled to the funds under the terms of the rental or lease agreement, and as consistent with the provisions of RCW 59.18.270, Residential Landlord-Tenant Act, or other appropriate statute.

(16) If I choose to use a computer accounting system, what additional requirements do I need to meet? The provisions of this section apply to both manual and computerized accounting systems. However, there are some additional requirements if you choose to use a computer accounting system.

(a) Your computer accounting system must provide a capability to back-up all data files;

(b) You must print receipt and check registers at least once monthly. You must retain printed records as permanent records. Reconciliations and trial balances must be conducted at least once monthly, and then printed and retained as a permanent record;

(c) You must maintain a printed, dated source document file to support any changes to existing accounting records;

(d) If your computer accounting system has the ability to write checks by filling in fields on existing checks, the check number must be preprinted on the check or a voucher copy retained by the supplier. Your computer accounting system may assign suffixes or subaccount codes before or after the check number for identification purposes;

(e) If your computer accounting system has the ability to print entire checks on blank check stock using MICR toner or a similar system, it must track all checks that are printed. Those checks must be verifiable against your check register to ensure no duplication or skipping of check numbers;

(f) The check number must appear in the magnetic coding which also identifies the account number for readability by the financial institution's computer; and

(g) All checks you write must be included within the computer accounting system.

(17) I have unclaimed funds in my trust account. What do I need to do with them? Unclaimed funds are governed by and defined in the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act of 1983, chapter 63.29 RCW. If you have unclaimed funds in your trust account, your designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer must contact the department of revenue for disposition instructions. You must maintain a record of the correspondence relating to unclaimed funds for at least six years.

You must dispose of unclaimed funds in accordance with this section on a rolling basis. You must examine your books at least once a year to determine if you have unclaimed funds. If you have unclaimed funds in your trust account, they must be disposed of pursuant to chapter 63.29 RCW. See also WAC 208-680-425.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-410, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-410, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-410, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-425 What are the requirements for my quarterly reports? (1) In order to determine compliance with chapter 18.44 RCW and chapter 208-680 WAC, each escrow agent must file with the director, within thirty days following the end of each fiscal quarter, the following documents in a form prescribed by the director:

(a) A report concerning its operations, including the number of escrow transactions conducted and the total dollar volume of those transactions;

(b) A report concerning the trust account administration;

(c) A one page summary report of the completed three way reconciliation from the last month of the quarter; and

(d) Such other reports or documents in support of the reports as requested by the department. At a minimum, you must provide copies of your bank statements in support of (c) of this subsection.

(2) A complete three way reconciliation that demonstrates:

(a) Any unclaimed funds in your trust account are in compliance with WAC 208-680-410(17);

(b) You have no overdue negotiable instruments as defined in RCW 62A.3-304;

(c) You have no overdrawn individual escrow transaction accounts; and

(d) You have no outstanding balances more than nine months old, unless:

(i) The outstanding balance is authorized by valid instructions from the principal parties stating a finite period the funds should be held; or

(ii) You certify to the department that you have conducted a quarterly examination of your records to ensure compliance with the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act of 1983, chapter 63.29 RCW.

(3) Your designated escrow officer or principal officer of the escrow agent must certify that he or she has reviewed the quarterly reports and any documents filed with it, and that the information contained in the quarterly report and documents is true and correct. This certification must be made under penalty of perjury in a manner consistent with RCW 9A.72.085. In the event the designated escrow officer or a principal officer is not available, a knowledgeable person acceptable to the director may certify the information on the quarterly report.

