

Honorable Marsha Pechman

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

GERARD "GERRY" LAMAR,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED RENTALS CORPORATE,
UNITED RENTALS, INC., UNITED RENTALS
NORTHWEST, INC., UNITED RENTALS
OF WASHINGTON, INC., HIRERIGHT, INC.,
JALDATA/INFONET, INC., JAMES LOOSEN,
And SANDRA GUTIERREZ,

Defendants.

NO. C04-2082P

RESPONSE TO ORDER
TO SHOW CAUSE

Response Date:

Friday, April 22, 2005

Plaintiff Gerard Lamar, through his attorney Richard L. Pope, Jr., submits the following
as a response to the Court's Order to Show Cause dated April 8, 2005.

RELIEF REQUESTED

1. This action should not be dismissed on the Court's Order to Show Cause.
2. The Court should direct the Clerk of Court to issue summonses in this case, upon the application of Plaintiff's attorney.
3. Plaintiff should be allowed 14 days from the issuance of these summonses to either effect service upon each Defendant, or file with the Court a specific statement as to why service on a given Defendant has not been effected within this 14 day period.

RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Plaintiff's counsel has twice attempted to get the Clerk of Court to issue summonses in this matter – on January 24, 2005 and March 31, 2005, without success. The federal civil rules require that a summons be issued by the Clerk of Court in order to be valid. If this matter were pending in the state superior court, Plaintiff's counsel could have issued his own summons, and this unfortunate problem would not be present in this case. Also, if it were not for some very difficult personal problems that Plaintiff's counsel has been going through for almost a year now, this problem may not have arisen or could have been dealt with more effectively.

This case was filed on October 4, 2004. The 120 day period of time set forth under Rule 4(m) F.R.Civ.P. would have expired on February 1, 2005. Had the attempt to get summonses issued on January 24, 2005, this 120 day time period could have been satisfied.

Plaintiff's counsel has suffered through a number of personal and family crises in the last eight months which made it very difficult for him to devote much time or effectiveness to his law practice. One of the most serious, as well as having recent major impact, has been counsel's father recently dying on February 12, 2005, after a struggle with heart and kidney failure, that resulted in his father being hospitalized six separate times during this period, before passing.

The undersigned was his father's only child. His father was not married and counsel was his only relative or family support person in this area. All his father's other relatives lived several thousand miles away in the eastern part of the country. This required counsel to spend daily attention to his father during the numerous hospital stays – some of which last for several weeks – as well as checking on his father regularly when he was not being hospitalized.

His father's medical situation took a dramatic decline for the worse right after the turn of the New Year and it seems like nearly 100% of counsel's time was spent either watching for or worrying about his father. This, of course, was not 100%, but it seems an enormous amount.

Counsel's father finally passed away on February 12, 2005, after more than a week in his last hospital stay, plus one night in a nursing home where he had been released under the belief that his medical condition had stabilized somewhat. Counsel made all of the arrangements for his

1 father's funeral, which was held on February 17, 2005. After that time, counsel was preoccupied
2 for quite some time with clearing out his late father's apartment, sorting through all his personal
3 effects, and doing all the other things to wrap matters up when someone dies.

4 This situation has been even more difficult than normal, due to serious medical issues
5 involving counsel's two year old daughter, whom counsel has been taking care of full-time since
6 November 10, 2004, as well as counsel's separation and pending dissolution from his wife.

7 Counsel separated from his wife on the last weekend of June 2004. The following
8 Wednesday, on June 30, 2004, counsel's father had the first of his many hospital stays for his
9 heart problems. While his father had some issues with kidney function, this hospital stay was the
10 first time his father had any indication whatsoever that his heart was failing him. On this first
11 stay, his father spent over three weeks in the VA Hospital in Seattle.

12 Counsel's father was initially diagnosed with mild angina, but this progressed very
13 rapidly to congestive heart failure which became terminal in less than eight months. His father
14 had additional hospital stays in September 2004, October 2004, December 2004, January 2005,
15 and the final stay in February 2005. There was an angioplasty operation in October 2004 that
16 was successful, but unfortunately which only dealt with a relatively small part of the problem.

17 Counsel had a lot of anxiety over the marital separation, primarily because he felt that his
18 daughter was not being well cared for by her mother. Counsel was particularly concerned that his
19 daughter was behind in development, while his wife adamantly insisted that she was not.

