

HOUSE BILL REPORT

HB 2605

As Passed House:

February 16, 2002

Title: An act relating to aggregating value for purposes of determining the degree of theft.

Brief Description: Changing provisions relating to aggregating value for purposes of determining the degree of theft.

Sponsors: By Representatives O'Brien, Morell, Jackley and Lovick.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Criminal Justice & Corrections: 2/5/02, 2/6/02 [DP];

Appropriations: 2/12/02 [DP].

Floor Activity:

Passed House: 2/16/02, 98-0.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Allows the value of separate third degree thefts to be aggregated if part of a criminal episode.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE & CORRECTIONS

Majority Report: Do pass. Signed by 7 members: Representatives O'Brien, Chair; Lovick, Vice Chair; Ballasiotes, Ranking Minority Member; Ahern, Kagi, Kirby and Morell.

Staff: Jim Morishima (786-7191).

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Majority Report: Do pass. Signed by 25 members: Representatives Sommers, Chair; Doumit, 1st Vice Chair; Fromhold, 2nd Vice Chair; Sehlin, Ranking Minority Member; Alexander, Boldt, Buck, Clements, Cody, Cox, Dunshee, Grant, Kagi, Kenney, Kessler, Linville, Lisk, Mastin, McIntire, Pearson, Pflug, Ruderman, Schual-Berke, Talcott and Tokuda.

Staff: Bernard Dean (786-7130).

Background:

A person commits theft if he or she:

- Wrongfully obtains or exerts unauthorized control over the property or services of another with the intent to deprive the other person of the property or services;
- By color or aid of deception, obtains control over the property or services of another with the intent to deprive the other person of the property or services; or
- Appropriates lost or misdelivered property or services of another with the intent to deprive the other person of the property or services.

The degree and punishment of the theft can depend on the type of property or service stolen or the circumstances under which the property or service was stolen. The degree and punishment of theft can also depend on the value of the property or service stolen.

- If the property or service stolen has a value of over \$1,500, the crime is theft in the first degree. Theft in the first degree is a class B felony with a seriousness level of II.
- If the property or service stolen has a value of over \$250, but not exceeding \$1,500, the crime is theft in the second degree. Theft in the second degree is a class C felony with a seriousness level of I.
- If the property or service stolen has a value of \$250 or less, the crime is theft in the third degree. Theft in the third degree is a gross misdemeanor.

If a series of thefts in a common scheme or plan would be considered third degree thefts separately, the thefts can be aggregated to determine the value of the theft. Courts have allowed aggregation when the thefts were from the same victim over a period of time or when the thefts were from different victims at the same time and place. See, State v. Meyer, 26 Wn.App. 119, 124 (1980). However, thefts involving different victims in different places cannot be statutorily aggregated. State v. Atterton, 81 Wn.App. 470, 472-473 (1996).

Summary of Bill:

A series of separate third degree thefts can be aggregated if they are part of a criminal episode. A criminal episode occurs if the three or more thefts are committed by the same person from one or more mercantile establishments within a five-day period.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Testimony For: (Criminal Justice & Corrections) Repeat offenses for shoplifting are increasing in Washington. Because of lax penalties for shoplifting, the risk is minimal for professional shoplifters. Professional shoplifters can be unpredictable and dangerous. This bill removes the loophole in the current law that allows offenders to keep on reoffending. The threat of a felony charge will make shoplifting not worth the risk for many professional shoplifters. Since retail security does most of the groundwork in these cases, the bill's impact to law enforcement will be minimal.

Testimony For: (Appropriations) The bill primarily targets theft rings. This legislation would provide the retail industry with a tool to fight crime. Shoplifters find Washington the most lucrative state on the west coast to shoplift in because it's high profit and low risk. It is hard to determine how many prison or jail beds would be needed to implement this measure. However, this bill is a very good investment.

Testimony Against: (Criminal Justice & Corrections) None.

Testimony Against: (Appropriations) None.

Testified: (Criminal Justice & Corrections) Jan Gee, Washington Retailers Association; Kacey MacClendon, TARGET Stores; and Ron Conlin, 7-11 Stores.

Testified: (Appropriations) Representative O'Brien, prime sponsor; Jan Gee, Washington Retail Association.