(4) Failure to file the quarterly reports within the time period specified in this rule is a violation of RCW 18.44.301 and provides grounds under RCW 18.44.430 for legal action against the escrow agent by the department. False certifications of the quarterly report may result in revocation of your license and referral to a prosecuting attorney.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-425, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-425, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-425, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

RECORDS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

WAC 208-680-520 What trust account records am I required to keep? You are required to keep the following trust account records:

(1) Legible copies of all deposits made to the trust account including duplicate deposit slips validated by the bank or bearing the signature of the designated escrow officer or branch designated escrow officer, and including the date of actual deposit, wires, separate receipts, or other evidence of the deposit of funds into the trust account;

(2) Legible copies of all disbursements made from the trust account, including checks, wires, or other evidence of any disbursement from the trust account;

(3) Legible copies of all bank statements for the trust account, including all paid checks or copies of paid checks, electronic or otherwise, provided that such copies are made in such a manner that the endorsement on the paid check is visible and readable;

(4) A client's ledger containing an individual ledger sheet for each escrow transaction or collection account, unless you use a computer accounting system. If you use a computer accounting system, an individual ledger sheet does not need to be maintained in the transaction files until the closing of the escrow transaction or collection account as long as the computer accounting system records provide the

status of the escrow transaction or collection account funds on a daily basis;

(5) Legible copies of all written receipts and prenumbered checks, if you use a manual trust accounting system to administer the trust account.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-520, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-520, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-530 Records. What are the additional records requirements? (1) In addition to trust account records, you are required to keep additional records, including:

(a) Transaction files containing all agreements, contracts, documents, leases, escrow instructions, settlement statements and correspondence for each transaction;

(b) Reconciled bank statements and canceled checks for all bank accounts of the escrow agent including, but not limited to, the trust accounts, individual trust accounts, and general business operating accounts of the agent;

(c) All checks and receipts produced by any computer accounting system. These checks and receipts must be sequentially numbered. You must retain the original of any voided or incomplete sequentially numbered check or receipt which was not issued.

(2) All records other than the reconciled bank statements must identify the transaction they relate to, either by escrow number or some other clear identifying information.

(3) All of your records must be accurate, posted, and kept current to the date of the most recent activity.

(4) **How long must I retain my records?** You must keep required records and make them available for inspection by the department for a minimum of six years from completion of a transaction. Records must be retained in their original format until the related transaction is completed and the client's trust account balance is zero after which time they may be converted to electronic format pursuant to subsection (6) of this section.

(5) **Where must I retain my records?** You must at all times maintain your records in a location that is reasonably likely to preserve them. For the first year after completion, records of a transaction must be maintained at an address where you are licensed to maintain an escrow office. Records of transactions that have been completed for more than one year may be stored at another location within the state of Washington. Records stored at a remote location must be available during business hours upon demand of the department and must be maintained in a manner that is readily retrievable. You must not store records at a remote location if funds related to the transaction remain in the trust account.

(6) **When can I convert my records to an electronic format?** Once a transaction is completed and a client's trust account balance is zero, you may convert that client's file into a permanent storage format and destroy the originals. You must not store records electronically if funds related to the transaction remain in the trust account.

(7) **How can I store my records electronically?** Records stored electronically must be electronically imaged and stored on permanent storage media like optical disks or

microfilm. The storage media must meet the following requirements:

(a) The retrieval process must provide the ability to view and print the records on-site in their original form, including any signatures or other writings placed on the records prior to imaging;

(b) The equipment must be made available on- and off-site to the department for the purposes of an examination or investigation;

(c) The records must be stored exclusively in a nonrewritable and nonerasable format;

(d) The hardware and software necessary to display and print the records must be maintained by the escrow agent during the required retention period under subsection (4) of this section.

Permanent storage does not affect your duties under subsection (5) of this section to maintain files in your licensed location for the first year.

(8) I am closing my escrow agent business. What are my obligations regarding my records? You must ensure that all records retention requirements are met and that records are properly destroyed when appropriate. You also have an ongoing duty to ensure the department is informed about who has your records and where they are being maintained.

(9) Records disposal. You must have written policies and procedures for the destruction of records, including electronic records, when the retention period ends. The destruction of records must be accomplished so that the information cannot be reconstructed or read. The destruction of consumer credit report information must also comply with the federal Disposal Rule at 16 C.F.R. 682.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-530, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-530, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-530, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-532 Information security program required by the federal Safeguards Rule implementing the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. (1) Generally, applicants and licensees must have a written program appropriate to the company's size and complexity, the activity conducted, and the sensitivity of information at issue. The program must ensure the information's security and confidentiality, protect against anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of the information, and protect against unauthorized access to or use of the information.