20 In mid-October 2004 (right after his father was released from another stay in the hospital),
21 counsel found out that his daughter had not been taken to the doctor for any reason for over eight
22 months since the one year check up in February 2004 – even though her mother had insisted that
23 all these visits had been made and the doctor thought his daughter was normal. In reality, the
24 normal 15 month and 18 month checkups had been missed, and the mother had made false
25 representations that the daughter had been recently seen for an illness (when she had not).

26 Counsel immediately made a check-up appointment for his daughter, who was seen by
27 the doctor just a few days later. Counsel took his daughter personally on a day his wife was
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1 working. The doctor said his daughter seemed quite a bit behind in development, and referred
2 her to the Kindering Center in Bellevue for a comprehensive development evaluation.

3 This evaluation was done on November 10, 2004, and again counsel took his daughter
4 personally. The results were very poor and extremely devastating to counsel, as they would be to
5 any concerned and loving parent. His daughter scored well into the bottom one percent on each
6 of the six tests that were administered for developmental progress. This was particularly crushing
7 to counsel, who was usually quite on the opposite end of the testing spectrum when growing up.

8 Counsel was disgusted with these results and insisted that his wife allow him to take care
9 of his daughter instead. While some major fight was expected over this, much to the surprise of
10 counsel, his wife agreed to this without any dispute whatsoever. In fact, his wife has not taken
11 any further interest in parenting their daughter. Previously, counsel was spending almost 30% of
12 the time with his daughter (every single weekend). Since November 10, 2004, counsel has been
13 spending 100% of the time with his daughter, and her mother has not really been involved.

14 The daughter was being cared for by a family friend during the day during the week.
15 However, this family friend has been unable to do so for health reasons since late November.
16 Counsel has been caring for his daughter full-time during the day since, with rare exceptions.

17 All of this has had a devastating effect on counsel's ability to maintain his law practice.
18 Counsel is a sole practitioner, which is stressful enough even under the best of circumstances.

19 Counsel used to have a secretary-receptionist on a regular basis, but has not had one since
20 late July 2004. This has greatly increased the difficulty of handling routine matters that are
21 normally best left to clerical staff. Due to lack of business and revenue, counsel has not been in a
22 position to hire someone to do this work on a regular basis since July 2004.

23 Counsel used to have commercial office space for his law practice, but gave that space up
24 in January 2005, and moved everything into his house around January 23, 2005. This move and
25 the resulting disruption has also caused an enormous amount of time and stress.

26 Counsel is in the process of closing down his law practice, since he has realized that solo
27 practice is no longer a viable way for him to make a living, or effectively serve his clients. In
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1 addition, there is an enormous amount of stress and unpredictable demands on time, which is not
2 in the best interest of his two year old daughter who he is raising as a single parent.

3 Counsel's daughter is receiving intensive development services from the Kindering
4 Center in Bellevue, which require counsel to take his daughter there several days a week for
5 therapy in which he also participate in with the counselors and his daughter. In addition, there is
6 quite a bit of outside testing and medical appointments that he frequently takes his daughter to, in
7 order to diagnose and hopefully treat whatever is causing this serious development delay.

8 Counsel's daughter is also undergoing evaluations with Children's Hospital coordinated
9 through their Neurodevelopmental Clinic for a more medically oriented assessment, as well as a
10 separate evaluation through the University of Washington Center on Human Development and
11 Disability. The latter evaluation is part of a federally funded experimental program which may
12 result in his daughter receiving much more intensive services than would otherwise be available
13 in the community. The UW program, with a development evaluation done by a doctorate
14 psychologist, as opposed to master's level people at the Kindering Center, has resulted in very
15 similar results to the November 2004 evaluation, and his daughter appears to be eligible.

16 Frankly, counsel thinks that his own mental health situation is terrible, although he hopes
17 most of it is situationally derived, rather than long term. Counsel believes that he suffers from
18 serious depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. This is not a qualified medical opinion, but
19 is counsel's own opinion, and seems to be concurred in by counselors he has been seeing.

20 Counsel does not have the funds to pay for professional-level counseling of his own, but is
21 provided with some counseling as part of the services provided for him to help deal with a child
22 who has profound developmental delays. To the extent these problems are situational, counsel's
23 difficult occupational situation, and any stress caused by dealing with litigation, only add to the
24 problems that child's illness, parent's sickness and death, and marital discord otherwise cause.

