

# SENATE BILL REPORT

## SB 5360

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As Reported by Senate Committee On:  
Environment, Energy & Technology, February 7, 2025

**Title:** An act relating to environmental crimes.

**Brief Description:** Concerning environmental crimes.

**Sponsors:** Senators Trudeau, Lovelett, Frame, Hasegawa, Krishnadasan, Nobles and Valdez.

**Brief History:**

**Committee Activity:** Environment, Energy & Technology: 1/24/25, 2/07/25 [DPS, DNP, w/oRec].

### Brief Summary of First Substitute Bill

- Establishes new, and reclassifies existing, crimes for certain violations of the state Water Pollution Control Act, Clean Air Act, Hazardous Waste Management Act, and other specified environmental statutes (environmental statutes).
- Adds new terms regarding the requisite criminal intent to commit certain violations to environmental statutes.
- Includes certain first- and second-degree felony violations of environmental statutes in the state sentencing grid, as seriousness level five and three offenses, respectively.
- Repeals certain provisions relating to existing criminal penalties in environmental statutes.

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### SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY

**Majority Report:** That Substitute Senate Bill No. 5360 be substituted therefor, and the substitute bill do pass.

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*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.*

Signed by Senators Shewmake, Chair; Slatter, Vice Chair; Dhingra, Harris, Liias, Lovelett, Ramos and Wellman.

**Minority Report:** Do not pass.

Signed by Senators Boehnke, Ranking Member; Short.

**Minority Report:** That it be referred without recommendation.

Signed by Senator MacEwen.

**Staff:** Matt Shepard-Koningsor (786-7627)

**Background:** General Requirements of Culpability. In criminal law generally, there are four main types of mental states required to be found guilty of committing a crime, including intent, knowledge, recklessness, and criminal negligence. Under the Washington State Criminal Code (Criminal Code), a person:

- acts with intent or intentionally when the person acts with the objective or purpose to accomplish a result which constitutes a crime;
- acts knowingly or with knowledge when the person is aware of a fact, facts, or circumstances or result described by a statute defining an offense, or the person has information which would lead a reasonable person in the same situation to believe that facts exist which are described by a statute defining an offense;
- is reckless or acts recklessly when the person knows of and disregards a substantial risk that a wrongful act may occur and the person's disregard of such substantial risk is a gross deviation from conduct that a reasonable person would exercise in the same situation; and
- is criminally negligent or acts with criminal negligence when the person fails to be aware of a substantial risk that a wrongful act may occur and the person's failure to be aware of such substantial risk constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would exercise in the same situation.

Entity Liability. Under the Criminal Code, a corporation is guilty of an offense when the conduct constituting the offense:

- consists of an omission to discharge a specific duty of performance imposed on entities by law;
- is engaged in, authorized, solicited, requested, commanded, or tolerated by a high managerial agent acting within the scope of the agent's duties and on behalf of the entity; or
- is engaged in by an agent of the entity, other than a high managerial agent, while acting within the scope of the agent's duties and on behalf of the entity and: (1) the offense is a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor, or (2) the offense is one defined by a statute which clearly indicates a legislative intent to impose such criminal liability on an entity.

An individual is criminally liable for conduct constituting an offense, which the individual performs or causes to be performed in the name of or on behalf of a corporation to the same

extent as if such conduct were performed in the individual's own name or on the individual's behalf.

Whenever a duty to act is legally imposed upon a corporation, any agent who knows the agent shares primary responsibility for the duty is criminally liable for a reckless, or if a high managerial agent, a criminally negligent omission to perform the required act to the same extent as if the duty were imposed directly upon the agent. Every corporation convicted of criminal conspiracy to commit any offense forfeits the right to do business in Washington.

Classification of Crimes, Maximum Penalties, and the Sentencing Grid. Crimes are classified as misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, or felonies. The classification of a crime generally determines the maximum term of confinement—prison or jail—fine imposed, or both, relating to 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. If an offense does not have a designated serious level, also referred to as an unranked offense, then the maximum sentence is one year.

Except where a special fine for entities is expressly specified for an offense, the maximum fines are as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Maximum Fine</u>
Misdemeanor	\$50,000
Gross Misdemeanor	\$250,000
Class C Felony	\$500,000
Class B Felony	\$750,000
Class A Felony	\$1,000,000

Water Pollution Control Act Generally and Criminal Penalties. The Water Pollution Control Act (WPCA), sometimes referred to as the state Clean Water Act, grants the Department of Ecology (Ecology) authority to control and prevent the pollution of certain waters of Washington State, including lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, salt waters, and other waters within the state. Under this authority, Ecology, among other things, establishes water quality standards for regulated waters and issues permits relating to the discharge of pollutants into such waters.

The WPCA contains both civil and criminal penalties. A person found guilty of willfully violating any provisions of the WPCA or Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Act, or any final written orders or directive of Ecology or a court is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If convicted, the person may be punished by a fine of up to \$10,000, imprisonment for up to 364 days, or both, which is in the discretion of the court. Each day of a willful violation may be deemed as a separate and additional violation.