(2) Specifically, at a minimum the program described in subsection (1) of this section must:

(a) Designate an employee or employees to coordinate the information security program;

(b) Identify and assess the risks to customer information;

(c) Design and implement information safeguards to control the risks identified in the risk assessment and regularly monitor and test the safeguards;

(d) Select service providers that can maintain appropriate safeguards and oversee their handling of customer information; and

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(e) At least annually evaluate and adjust the program in light of relevant circumstances, including changes in business or operations, or the results of testing and monitoring the effectiveness of the implemented safeguards.

(3) The information security program must be maintained as part of your books and records.

(4) For more information access the FTC web site on the Safeguard Rules at: <https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/business-center/guidance/financial-institutions-customer-information-complying> and see 16 C.F.R. 314.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-532, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16.]

WAC 208-680-534 Consumer financial information privacy under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) and Regulation P. (1) Licensees must comply with GLBA, as amended, and Regulation P. Unless subject to an exception under GLBA, as amended, licensees must, at a minimum:

(a) Provide customers with initial and annual notices regarding their privacy policies. These notices describe whether and how the licensee shares consumers' nonpublic personal information, including personally identifiable financial information, with other entities; and

(b) If licensees share certain customer information with particular types of third parties, the institutions are also required to provide notice to their customers and an opportunity to opt out of the sharing. If a licensee limits its types of sharing to those which do not trigger opt-out rights, it may provide a "simplified" annual privacy notice to its customers that does not include opt-out information.

(2) See GLBA, as amended, and Regulation P at 12 C.F.R. 1016 for the required details.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-534, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16.]

WAC 208-680-536 Notice to consumers of data breach. If the licensee's data is compromised, the licensee may be subject to chapter 19.255 RCW and may have to provide notices to consumers whose information was acquired. Under certain circumstances notice of the breach may also be required by the attorney general's office.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-536, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16.]

WAC 208-680-538 Business resumption plan. Licensees must have a written plan that details the company's response and recovery to any event that results in damage to or destruction of books and records. The plan must be maintained as part of the licensee's books and records.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-538, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16.]

WAC 208-680-540 What are my obligations regarding escrow transactions? The escrow agent is responsible for providing escrow services between the principal parties. In addition to complying with the act and these rules, an escrow agent must at a minimum:

(1) **Escrow instructions.**

(a) Prepare or accept an instrument of escrow instructions from and agreed to by the principal parties and the

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escrow agent. The escrow instructions must be signed by the principal parties. Escrow instructions must contain any and all agreements between the principal parties and the escrow agent or incorporate other written agreements by reference. The escrow instructions must not be modified except by written agreement signed by all principal parties and accepted by the escrow agent.

(b) Comply with the escrow instructions for completing the settlement statement. All funds disbursed on the settlement statement should be bona fide and supported with adequate documents.

(c) Provide the services and perform all acts pursuant to the escrow instructions.

(2) **Fee disclosures.** Disclose in writing to the principal parties when fees for services provided may be earned by the escrow agent. The disclosure must specifically identify the fees using the same terminology as that provided on the settlement statement (both the estimated and final) provided for any transaction subject to the act, and reflect the dollar amount associated with each item identified as a fee payable to the escrow agent. For purposes of this section, fees payable to the escrow agent mean any item payable directly to the escrow agent whether accounted for by the escrow agent as profit, potential for profit, or the offset of justifiable costs.