25 Counsel sincerely apologizes for being less functional and less attentive. His personal and
26 family problems seemed overwhelming, especially with there usually being very little, if any,
27 time available to actually focus on practicing law. It is usually said that any of these three
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1 problems – losing one’s parent, leaving one’s spouse, or serious medical issues with one’s child –
2 ranks extremely high on the stress index and can serious affect one’s mental health. To have all
3 three of these happen in less than eight months is too much to bear.

4 Counsel will probably withdraw from this case in the very near future, hopefully with his
5 client being able to find other counsel available to diligently pursue his case. In the meantime,
6 counsel would hope to be able to put this case at least semi- back onto the right track.

7 To put these problems more into perspective with the present case, it was filed on October
8 4, 2004. Counsel had intended to make sufficient copies of all of the paperwork and send it out
9 with requests for waivers under Rule 4(d) F.R.Civ.P. Ideally, there would have been plenty of
10 time to accomplish this. As things turned out, counsel’s father went back into the hospital two
11 days later, on October 6, 2004, and this idea went on the back burner.

12 By the time counsel’s father got back out of the hospital the following week, counsel was
13 having to very seriously face the issues of his daughter’s then apparent disability problems, not to
14 mention the emotional toll from this. Counsel was having massive amounts of paperwork piling
15 up in his office, without secretarial help to adequate process this. (There were two complex cases
16 in particular during this time frame, which were generating enormous amounts of paperwork and
17 stress, all seeming to be utterly without much realistic prospect of any financial reward.)

18 Counsel was very stressed out in October and November 2004, and spending a good bit of
19 extra time and energy dealing with his daughter’s situation, even though he was regularly able to
20 have child care. As previously mentioned, that child care vanished in late November 2004. After
21 that, it was nearly impossible for counsel to get anyone to watch his daughter, and he only
22 attempted to do so for those times when he absolutely had to be in court for some reason.

23 Frankly, counsel lacked the funds to pay for regular child care, which can easily cost more
24 than \$1,000 per month (especially for a toddler with difficulties) in this county. Counsel didn’t
25 even have the money to cover his own relatively minimal living expenses, much less pay for his
26 office rent and utilities. Counsel finally managed to sell his coin collection in late December
27 2004 to pay his back office rent and other debts, and avoid the indignity of eviction.

1 Accordingly, counsel wasn't able to make it into the office much after late November
2 2004 to deal with basic paperwork and other routine matters. While it was certainly possible to
3 take his daughter with him, that wasn't a very good idea. His daughter is much more active and
4 less minding than the average two year old, and will disarrange things much more quickly than
5 average. Not to mention the concern for noises she might make, both for counsel's own sake and
6 those of other tenants. It was possible to visit the office, but not to really get much done.

7 At the beginning of January 2005, when counsel came up with the previous two months
8 rent on the last day needed to avoid eviction, he made a verbal deal with his landlord for early
9 termination of the lease without financial penalties for doing this being too great. Counsel
10 needed to be out relatively soon, and was hoping to get more child care, so that he could focus
11 some energy on organizing and putting away the paperwork properly. Unfortunately, this did not
12 materialize in great measure, and counsel ended up putting about five or six storage boxes (i.e.
13 the standard 12"x12"x15" box) worth of loose files and paperwork aside for dealing with later,
14 with putting things needing more urgent attention into a separate box for this purpose. One of
15 these included this case, given that the 120 days was approaching on February 1, 2005.

16 Counsel was finally able to get some people help him move, a suitable vehicle to move
17 the office furniture and larger items, and someone to watch his daughter, right around the last day
18 that his landlord would accept for a move-out, and completed this on January 23, 2005.
19 Furniture, filing cabinets and boxes which once filled an office now fill most of his garage.

20 Unfortunately, by the time counsel made it to the Clerk's Office to have the summonses
21 issued, the Court's Order to Show Cause dated January 24, 2005 had already been entered. The
22 deputy clerk looked at the court docket (apparently taking enough time to open this document up
23 and read it), and informed counsel that the Order to Show Cause would have to be resolved (with
24 the case not being dismissed, of course) before the Clerk's Office would issue summonses. The
25 handwritten praecipe form that counsel had prepared for this was returned to him.

