

FINAL BILL REPORT

ESHB 2153

C 301 L 24
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Deterring the theft of catalytic converters.

Sponsors: House Committee on Consumer Protection & Business (originally sponsored by Representatives Ryu, Ormsby, Cheney, Reeves, Pollet and Davis).

House Committee on Consumer Protection & Business
House Committee on Transportation
Senate Committee on Law & Justice
Senate Committee on Transportation

Background:

Scrap Metal Transactions Involving Private Metal Property.

Scrap metal businesses are regulated by the Department of Licensing (DOL) and must obtain a license. These businesses engage in purchasing or receiving commercial, nonferrous, or private metal property. "Private metal property" means catalytic converters, either singly or in bundles, bales, or bulk, that have been removed from vehicles for sale as a specific commodity.

These businesses are also subject to statutory requirements including specific recordkeeping duties, restrictions on transactions, and obligations to cooperate with law enforcement to assist in preserving evidence of stolen property.

Certain violations of these requirements carry criminal penalties. For example, it is a gross misdemeanor to: (1) deliberately remove, alter, or obliterate any identifying marks on an item of commercial, nonferrous, or private metal property to deceive a scrap metal business; or (2) purchase or receive any commercial, nonferrous, or private metal property where identifying marks engraved or etched upon the property have been deliberately and conspicuously removed, altered, or obliterated.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

A person also commits Theft in the second degree if they commit theft of private metal property and the damages to the property's owner exceeds \$750, up to a maximum of \$5,000; and a person commits Theft in the first degree if they commit theft of private metal property and the damages exceed \$5,000.

Scrap Processors.

Scrap processors are regulated by the DOL and must obtain a license. Scrap processors are licensed establishments that maintain a hydraulic baler and shears, or a shredder for recycling salvage. Any licensed scrap processor may:

- transport flattened or junk vehicles in or out of state to a scrap processor after obtaining the title from the owner; and
- prepare vehicles and vehicle salvage for transportation and delivery to a scrap processor or vehicle wrecker, only by removing specified parts including gas tanks, tires, scrap batteries, and wheels.

The DOL director may deny or suspend a license, or assess civil monetary penalties, if a scrap processor, among other things:

- removes a vehicle or vehicle major component part from property without obtaining the property owner's permission;
- acquires, disposes of, or possesses a vehicle or major component part when they know that the vehicle or major component part has been stolen; or
- sells, buys, receives, conceals, possesses, or disposes of a vehicle or vehicle major component part with a missing, defaced, altered, or covered manufacturer's identification number, unless approved by law enforcement.

"Major component parts" include engines and short blocks, frames, transmissions or transfer cases, cabs, doors, front or rear differentials, front or rear clips, quarter panels or fenders, bumpers, truck beds or boxes, seats, and hoods.

Vehicle Wreckers.

Vehicle wreckers are regulated by the DOL and must obtain a license. These licensees engage in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in certain vehicles for the purpose of wrecking, dismantling, disassembling, or substantially changing the form of a vehicle, or buying, selling, or dealing in secondhand parts or component materials.

Vehicle wreckers are subject to certain statutory requirements, including specific recordkeeping duties such as maintaining a record and description of particular "major component parts" acquired by the vehicle wrecker along with a bill of sale signed by the seller. Failure to comply with these duties is a gross misdemeanor.

"Major component parts" includes at least each of the following vehicle parts: (1) engine and short block; (2) frame; (3) transmission and/or transfer case; (4) cab; (5) door; (6) front

or rear differential; (7) front or rear clip; (8) quarter panel; (9) truck bed or box; (10) seat; (11) hood; (12) bumper; (13) fender; and (14) airbag. The director may supplement this list by rule.

Classification of Crimes and Fines.