(3) **Justifiable fees.** Ensure that all fees are for bona fide services and bear a reasonable relationship in value to the services performed, regardless of whether the services are performed by the escrow agent or by a third party under contract with the escrow agent. No charges known at the time of closing for services performed by a third party to the transaction may exceed the actual cost of the third-party service. When the cost of a third-party service cannot be known with certainty at the time of closing, an escrow agent may:

(a) Provide an estimate of the charge for the third-party service on the preliminary settlement statement, disclose the actual charge for the third-party service on the final disclosure statement, and refund any amounts collected in excess of the actual charge for the third-party service to the principal parties;

(b) Assume responsibility for performing the service and charge the principal parties a one-time fee for performing the service. The one-time fee must be reasonably related to the value of the service provided. The escrow agent may contract with a third party to perform the service. The escrow agent must disclose to the principal parties in the preliminary and final settlement statement that the fee is being paid to the escrow agent. The escrow agent may transfer such fees earned into the general account in compliance with WAC 208-680-410; or

(c) If conducting a subescrow transaction, charge the principal parties the average charges as determined by the master escrow agent or title insurance company.

(4) **Recordkeeping.** Maintain copies of the escrow instructions and settlement statement in the escrow transaction file.

(5) **Addendums.** Require an addendum to the purchase agreement for any and all material changes in the terms of the escrow transaction including, but not limited to, changes in the financing of the transaction.

(6) **Settlement statements.**

(a) Provide a complete detailed settlement statement as it applies to each principal at the time the transaction is closed.

(b) Provide copies of the final settlement statement to each real estate broker or agent involved with the transaction.

(c) The escrow agent must retain a copy of all settlement statements in the transaction file, even if funds are not handled by the agent. The settlement statements must show, at a minimum:

(i) The date of closing;

(ii) The total purchase price;

(iii) An itemization of all adjustments, moneys or things of value received or paid in compliance with requirements of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, 12 U.S.C. Section 2601, and Regulation X, 24 C.F.R. Section 3500, and all other applicable rules and regulations. Such itemization must include the name of the person or company to whom each individual amount is paid, or from whom each individual amount is received. If there is not enough room on the settlement statement for a full itemization, itemization may be provided on an addendum as long as a copy of the addendum was also provided to the principal parties and is included in the transaction file;

(iv) A detail of debits and credits identified to each principal party; and

(v) Names of payees, makers and assignees of all notes paid, made or assumed.

(7) **Payment of proceeds.** Pay the net proceeds of sale directly to the seller unless otherwise provided in writing by the seller or a court of competent jurisdiction.

(8) **Obtain signatures.** Obtain original signatures of the principal parties on either the preliminary or final settlement statement and maintain a copy of the signed settlement statement in the escrow transaction file, unless the escrow instructions authorize use of faxed or electronic signatures. If an escrow agent completes a transaction based on faxed signatures in accordance with the escrow instructions, it must obtain original signatures for the file only if the escrow instructions so require.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-540, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-540, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-540, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-550 Am I obligated to provide escrow services within the time period specified in the escrow instructions? Yes. An escrow agent must perform all acts required of the escrow agent as expeditiously as possible and within any time period identified in the escrow instructions. Intentional or negligent delay in such performance is a violation of RCW 18.44.301, and provides grounds under RCW 18.44.430 (1)(h) and (i) for legal action against the escrow agent by the department.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-550, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-550, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-560 What requirements must I follow when disbursing funds or other things of value? (1) The

escrow agent must disburse funds as set forth in the escrow instructions or collection agreement. Not doing so is a violation of RCW 18.44.430 (1)(e). Funds and other items or documents must be paid and/or disbursed immediately upon closing of the transaction or as specifically agreed to in writing by the principal parties, and all funds must be disbursed in compliance with RCW 18.44.400(3) and these rules.

(2)(a) Upon written notice from any principal party that the ownership of the funds is in dispute or is unclear based on the written agreements of the parties, the escrow agent must hold such funds until it receives written notice from all principal parties that the dispute has been resolved. In lieu of holding such funds, the escrow agent may interplead the funds into a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to chapter 4.08 RCW.

(b) For purposes of complying with (a) of this subsection, escrow agents should construe "written notice from any principal party that the ownership of the funds is in dispute" broadly so that many various written forms evidencing one party's or the other's belief in ownership of the subject funds is included.

(c) So too should the escrow agent construe "written demand" in RCW 64.04.220(2) broadly to include various forms of written correspondence and documents.