26 Counsel had identified the people needed to serve (see Exhibit A) and this could have
27 been accomplished by February 1, 2005 had the necessary summonses been issued.

1 Following this, affairs became even worse for counsel, especially given his father's final
2 illness and death. Counsel devoted what energies he had to sending out notices of address
3 changes, trying to get other pending dates under control, and of course, caring for his daughter.
4 Then his father's final illness and death came about, and sent everything into a deep tailspin.

5 The last three months or so have been so traumatic and depressing for counsel, that it is
6 really hard to remember as much about them as he normally would. It seems like some time has
7 passed, and more of everything could have been done, but it is hard to account for all of this time.

8 The new Joint Status Report deadline of March 31, 2005 was coming up, and counsel
9 realized he needed to do something on this service issue. Counsel had intended to get these
10 summonses issued, and make the service possible in Washington (Olympia and Aberdeen), which
11 could have been accomplished in the same day or next day, and send the summonses needing to
12 be served in California to process servers down there, which could have been overnighted and
13 served in less than a week, and include this information in the status report.

14 Counsel went to the Clerk's Office to get this accomplished on March 31, 2005. Once
15 again, the deputy clerk looked at the court docket, apparently taking enough time to open some of
16 the documents and look at them. Counsel was informed that the Joint Status Report would need
17 to be filed that same day, and that the court would then have to approve issuance of the
18 summonses, before the Clerk's Office would issue them. Once again, counsel had prepared a
19 handwritten praecipe form for the summonses issuance, and this form was returned to him.

20 Exhibit B is a scanned image of the handwritten praecipe form that counsel had prepared
21 on March 31, 2005 and was returned to him. It also contains some of the computer printouts that
22 counsel had prepared in order to serve some of the summonses in Olympia that same day.
23 (Normally, based on a few other cases counsel has previously handled in federal court, the
24 Clerk's Office will simply accept a praecipe that says "issue summons", and usually will simply
25 issue the appropriate number of blank summonses. Sometimes, the deputy clerk might ask for
26 more specific information in the praecipe, or for the summons forms to be filled out. Had this
27 been the case, those details could have been appropriately handled while counsel was there.)
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Based on the directions from the Clerk's Office, counsel went and filed the Joint Status Report to include this information, and stated that the Court needed to approve issuance of the summonses in order for the defendants to be served. At the same time, counsel took all of the copies of the complaint, which had been intended to be personally served or sent out for personal service, and mailed them to the addresses listed in Exhibit A, with requests for waiver of service of process, that same day of March 31, 2005. None of these waivers have yet been returned.

As stated previously, the defendants who can be served in Olympia or Aberdeen can probably be served that same day or the next day, and in any event within a few days after the summonses are issued. The California defendants will take about a week, not more than 14 days.

As for the provisions of Rule 4(m) F.R.Civ.P., the Court accurately summarizes them in its Order to Show Cause. If the plaintiff does not show good cause for failing to serve the summons within 120 days, the Court has the discretion to either dismiss the action without prejudice or direct that service be accomplished within a specified period of time. On the other hand, if the plaintiff does show good cause for such failure, the appropriate outcome is for the Court to provide for an appropriate specified period of time in order to complete the service:

(m) TIME LIMIT FOR SERVICE. If service of the summons and complaint is not made upon a defendant within 120 days after the filing of the complaint, the court, upon motion or on its own initiative after notice to the plaintiff, shall dismiss the action without prejudice as to that defendant or direct that service be effected within a specified time; provided that if the plaintiff shows good cause for the failure, the court shall extend the time for service for an appropriate period. This subdivision does not apply to service in a foreign country pursuant to subdivision (f) or (j)(1).

Plaintiff's counsel would hope that sufficient cause has been shown to allow for some additional time in order to serve the summonses in this matter (and also to direct that the Clerk's Office issue these summonses upon counsel's application). If this is not the case, counsel would ask the Court to exercise its discretion to allow additional time anyway, instead of dismissal.

If this case does not involve good cause, but instead is a matter of the court's discretion to either dismiss or allow additional specified time for service, case law generally disfavors dismissal as a remedy for violating court rules, except under more compelling circumstances.

