

**WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION**

**NOTICE OF PENALTIES INCURRED AND DUE  
FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS AND RULES**

**PENALTY ASSESSMENT: TV-190539  
PENALTY AMOUNT: \$600**

Jesus Alvarado  
d/b/a 2 Brothers Moving Services  
1729 194<sup>th</sup> St. SE #38  
Bothell, WA 98012

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) believes Jesus Alvarado d/b/a 2 Brothers Moving Services (2 Brothers Moving or Company) violated Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 480-15-555, Criminal Background Checks for Prospective Employees; WAC 480-15-560, Equipment Safety Requirements, which adopts Title 49 CFR Part 396 – Inspection, Repair, and Maintenance; and WAC 480-15-570, Driver Safety Requirements, which adopts Title 49 CFR Part 391 – Qualifications of Drivers, and Part 395 – Hours of Service of Drivers.

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 81.04.405 allows penalties of \$100 for each violation. In the case of an ongoing violation, every day's continuance is considered a separate and distinct violation.

On June 26, 2019, Commission Motor Carrier Investigator Edward Steiner completed a routine safety investigation of 2 Brothers Moving and documented the following violations:

- **Two violations of WAC 480-15-555 – Criminal Background Checks for Prospective Employees.** The Company failed to acquire a criminal background check for prospective employees Luis Alvarado and Cristian Godinez.
- **One violation of Title 49 CFR Part 391.51(a) – Failing to maintain driver qualification file on each driver employed.** The Company failed to maintain a driver qualification file for driver Jesus Alvarado.
- **Eight violations of Title 49 CFR Part 395.8(a)(1) – Failing to require driver to prepare a record of duty status.** The Company failed to require driver Jesus Alvarado to complete an accurate record of duty status on eight occasions: April 2, 4, 6, 9, 13, 22, 24, and 29, 2019.
- **One violation of Title 49 CFR Part 396.3(b) – Failing to keep minimum records of inspection and vehicle maintenance.** The Company failed to keep minimum records of inspection and maintenance for its only vehicle.
- **One violation of Title 49 CFR Part 396.17(a) – Using a commercial motor vehicle not periodically inspected.** The Company used a commercial motor vehicle that was not periodically inspected.

The Commission considered the following factors in determining the appropriate penalties for these violations:

1. **How serious or harmful the violations are to the public.** The violations noted are serious and potentially harmful to the public. Companies that: 1) fail to conduct criminal background checks on their employees, 2) fail to maintain driver qualifications, 3) fail to require drivers to prepare a record of duty status, 4) fail to keep records of inspection and vehicle maintenance, and 5) use vehicles that have not been properly inspected put their customers and their customers' belongings, as well as the traveling public, at risk. These violations present serious safety concerns.
2. **Whether the violations were intentional.** Considerations include:
  - Whether the company ignored Commission staff's (Staff) previous technical assistance;  
and
  - Whether there is clear evidence through documentation or other means that shows the company knew of and failed to correct the violation.

The Company applied for household goods moving authority in May 2017. In its application, the Company's owner, Jesus E. Alvarado, acknowledged his responsibility to comply with applicable safety laws and regulations. On February 15, 2018, Mr. Alvarado attended household goods training provided by Staff. The Company knew or should have known about these requirements.

3. **Whether the company self-reported the violations.** The Company did not self-report these violations.
4. **Whether the company was cooperative and responsive.** 2 Brothers Moving was cooperative throughout the investigation and expressed a desire to come into compliance.
5. **Whether the company promptly corrected the violations and remedied the impacts.** The Company has been asked to submit a Safety Management Plan to address all violations discovered.
6. **The number of violations.** Staff identified six violation types with a total of 14 individual occurrences.
7. **The number of customers affected.** The Company employs one driver, operates one commercial motor vehicle, and reported 5,000 miles traveled in 2018. Members of the traveling public were put at risk by these safety violations.
8. **The likelihood of recurrence.** The Commission does not know if 2 Brothers Moving is likely to repeat these safety violations. However, past performance can be an indicator of future violations. 2 Brothers Moving was cooperative with Staff and willingly accepted technical assistance.

9. **The company's past performance regarding compliance, violations, and penalties.** This is the Company's first routine safety investigation.
10. **The company's existing compliance program.** Mr. Alvarado is responsible for the Company's safety compliance program.
11. **The size of the company.** 2 Brothers Moving is a small company with one driver and one vehicle. The Company reported \$89,551 in gross revenue for 2018.

The Commission's Enforcement Policy provides that some Commission requirements are so fundamental to safe operations that the Commission will issue mandatory penalties for each occurrence of a first-time violation.<sup>1</sup> The Commission generally will assess penalties per type of violation, rather than per occurrence, for first-time violations of those critical regulations that do not meet the requirements for mandatory penalties. The Commission will assess penalties for any equipment violation meeting the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's "out-of-service" criteria and also for repeat violations of critical regulations, including each occurrence of a repeat violation.