(d) Upon notification of a dispute between the principal parties, the department may, at its discretion, order the escrow agent to interplead the funds into a court of competent jurisdiction. If the department orders an escrow agent to interplead funds, the escrow agent may deduct only the actual costs of interpleading from the escrow funds.

(3) Except as provided otherwise in this section, at no time may an escrow agent disburse or delay the disbursement of funds without the written consent of the principal parties unless the delay is necessary to ensure the funds being disbursed are good funds.

(4) See also WAC 208-680-410 (1), (7), (11), and (16).

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-560, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-560, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-560, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-570 When must I notify the department about a civil lawsuit, criminal complaint, or administrative action against me or my escrow officers or employees? You must, within twenty-four hours after service or discovery of a civil lawsuit, criminal complaint, or administrative action, notify the department. The notices must contain the following:

(1) For any civil lawsuit, the subject matter of the lawsuit. You must provide the department with a copy of the lawsuit when one becomes available, regardless of any pending appeal.

(2) For any criminal complaint, information, indictment, or conviction (including a plea of guilty or nolo contendere) for a felony or a gross misdemeanor involving dishonesty, the subject matter of the action. You must provide the department with a copy of the criminal complaint, information, indictment, or conviction when one becomes available, regardless of any pending appeal.

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(3) For the entry of a civil court order, verdict, or judgment, against you in any court of competent jurisdiction in which the subject matter involves any escrow or business related activity, the subject matter of the action, regardless of any pending appeal.

(4) For any administrative action or Washington state bar association disciplinary action taken against you, an escrow officer or any of your employees for subject matter involving escrow or related business activities, the subject matter of the action. You must provide the department with a copy of the action when one becomes available, regardless of any pending appeal.

(5) If any of the above described actions involves your employee notifying the department under this section does not change your responsibilities under WAC 208-680-275.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-570, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-570, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-580 What are the responsibilities of a licensed escrow officer? Every licensed escrow officer must:

(1) Be knowledgeable of, keep current with, and comply with chapter 18.44 RCW and the rules;

(2) Keep the department informed of his or her current home address;

(3) Ensure accessibility of the escrow agent's offices and records to representatives of the department; and

(4) Promptly inform the department if he or she loses his or her affiliation with an escrow agent, and to stop providing escrow services until he or she associates with a licensed escrow agent.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-580, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-580, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-590 What conduct violates the act? It is a violation of the act for you, any controlling person, principal officer, designated escrow officer, independent contractor, employee or other person subject to this chapter to:

(1) Directly or indirectly employ any scheme, device, or artifice to defraud or mislead borrowers or lenders or to defraud any person;

(2) Directly or indirectly engage in any unfair or deceptive practice toward any person;

(3) Directly or indirectly obtain property by fraud or misrepresentation;

(4) Knowingly make, publish, or disseminate any false, deceptive, or misleading information in the conduct of the business of escrow, or relative to the business of escrow or relative to any person engaged therein;

(5) Knowingly receive or take possession for personal use of any property of any escrow business, other than in payment authorized by this chapter, and with intent to defraud, omit to make, or cause or direct to be made, a full and true entry thereof in the books and accounts of the business;

(6) Make or concur in making any false entry, or omit or concur in omitting to make any material entry, in its books or accounts;

(3/30/16)

(7) Knowingly make or publish, or concur in making or publishing, any written report, exhibit, or statement of its affairs or pecuniary condition containing any material statement which is false, or omit or concur in omitting any statement required by law to be contained therein;

(8) Willfully fail to make any proper entry in the books of the escrow business required by law;

(9) Fail to disclose in a timely manner to the other officers, directors, controlling persons, designated escrow officer, or other licensed escrow officers the receipt of service of a notice of an application for an injunction or other legal process affecting the property or business of an escrow agent, including in the case of a licensed escrow agent an order to cease and desist or other order of the director;

(10) Fail to make any report or statement lawfully required by the director or other public official;

(11) Fail to comply with any requirement of any applicable federal or state act as described in RCW 18.44.301;

(12) Collect a fee for tracking unclaimed funds that is not a bona fide out-of-pocket expense;