1 Dismissal is a harsh penalty that should be imposed only in extreme circumstances. Dahl
2 v. City of Huntington Beach, 84 F.3d 363 (9th Cir. 1996). The Ninth Circuit reviews a district
3 court's dismissal of an action for lack of prosecution or violation of court orders for an abuse of
4 discretion. Morris v. Morgan Stanley & Co., 942 F.2d 648, 650 (9th Cir. 1991).

5 The Ninth Circuit requires "the district court to weigh five factors to determine whether to
6 dismiss a case for lack of prosecution: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of
7 litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants;
8 (4) the public policy favoring the disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of
9 less drastic sanctions." In Re Eisen, 31 F.3d 1447, 1451 (9th Cir. 1994), *citing* Henderson v.
10 Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986) (*citing* Ash v. Cvetkov, 739 F.2d 493, 496 (9th Cir.
11 1984), *cert. denied*, 470 U.S. 1007, 105 S.Ct. 1368, 84 L.Ed.2d 387 (1985)). Although the
12 district court is required to weigh these five factors, the district court is not required to make
13 specific findings on each of the essential factors. Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1424. If a district court
14 does not make explicit findings, the Ninth Circuit will "review the record independently to
15 determine whether the court abused its discretion." *Id.*; Ash, 739 F.2d at 496.

16 In exercising its discretion, the Court should consider that Rule 4(m) F.R.Civ.P. does not
17 contemplate automatic dismissal if 120 days are exceeded without any showing of good cause,
18 and expressly provides for the much less severe alternative of setting a firm deadline for service.

19 Courts have also shown concerns to protect the interests of litigants when their counsel
20 are suffering from personal difficulties – not only by denying dismissal under circumstances
21 where it might otherwise be appropriate, but even allowing dismissal orders to be vacated at a
22 considerably later date under serious circumstances. For example, in United States v. Cirami,
23 563 F.2d 26 (2nd Cir. 1977), the defendants' former counsel was suffering from a serious mental
24 disorder that induced counsel both to neglect his duties and to assure defendants that these duties
25 were being attended to. As a result, defendants did not learn that their attorney had failed to
26 respond to a summary judgment motion and that they had lost the lawsuit until over one year
27 later. The Second Circuit held that the serious mental disorder that defendants' former counsel
28

suffered was an extraordinary circumstance beyond the control of defendants, and that relief under F.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(6) was warranted. 563 F.2d at 33-35. (Keep in mind that such a motion would have normally had to be brought under F.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(1) with a strict one year limit.)

It is important to remember, that if a response to a summary judgment motion is not timely filed, a court will normally grant adverse relief against the non-moving party who fails to respond. If counsel has serious personal problems and can't timely respond, the court will normally grant an extension of the motion. However, if counsel can't or won't do much of anything to attend to matters due to serious personal problems, adverse rulings can often be vacated later.

Unlike failure to respond to a summary judgment motion (which is almost always fatal to the non-moving party's position), failure to serve a summons within 120 days does not require dismissal under Rule 4(m) F.R.Civ.P., even if no good cause is shown, since the rule provides for alternative and less drastic sanctions in the court's discretion. Counsel's personal problems should be considered by the Court, even if they do not constitute good cause under the rule.

Plaintiff would respectfully request the Court grant the relief requested herein.

Respectfully submitted this 22nd day of April 2005.

/s/ Richard L. Pope, Jr.
 RICHARD L. POPE, JR.
 WSBA # 21118
 Attorney for Plaintiff

1839 – 151st Avenue, S.E.
 Bellevue, Washington 98007
 Tel: (425) 747-4463
 E-Mail: RPope98155@aol.com

DECLARATION OF COUNSEL

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the above and foregoing is true and correct.

Signed at Bellevue, Washington on April 22, 2005.

/s/ Richard L. Pope, Jr.

RICHARD L. POPE, JR.

WSBA # 21118

Attorney for Plaintiff

1839 – 151st Avenue, S.E.