The Commission has considered these factors and determined that it should penalize 2 Brothers Moving \$600 for violations of WAC 480-15-555, Criminal Background Checks for Prospective Employees; WAC 480-15-560, Equipment Safety Requirements, which adopts Title 49 CFR Part 396 – Inspection, Repair, and Maintenance; and WAC 480-15-570, Driver Safety Requirements, which adopts Title 49 CFR Part 391 – Qualifications of Drivers, and Part 395 – Hours of Service of Drivers, calculated as follows:

- Two violations of WAC 480-15-555 – criminal background checks for prospective employees. The Commission assesses a penalty of \$100 for each occurrence of this violation, for a total of \$200.
- One violation of Title 49 CFR Part 391.51(a) – failing to maintain driver qualification file on each driver employed. The Commission assesses a penalty of \$100 for this first-time critical violation.
- Eight violations of Title 49 CFR Part 395.8(a)(1) – failing to require driver to prepare a record of duty status. The Commission assesses a "per category" penalty of \$100 for eight occurrences of this first-time critical violation.
- One violation of Title 49 CFR Part 396.3(b) – failing to keep minimum records of inspection and vehicle maintenance. The Commission assesses a penalty of \$100 for this first-time critical violation.

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<sup>1</sup> Docket A-120061 – Enforcement Policy of the Washington Utilities & Transportation Commission – Section V.

- One violation of Title 49 CFR Part 396.17(a) – using a commercial motor vehicle not periodically inspected. The Commission assesses a penalty of \$100 for this first-time critical violation.

This information, if proven at a hearing and not rebutted or explained, is sufficient to support the penalty assessment.

Your penalty is due and payable now. If you believe any or all of the violations did not occur, you may deny committing the violation(s) and contest the penalty through evidence presented at a hearing or in writing. Alternatively, if there is a reason for any or all of the violations that you believe should excuse you from the penalty, you may ask for mitigation (reduction) of the penalty through evidence presented at a hearing or in writing. The Commission will grant a request for hearing only if material issues of law or fact require consideration of evidence and resolution in a hearing. Any request to contest the violation(s) or for mitigation of the penalty must include a written statement of the reasons supporting that request. Failure to provide such a statement will result in denial of the request. *See* RCW 81.04.405.

If you properly present your request for a hearing and the Commission grants that request, the Commission will review the evidence supporting your dispute of the violation(s) or application for mitigation in a Brief Adjudicative Proceeding before an administrative law judge. The administrative law judge will consider the evidence and will notify you of his or her decision.

**You must act within 15 days after receiving this notice** to do one of the following:

- Pay the amount due.
- Contest the occurrence of the violations.
- Request mitigation to contest the amount of the penalty.

Please indicate your selection on the enclosed form and submit it electronically through the Commission's web portal **within FIFTEEN (15) days** after you receive this notice. If you are unable to use the web portal, you may submit it via email to [records@utc.wa.gov](mailto:records@utc.wa.gov). If you are unable to submit the form electronically, you may send a paper copy to the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, P.O. Box 47250, Olympia, Washington 98504-7250.

**If you do not act within 15 days**, the Commission may take additional enforcement action, including but not necessarily limited to suspending or revoking your certificate to provide regulated service, assessing additional penalties, or referring this matter to the Office of the Attorney General for collection.

DATED at Olympia, Washington, and effective July 8, 2019.

*/s/ Rayne Pearson*  
RAYNE PEARSON  
Director, Administrative Law Division

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION  
PENALTY ASSESSMENT TV-190539

**PLEASE NOTE:** You must complete and sign this document, and send it to the Commission within 15 days after you receive the penalty assessment. Use additional paper if needed. I have read and understand RCW 9A.72.020 (printed below), which states that making false statements under oath is a class B felony. I am over the age of 18, am competent to testify to the matters set forth below and I have personal knowledge of those matters. I hereby make, under oath, the following statements.

1. **Payment of penalty.** I admit that the violations occurred and enclose \$600 in payment of the penalty.

2. **Contest the violation(s).** I believe that the alleged violation(s) did not occur for the reasons I describe below (**if you do not include reasons supporting your contest here, your request will be denied**):

a) I ask for a hearing to present evidence on the information I provide above to an administrative law judge for a decision.

OR  b) I ask for a Commission decision based solely on the information I provide above.

3. **Application for mitigation.** I admit the violations, but I believe that the penalty should be reduced for the reasons set out below (**if you do not include reasons supporting your application here, your request will be denied**):

a) I ask for a hearing to present evidence on the information I provide above to an administrative law judge for a decision.

OR  b) I ask for a Commission decision based solely on the information I provide above.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing, including information I have presented on any attachments, is true and correct.

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_ [month/day/year], at \_\_\_\_\_ [city, state]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Respondent (company) – please print

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant

RCW 9A.72.020:

“Perjury in the first degree. (1) A person is guilty of perjury in the first degree if in any official proceeding he makes a materially false statement which he knows to be false under an oath required or authorized by law. (2) Knowledge of the materiality of the statement is not an element of this crime, and the actor’s mistaken belief that his statement was not material is not a defense to a prosecution under this section. (3) Perjury in the first degree is a class B felony.”