Crimes are classified as misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, or felonies. The classification of a crime generally determines the maximum term of confinement (prison or jail) and/or fine for an offense. For each classification, the maximum terms of confinement and maximum fines are as follows:

<u>Classification.</u>	<u>Maximum Confinement.</u>	<u>Maximum Fine.</u>
Misdemeanor	90 days	\$1,000
Gross Misdemeanor	364 days	\$5,000
Class C Felony	5 years	\$10,000
Class B Felony	10 years	\$20,000
Class A Felony	Life	\$50,000

When a person is convicted of a felony, the Sentencing Reform Act applies and determines a specific range of confinement within the statutory maximum. Ranges are determined by a sentencing grid. The sentencing grid provides a standard range of months for the sentence, based on both the severity or "seriousness level" of the offense and the convicted person's "offender score," which is based on the offender's criminal history. Seriousness levels range from I to XVI and offender scores can range from zero to nine or more points. A higher seriousness level or offender score results in a longer sentence.

Criminal Profiteering Act.

The state Criminal Profiteering Act (Act) provides civil penalties and remedies for a variety of criminal activities. "Criminal Profiteering" includes the commission, or attempted commission, for financial gain, of any one of a number of crimes, including theft with intent to resell, organized retail theft, and trafficking in stolen property. The Act provides that a pattern of Criminal Profiteering activity means engaging in at least three acts of Criminal Profiteering within a five-year period. An injured person, the Attorney General, or the county prosecuting attorney may file an action to prevent or restrain a pattern of Criminal Profiteering and recover up to three times the actual damages, as well as the costs of suit. A civil penalty of up to \$250,000 may also be awarded.

Summary:

Vehicle Dealer Obligation to Offer Vehicle Identification Number Marking.

Offer to Permanently Mark.

Prior to the sale and transfer of a vehicle, vehicle dealers (dealer) must offer a purchaser the option to have the dealer clearly and permanently mark the last eight digits of the originating vehicle's vehicle identification number (VIN) on the vehicle's catalytic converter, unless specified exceptions apply. It is sufficient for a dealer to apply a clear and permanent mark by permanent marker. Dealers may add a fee to a vehicle's sales price for marking, if separately delineated.

Purchaser Disclosure.

If a consumer elects not to have a dealer mark a vehicle's catalytic converter, the dealer must provide a consumer a written disclosure acknowledging that the purchaser:

- is knowingly purchasing the vehicle without a clearly and permanently marked catalytic converter; and
- understands that detached catalytic converters have specified permanent marking requirements under state law and unmarked detached catalytic converters are subject to immediate seizure and forfeiture by law enforcement.

Licensing Changes for Transacting in Catalytic Converters.

Metal Property and Scrap Metal Businesses.

All references to "private metal property" are removed from the Metal Property statute and nothing in the Metal Property statute authorizes scrap metal businesses to purchase or sell junk vehicles or major component parts, including catalytic converters.

Scrap Processor License Required.

A person is prohibited from engaging in the business of disassembling or de-canning a catalytic converter for removal or processing of the internal core to extract specified metals unless the person is a licensed scrap processor under the Hulk Haulers and Scrap Processors Statute.

All licensed scrap processors engaging in disassembling or de-canning of catalytic converters must maintain records of every catalytic converter they disassemble or de-can, and implement a 30-day waiting period between the purchase of a catalytic converter and its disassembly or de-canning, unless the scrap processor is also the registered owner of the originating vehicle. There are also limitations on the timing, form of payment, and identification requirements for scrap processors' catalytic converter transactions.

Scrap processors are required to keep a record of each purchase of catalytic converters that have been removed from a vehicle for three years. Such records must be open to inspection by law enforcement, and the records must include, but are not limited to:

1. the time, date, location, and value of the transaction;
2. the name, street address, and telephone number of the seller;
3. the VIN of the vehicle from which the catalytic converter was removed; and
4. a photo of the catalytic converter that includes the VIN permanent marking.

The foregoing requirements do not apply to a scrap processor's purchase of materials from a licensed business that manufactures catalytic converters in the ordinary course of its business.

Catalytic converters are also added to the definition of "major component parts" in the Hulk Haulers and Scrap Processors Statute.