Bellevue, Washington 98007

Tel: (425) 747-4463

E-Mail: RPope98155@aol.com

EXHIBIT A

United Rentals Corporate
1581 Cummins Drive, Suite 155
Modesto, California 95358

Sandra Gutierrez
United Rentals Corporate
1581 Cummins Drive, Suite 155
Modesto, California 95358

Jaldata/Infonet, Inc.
Attn: James Loosen
1013 Riverview Drive
Aberdeen, Washington 98520

James Loosen
1013 Riverview Drive
Aberdeen, Washington 98520

United Rentals, Inc.
c/o Corporation Service Company
d/b/a CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service
2730 Gateway Oaks, Drive, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95833

HireRight, Inc.
c/o Richard Little
2100 Main Street, Suite 400
Irvine, California 92614

United Rentals of Washington, Inc.
Professional Arts Building
208 East 11th Avenue, Suite 1
Olympia, Washington 98501

United Rentals of Washington, Inc.
c/o United Corporate Service
101 Capitol Way, Suite 207
Olympia, Washington 98501

United Rentals Northwest, Inc.
c/o Corporation Service Company
202 North Phoenix Street
Olympia, Washington 98506

EXHIBIT B

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

GERARD LAMAR)
)
)
)
UNITED RENTALS)
)
)

No. CV-04-0082P
PRAECIPE

TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT:

You will please ISSUE Summons

Richard D. Breh #21118
Signature
(X) Plaintiff () Defendant
Att'y

[HOME](#)[CORPORATIONS MENU](#)**CORPORATIONS DIVISION - REGISTRATION DATA SEARCH**

UNITED RENTALS NORTHWEST, INC.

UBI Number	601 908 516
Category	Regular Corporation
Profit/Nonprofit	Profit
Active/Inactive	Active
State of Incorporation	OR
Date of Incorporation	10/19/1998
License Expiration Date	10/31/2005
Registered Agent Information	
Agent Name	CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY
Address	202 NORTH PHOENIX STREET
City	OLYMPIA
State	WA
ZIP	98506
Special Address Information	
Address	
City	
State	
Zip	

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State Business Records Detail

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UNITED
CORPORATE
SERV

101 CAPITOL
WAY
SUITE 207
OLYMPIA
WA
98501

Washington State Department of Revenue State Business Records Database Detail

Transcribed 1999

TAX REGISTRATION NUMBER:	NON-REVENUE
UBI:	601847211
LEGAL ENTITY:	UNITED RENTALS OF WASHINGTON INC
DOING BUSINESS AS:	PRO-RENTALS, INC
MAILING ADDRESS:	BUSINESS LOCATION:
STE 1 PROF. ARTS BLDG OLYMPIA, WA 98501-0000	STE 1 PROF. ARTS BLDG OLYMPIA, WA 98501-0000
OWNER TYPE:	CORPORATION
ACCOUNT OPENED:	01/21/1998
ACCOUNT CLOSED:	OPEN
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CODE:	0000
	03/31/2005 11:38 AM

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Washington Secretary of State

Corporations Division - Registration Data Search

UNITED RENTALS, INC.

UBI Number 601 068 824
Category Regular Corporation
Profit/Nonprofit Profit
Active/Inactive Inactive
State of Incorporation WA
Date of Incorporation 02/12/1988
License Expiration Date 02/28/2001

Registered Agent Information**Agent Name****Address****City****State****ZIP****Special Address Information****Address****City****State****Zip**[« Return to Search List](#)**Disclaimer**

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Washington Secretary of State

Corporations Division Registration Data Search

INFONET, INC.

UBI Number 601 508 784
Category Regular Corporation
Profit/Nonprofit Profit
Active/Inactive Inactive
State of Incorporation WA
Date of Incorporation 11/29/1993
License Expiration Date 11/30/2004

Registered Agent Information**Agent Name**

WITHDRAW 01/08/2004

Address**City****State****ZIP****Special Address Information****Address** PO BOX 975**City** MONROE**State** WA**Zip** 98272[« Return to Search List](#)**Disclaimer**

