

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

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

PENALTY ASSESSMENT: TV-200625

PENALTY AMOUNT: \$4,200

Pro Movers LLC,
d/b/a Groovin Movin
3101 NE 138th Ave.
Vancouver, WA 98682

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) believes Pro Movers LLC, d/b/a Groovin Movin, (Groovin Movin 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 Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR) Part 393 – Parts and Accessories Necessary for Safe Operation and 49 CFR Part 396 – Inspection, Repair and Maintenance; and WAC 480-15-570, Driver Safety Requirements, which adopts 49 CFR Part 391 – Qualification of Drivers and 49 CFR 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 July 7, 2020, Commission Motor Carrier Investigator Jason Sharp completed a routine safety investigation of Groovin Movin and documented the following violations:

- **Thirteen violations of WAC 480-15-555 – Failing to acquire criminal background check of prospective employee.** Groovin Movin failed to conduct a criminal background check on 13 of its employees.
- **Twenty-four violations of 49 CFR § 391.45(a) – Using a driver not medically examined and certified.** Groovin Movin allowed drivers Aleksey Goncharuk, Andrey Goncharuk, and Christian Davison to operate a commercial motor vehicle without a valid medical certificate on 24 occasions between October 17, 2019, and April 13, 2020.
- **Two violations of 49 CFR § 391.51(a) – Failing to maintain driver qualification file on each driver employed.** The Company failed to maintain a driver qualification file for drivers Aleksey Goncharuk and Andrey Goncharuk.
- **One violation of 49 CFR § 393.75(b) – Front tire tread depth less than 2/32 of inch on a major tread groove.** Commission staff (Staff) discovered a commercial motor vehicle with the front right steer tire worn on the outer part of the tire with the tread wear indicator showing. This vehicle was placed out-of-service.

- **One hundred seven violations of 49 CFR § 395.8(a)(1) – Failing to require a driver to prepare a record of duty status using the appropriate method.** The Company failed to maintain a record of duty status for drivers Aleksey Goncharuk, Andrey Goncharuk, Christian Davison, and Yuriy Sivvy on 107 occasions between November 1, 2019, and April 17, 2020.
- **One violation of 49 CFR § 396.3(b) – Failing to keep minimum records of inspection and vehicle maintenance.** Groovin Movin failed to maintain a vehicle maintenance file for its commercial motor vehicle.
- **One violation of 49 CFR § 396.17(a) – Using a commercial motor vehicle not periodically inspected.** The Company failed to have an annual inspection performed on its commercial motor vehicle.

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. Household goods moving companies that: (1) fail to conduct criminal background checks on their employees, (2) use drivers that are not medically examined and certified, (3) operate commercial motor vehicles that are in need of repairs, (4) fail to maintain driver qualification files, (5) fail to maintain records of duty status, (6) fail to keep minimum records of inspection and vehicle maintenance, and (7) use commercial motor vehicles that have not been inspected put their customers, their customers' belongings, and the traveling public at risk. These violations present significant safety concerns.
2. **Whether the violations were intentional.** Considerations include:
 - Whether the Company ignored Staff's 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.

On September 28, 2015, the Commission received the Company's application for household goods moving authority. In the application, Andrey Goncharuk, owner of Groovin Movin, acknowledged the Company's responsibility to understand and comply with applicable motor carrier safety regulations.

On December 15, 2017, and August 31, 2018, the Commission received Groovin Movin's application to reinstate its permit for household goods moving authority. In both applications, Andrey Goncharuk acknowledged the Company's responsibility to understand and comply with applicable motor carrier safety regulations.

On February 20, 2019, Andrey Goncharuk attended household goods training provided by Staff and acknowledged receiving training pertaining to motor carrier safety regulations.

The Company knew or should have known about these requirements.

3. **Whether the Company self-reported the violations.** Groovin Movin did not self-report these violations.
4. **Whether the Company was cooperative and responsive.** Groovin Movin was mostly unresponsive and Staff had difficulty obtaining information from the Company.
5. **Whether the Company promptly corrected the violations and remedied the impacts.** Groovin Movin obtained a valid medical certificate for Andrey Goncharuk but has not provided Staff with evidence that it has corrected other violations.
6. **The number of violations.** Staff identified 12 violation types with a total of 156 individual occurrences.
7. **The number of customers affected.** The Company employs two drivers and operates one commercial motor vehicle. Groovin Movin reported 10,000 miles traveled in the 12 months preceding the routine safety investigation. These safety violations present a public safety risk.
8. **The likelihood of recurrence.** Staff provided technical assistance with specific remedies to help the Company assess how well its safety management controls support safe operations and how to begin improving its safety performance. Absent a significant commitment to prioritize safe operations, the violations are likely to reoccur.
9. **The Company's past performance regarding compliance, violations, and penalties.** On October 26, 2016, the Commission canceled Groovin Movin's provisional permit and dismissed the Company's application for permanent household goods authority in Docket TV-161161 for failing to submit acceptable proof of insurance.

On March 7, 2019, Groovin Movin was penalized \$5,000 in Docket TV-180798 for operating as a household goods carrier without having the required permit from the Commission. The Commission suspended the entire penalty for a period of two years, subject to conditions.
10. **The Company's existing compliance program.** Andrey Goncharuk is responsible for the Company's safety compliance program.
11. **The size of the Company.** Groovin Movin currently operates one commercial motor vehicle and employs two drivers. The Company reported \$114,546 in gross revenue for 2019.

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.¹ 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 Groovin Movin \$4,200, calculated as follows:

- Thirteen violations of WAC 480-15-555 – Failing to acquire criminal background check of prospective employee. The Commission assesses a penalty of \$100 for each occurrence of this violation, for a total of \$1,300.
- Twenty-four violations of 49 CFR § 391.45(a) – Using a driver not medically examined and certified. The Commission assesses a penalty of \$100 for each occurrence of this violation, for a total of \$2,400.
- Two violations of 49 CFR § 391.51(a) – Failing to maintain driver qualification file on each driver employed. The Commission assesses a "per category" penalty of \$100 for these first-time violations.
- One violation of 49 CFR § 393.75(b) – Front tire tread depth less than 2/32 of inch on a major tread groove. The Commission assesses a penalty of \$100 for this out-of-service violation.
- One hundred seven violations of 49 CFR § 395.8(a)(1) – Failing to require a driver to prepare a record of duty status using the appropriate method. The Commission assesses a "per category" penalty of \$100 for these first-time violations.
- One violation of 49 CFR § 396.3(b) – Failing to keep minimum records of inspection and vehicle maintenance. The Commission assesses a penalty of \$100 for this violation.
- One violation of 49 CFR § 396.17(a) – Using a commercial motor vehicle not periodically inspected. The Commission assesses a penalty of \$100 for this 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

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

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 their 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 violation(s).
- Admit the violations but request mitigation of the penalty amount.

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. If you are unable to submit the form electronically, you may send a paper copy to the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, PO 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 Lacey, Washington, and effective July 16, 2020.

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

WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
PENALTY ASSESSMENT TV-200625

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 \$4,200 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.”