Scrap processor licensing fees must include a new \$500 catalytic converter inspection fee to support specified Washington State Patrol (WSP) inspections of all licensed purchases of catalytic converters.

Licensed Vehicle Wrecker Requirements.

Catalytic converters are added to the definition of "major component part" under the Vehicle Wrecker statute. In addition to existing recordkeeping requirements, a licensed vehicle wrecker is required to keep other specified records of each purchase of detached catalytic converters including, but not limited to:

1. the time, date, location, and value of the transaction;
2. the name, street address, and telephone number of the seller;
3. the VIN of the vehicle from which the catalytic converter was removed; and
4. a photo of the catalytic converter that includes the VIN permanent marking.

There are also limitations on the timing, form of payment, and identification requirements for vehicle wreckers' catalytic converter transactions.

Violating the catalytic converter recordkeeping requirements is a gross misdemeanor, but the foregoing requirements do not apply to a scrap processor's purchase of materials from a licensed business that manufactures catalytic converters in the ordinary course of its business.

Vehicle wrecker licensing fees are required to include a \$500 catalytic converter inspection fee to support specified WSP inspections of all licensed purchases of catalytic converters.

Washington State Patrol.

Effective April 1, 2025, the WSP is required to:

- conduct periodic inspections at least once a year of all licensed purchases of catalytic converters that have been removed from vehicles. The WSP is not required to inspect attached catalytic converters when performing specified vehicle inspections;
- develop a standardized inspection form and train local law enforcement agencies, civilian employees, and limited authority law enforcement personnel on inspection procedures;
- specify which specific law enforcement agencies have a duty to inspect; and
- authorize inspections to be conducted by civilian employees or limited authority law

enforcement agencies, if necessary, to increase the availability of potential inspectors, provided that the WSP must retain oversight of such inspections.

Criminal Offenses Established.

The Criminal Profiteering Act is modified to include the requirement that any person who removes a catalytic converter from a vehicle for a purpose other than maintenance, repair, or demolition, or who knowingly possesses an unmarked detached catalytic converter, must permanently mark the detached catalytic converter with the last eight digits of the originating vehicle's VIN. Detached and unmarked catalytic converters are subject to immediate seizure and forfeiture by law enforcement.

It is a gross misdemeanor for any person to intentionally alter, obliterate, or remove from a detached catalytic converter the last eight digits of the originating vehicle's VIN. A person is guilty of a class C felony if the person has previously been convicted of this offense.

The following new felony and gross misdemeanor offenses are also established in the Criminal Profiteering Act:

- A new crime of Possessing, Selling, or Offering to Sell, six or fewer detached and unmarked catalytic converters without a scrap processor license or vehicle wrecker license is established as a gross misdemeanor.
- A new crime of Possessing, Selling, or Offering to Sell, seven or more detached and unmarked catalytic converters without a scrap processor or vehicle wrecker license is established as a class C felony ranked at a seriousness level II.
- A new crime of Trafficking in Catalytic Converters in the second degree is established as a class C felony at a seriousness level III. A person commits this offense when they knowingly traffic six or fewer detached catalytic converters without fulfilling the requirements for lawful transfer.
- A new crime of Trafficking in Catalytic Converters in the first degree is established as a class C felony at a seriousness level IV. A person commits this offense when they knowingly: (1) traffic seven or more catalytic converters that have been removed from a motor vehicle without fulfilling the requirements for lawful transfer; or (2) purchase a catalytic converter that has been removed from a vehicle without a required license. A court may impose a 12-month sentencing enhancement if a person is convicted of Trafficking in Catalytic Converters in the first degree for purposes of selling, transferring, or exchanging them online.

The definition of "Criminal Profiteering" is expanded to include any conduct that would be chargeable as first or second degree Trafficking in Catalytic Converters.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	97	0	
Senate	31	18	(Senate amended)

House 95 0 (House concurred)

Effective: April 1, 2025