(13) Convert unclaimed funds for personal use; or

(14) Receive compensation or any value from any party for assisting in "real estate flopping." "Real estate flopping" is a short sale transaction where the value of a property is misrepresented to the lender, who then authorizes sale of the property for less than market value. The property is resold to another person at market value or closer to market value, creating a profit. The failure to disclose the nature of the transactions or the true value of the property to the lender constitutes fraud on the lender, the original property owner, or the second buyer, and is a violation of this chapter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-590, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-590, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

EXAMINATIONS, INVESTIGATIONS, ENFORCEMENT, SANCTIONS, AND COSTS

WAC 208-680-610 What are the department's examination powers under the act? (1) For the purposes of determining compliance with chapter 18.44 RCW and chapter 208-680 WAC, the department may examine, wherever located, the records used in the business of every licensee and any person subject to the act.

(2) The department may make necessary inquiry of the business or personal affairs of each person identified in subsection (1) of this section for the purposes of determining compliance with the act and these rules. In conducting examinations, the department may:

(a) Access, during reasonable business hours, the offices and places of business, books, accounts, papers, files, records, including electronic records, computers, safes, and vaults of all such persons. Access must be given to both the trust account records and general business operating account records;

(b) Interview or take sworn testimony of any person subject to RCW 18.44.021, or any employee or independent contractor of any person subject to RCW 18.44.021;

(c) Interview or take sworn testimony of any principal party or agent to the transaction;

(d) Require the filing of statements in writing by any person, under oath or otherwise, as to all facts and circumstances concerning the matters under examination;

(e) Copy, or request to be copied, any items described in this section;

(f) Analyze and review any items described in this section;

(g) Require assistance, as necessary, from any employee or person subject to the act;

(h) Conduct meetings and exit reviews with owners, management, officers, or employees of any person subject to the act;

(i) Prepare and deliver, as necessary, a report of examination requiring a response from the recipient; and

(j) Retain attorneys, appraisers, independent certified public accountants, or other professionals and specialists as examiners, auditors, or investigators. The cost of the services provided must be paid by the person who is the subject of the examination or investigation.

(3) The department may make examinations as frequently as it deems necessary or appropriate; and

(4) The department may charge an hourly fee for an examination. See RCW 18.44.121 (1)(e).

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-610, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-610, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-610, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-620 What are the department's investigatory powers under the act? (1) The department may conduct investigations at any time to determine whether any person has violated or is about to violate chapter 18.44 RCW, or any rule, regulation, or order under chapter 18.44 RCW, or to aid in the enforcement of chapter 18.44 RCW. For that purpose, the department may conduct inquiries, interviews, and examinations of any person deemed relevant to the investigation.

(2) The department may investigate the escrow business or other business or personal financial records of any person subject to investigation under subsection (1) of this section. In conducting investigations, the department may:

(a) Access, during reasonable business hours, any location where any escrow business records are or may be located, including offices, places of business, personal residences, storage facilities, computers, safes, and vaults, for the purposes of obtaining, reviewing, or copying books, accounts, papers, files, or records, including electronic records, or records stored in any format;

(b) Administer oaths or affirmations;

(c) Subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance at a time and place determined by the director or designated person;

(d) Subpoena the production of any evidence or matter which is relevant to the investigation, including the taking of such evidence;

(e) Subpoena any person to determine the existence, description, nature, custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge or relevant facts,

or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence;

(f) Interview, publicly or privately, under administration of oath or otherwise, or take the sworn testimony of: Any principal party, escrow agent, employee, or independent contractor, of any person subject to the act, or any other person whose testimony is deemed relevant to the department's investigation;

(g) Require the filing of statements, affidavits, or declarations in writing by any person, under administration of oath, notary or otherwise, as to all facts and circumstances concerning the matters under investigation;

(h) Copy, or request to be copied, any items described in this section, or if the department makes a determination that there is a danger that original records may be destroyed, altered, or removed to deny the director access, or that original documents are necessary for the preparation of a criminal referral, the department may take originals of any items described in this section, regardless of the source of such items. Originals and copies taken by the department may be held, returned, or forwarded to other regulatory or law enforcement officials as deemed necessary;

(i) Analyze and review any items described in this section;

(j) Receive assistance, as necessary, from any employee or other person subject to RCW 18.44.021;

(k) Conduct meetings with owners, management, officers, or employees of any person subject to RCW 18.44.021;

(l) Conduct meetings and share information with other regulatory or law enforcement agencies;

(m) Prepare and deliver, as necessary, a report of investigation requiring a response from the recipient.