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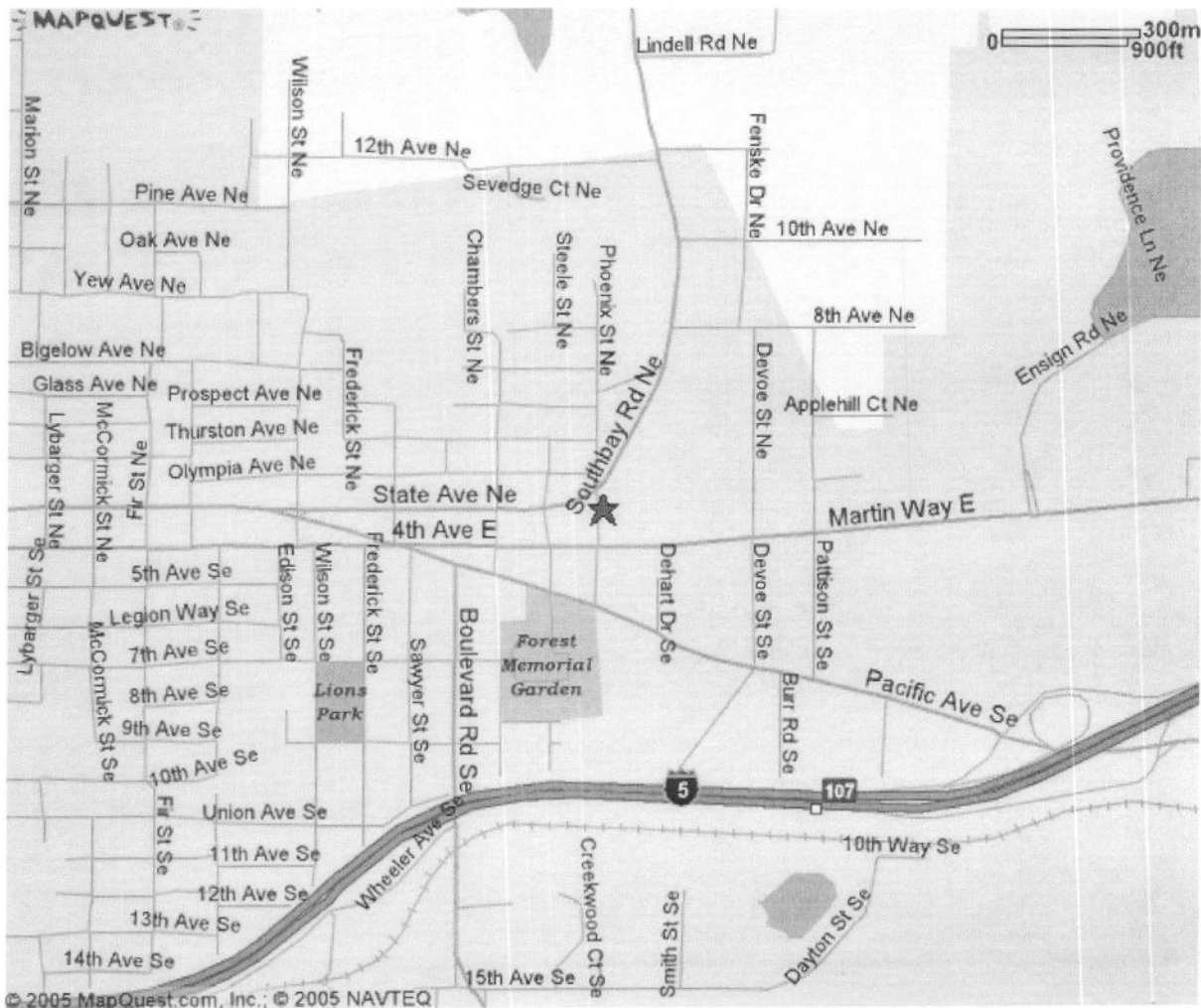
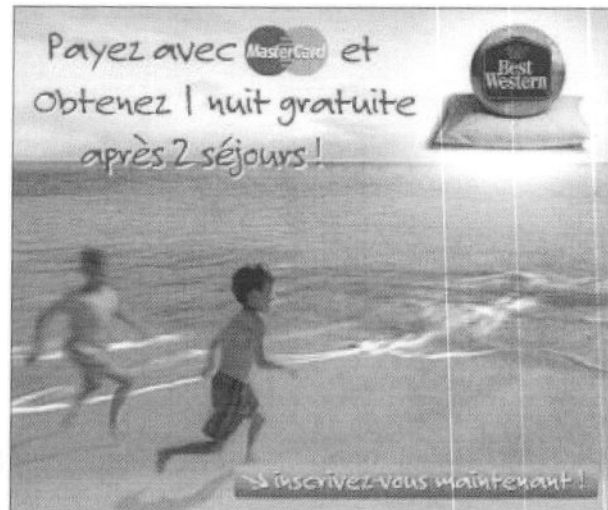
You can find this information at: http://www.secstate.wa.gov/corps/search_detail.aspx?name=INFONET,%20INC.&ubi=601508784



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