(3) For purposes of this section and RCW 18.44.420(1), "public" means open to the public as determined by the department.

(4) For purposes of this section and RCW 18.44.420(1), "private" means closed to the public or any person, including attorneys for witnesses, as determined by the department.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-620, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-620, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-620, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-630 What are the department's enforcement powers under the act? The department may conduct enforcement activities that include, but are not limited to:

(1) Enter orders, including temporary orders to cease and desist, compelling any person to cease and desist from an unlawful practice, and to take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the department will carry out the purposes of this chapter;

(2) Enter charges for violations of chapter 18.44 RCW and chapter 208-680 WAC;

(3) Bring an action, with or without prior administrative proceedings, in the superior court to enjoin conduct or to enforce compliance with chapter 18.44 RCW, or any rule, regulation, or order of the department;

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(4) Appoint a receiver or conservator to take over, operate, or liquidate any licensed escrow agent;

(5) Hold hearings;

(6) Make referrals to other regulatory or law enforcement agencies; or

(7) Under specific circumstances, take possession of the property and escrow business of a licensed escrow agent. See WAC 208-680-645.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-630, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-630, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-640 What sanctions may the department impose on a licensed escrow agent or escrow officer? (1) The department may take any or all of the following actions:

(a) Deny, suspend, or revoke an escrow agent or escrow officer license for any violation of RCW 18.44.430;

(b) Remove or prohibit any principal officer, controlling person, director, employee, or licensed escrow officer from participation in the conduct of the affairs of any licensed escrow agent;

(c) Order a licensed escrow agent or escrow officer to pay restitution to an injured party; or

(d) Impose a fine of up to one hundred dollars per day against any escrow officer or agent for each day's violation of chapter 18.44 RCW or these rules.

(2) **I work as an escrow agent, but I am excepted from licensure. What sanctions may the department impose on me for violations of the act?** The department may deny a future application for a license under the act.

(3) **I have been sanctioned in the past for providing unlicensed escrow services in Washington. May I apply for an escrow agent or escrow officer license?** Yes, if you were sanctioned more than five years ago. Under RCW 18.44.430, the department may deny a license to anyone who has violated the act or its implementing rules, including the licensure requirements. The department will not issue a license to a person who has provided unlicensed escrow services within the last five years, but may at its discretion issue a license to a person whose unlicensed activity took place more than five years before his or her application. If your unlicensed activity was particularly widespread or egregious, or if it posed a particular risk to the public interest, the department may still deny you an escrow agent or escrow officer license even if your unlicensed activity took place more than five years before your application.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-640, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-640, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-645 Possession of escrow agent property and business. (1) **When may the department take control of my escrow agent property and business?** The department may take control of a licensed escrow agent if, as a result of an examination, report, investigation, or complaint, it appears to the department that the licensed escrow agent:

(a) Is conducting business in an unsafe and unsound manner that poses a risk to the public;

(b) Has suspended payment of its trust obligations;

(c) Has refused to comply with a lawfully issued order of the department.

(2) What actions can the department take once it has taken possession of an escrow agent's property and business? The department may take any action to protect consumers. At a minimum, the department may:

(a) Work with other licensees to complete pending escrow transactions;

(b) Discontinue unsafe or unsound practices and violations of laws or regulations;

(c) Recover and distribute funds to cure any deficiencies;

(d) Make claims against the licensee's fidelity or surety bonds or errors and omissions insurance to make whole consumers who have been harmed by employee activities;

(e) Make restitution to injured parties;

(f) Renew the licensee's license;

(g) Renew or make premium payments to maintain the licensee's bonds and insurance; and

(h) Where it is clear that the escrow agent's business cannot be safely operated, take the necessary steps to wind down the business of the escrow agent including seizing the operating and escrow trust accounts; hiring and firing employees; changing locks and passwords; taking control of the escrow agent's internet web site; and turning over operations to a court-appointed receiver.

(3) How long may the department keep control of a business? The department may maintain control over a business until the licensee is able to resume business or the business is liquidated by a receiver appointed pursuant to RCW 18.44.470.

(4) I also conduct nonescrow business through my licensed escrow agent business. If the department seizes my escrow business, will it also seize these other areas of business? When possible, the department will only take control of the portion of a business related to escrow. If the portions of a business are not clearly divisible, the department will determine its actions on a case-by-case basis, based in part on the relationship between and degree of commingling of the business lines.

(5) I am an attorney whose law practice is licensed as an escrow agent. Will the department seize my law practice under this section? Where an attorney's law practice is excepted from licensure, the law practice is not subject to seizure under the act. For attorneys with a business entity licensed under the act, the department will generally not exercise its seizure authority against a business entity or portion of a business entity supervised by the Washington state bar association. In any event, the department will only take control of the portion of a business related to escrow as set forth in subsection (4) of the section.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 43.320 RCW, RCW 18.44.410. WSR 16-08-028, § 208-680-645, filed 3/30/16, effective 4/30/16. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-645, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-645, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

(3/30/16)

WAC 208-680-647 Seizure of escrow agent property business by the department—Notice to licensee. Under the circumstances set forth in WAC 208-680-645, the department may give the licensee notice and opportunity to correct an unsafe or unsound condition. If the licensee fails to immediately comply with the terms of the notice or within such time as the department may allow, then the department may take possession of the escrow agent property and business.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-647, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-647, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-648 What are my rights if the department takes possession of my escrow agent property business without cause? You may challenge the department's decision under the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-648, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-648, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-650 What are the fees I must pay for examinations and investigations? (1) You will be charged \$62.50 per hour for an examination or investigation or both pursuant to WAC 208-680-610 or 208-680-620.

(2) You will also be charged the expenses of an examination or investigation or both. The expenses may include, but are not limited to, staff time, travel, lodging, per diem, and any other expenses. At a reasonable time following each examination or investigation performed, the director must provide the person examined with an invoice for the expenses incurred during the examination or investigation. Payment of the invoiced amount must be made within thirty days of the date of the invoice to avoid the addition of interest charges to the amount due.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-650, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-650, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-660 Abandoned escrow records. What happens if I fail to maintain my records after closing? If you do not maintain your records as required, you are responsible for the costs of collection, storage, conversion to electronic formats, and proper destruction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-660, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-660, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

ESCROW ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WAC 208-680-710 Organization of committee. (1) What is the escrow committee, and what are its duties? The escrow committee is composed of the director or his or her designee and five board members appointed by the director. The committee provides advice on the escrow officer test, acts in an advisory capacity to the department regarding the activities of escrow agents and escrow officers, and per-

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forms such other duties and functions as prescribed by chapter 18.44 RCW.

(2) Are escrow committee meetings open to the public? Yes. Meetings of the escrow committee are open to the public. Records, minutes, and recordings of each meeting are also available on the department's web site, www.dfi.wa.gov.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-710, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-710, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]

WAC 208-680-720 Escrow committee meeting notice. I would like to know when the next meeting of the escrow committee will be held. How can I get this information? If you would like to know about the date, time, place and agenda of the escrow committee meetings, you may make a request of the department, or may join the department's escrow email distribution list, the listserv, at <http://dfi.wa.gov/about/listservs.htm>.

Dates and times of the escrow committee's meetings are also posted on the department's web site, www.dfi.wa.gov.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and 18.44.410. WSR 13-24-022, § 208-680-720, filed 11/22/13, effective 1/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.320.040 and chapter 18.44 RCW (as amended by 2010 c 34). WSR 10-20-124, § 208-680-720, filed 10/5/10, effective 11/5/10.]