Clean Air Act Generally and Criminal Penalties. The state Clean Air Act (CAA) grants Ecology, clean air agencies, and tribal governments authority to regulate outdoor air pollution in Washington. Under this authority, the relevant regulating entity, among other things, issues air quality permits, sets emission standards for certain sources of air pollution, declares air pollution episodes, and requires greenhouse gas reporting.

The CAA contains both civil and criminal penalties. A person who knowingly violates any provisions of the CAA or other specified statutes relating to motor vehicle emission control, hydrofluorocarbons, the Clean Fuels Program, or any ordinance, resolution, or regulations implementing those provisions is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If convicted, the person may be punished by a fine of up to \$10,000, imprisonment for up to 364 days, or both.

A person who negligently releases into the ambient air any substance listed by Ecology as a hazardous air pollutant, other than in compliance with an applicable permit or emission limit, and who at the time negligently places another person in imminent danger of death or substantial bodily harm is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If convicted, the person may be punished by a fine of up to \$10,000, imprisonment for up to 364 days, or both. A person who knowingly commits the offense is guilty of a Class C Felony, which is punishable by a fine of up to \$50,000, imprisonment for up to five years, or both. A separate gross

misdemeanor offense exists for certain clean air agency members failing to disclose a conflict of interest.

Hazardous Waste Management Act Generally and Criminal Penalties. The Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA) grants Ecology authority to regulate the management of hazardous wastes and releases of hazardous substances. Under this authority, Ecology, among other things, adopts regulations relating to properly designating and managing certain dangerous or hazardous wastes.

The HWMA contains both civil and criminal penalties. A person who knowingly transports, treats, stores, handles, disposes of, or exports a hazardous substance in violation of the HWMA is guilty of a:

- Class B Felony, if the person knows at the time the conduct constituting the violation places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury; or
- Class C Felony, if the person knows the conduct constituting the violation places any property of another person or any natural resources owned by the state or any of its local governments in imminent danger of harm.

A Class B Felony under this section is punishable by up to a \$20,000 fine, ten years of imprisonment, or both. A Class C Felony is punishable by up to a \$10,000 fine, five years of imprisonment, or both. Imminent danger means there is a substantial likelihood that harm will be experienced within a reasonable period of time should the danger not be eliminated, and knowingly refers to an awareness of facts, not awareness of law.

A person who violates any provisions of the HWMA, or any implementing rules, and a person who knowingly aids or abets another in conducting any such violation is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If convicted, the person must be punished by a \$100 to \$10,000 fine, imprisonment for up to 364 days, or both, for each separate violation. Each violation is a separate and distinct offense.

**Summary of Bill:** The bill as referred to committee not considered.

**Summary of Bill (First Substitute):** Terms Included in Certain Environmental Statutes. The terms knows or knowingly and negligent or negligently are added to the WPCA, CAA, and HWMA. "Knows or knowingly" means that a person is aware of the conduct that results in a violation; or the person has information that would lead a reasonable person in the same situation to believe that facts exist which facts are described by a statute defining an offense. "Negligent or negligently" means a failure to use such care as a reasonably prudent and careful person would use under similar circumstances.

Where applicable, "imminent danger" means that there is a substantial likelihood that harm will be experienced should the danger not be eliminated; and "substantial bodily harm" means bodily injury which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes a temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily part or

organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily part.

Entity includes, but is not limited to, a town, city, and county, and the state.

Water Pollution Control Act Violations. First-Degree Violation. A person is guilty of a WPCA violation in the first-degree if the person knowingly violates any provisions of the WPCA, the Oil and Hazardous Substance Prevention and Response Act, or any final written orders or directive of Ecology or a court, or any permit issued under the WPCA or the federal Clean Water Act, and the person knows at the time that the conduct constituting the violation places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm. A first-degree violation is punishable as a Class B Felony.

*Second-Degree Violation.* A person is guilty of a WPCA violation in the second-degree if the person, under circumstances not amounting to a first-degree violation, knowingly violates any provisions of the WPCA, the Oil and Hazardous Substance Prevention and Response Act, or any final written orders or directive of Ecology or a court, or any permit issued under the WPCA or the federal Clean Water Act. A second-degree violation is punishable as a Class C Felony.

*Third-Degree Violation.* A person is guilty of a WPCA violation in the third-degree if the person, under circumstances not amounting to a first- or second- degree violation, negligently violates any provisions of the WPCA, the Oil and Hazardous Substance Prevention and Response Act, or any final written orders or directive of Ecology or a court, or any permit issued under the WPCA or the federal Clean Water Act. A third-degree violation is a gross misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 and costs of prosecution, by imprisonment for up to 364 days, or both, which is in the discretion of the court.

*Provisions Applying to Each Degree of Violation.* An entity is guilty of the offense if an agent of the entity commits the offense while acting within the scope of the agent's duties and on behalf of the entity. Each day may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Clean Air Act Violations. First-Degree Violation. A person is guilty of a CAA violation in the first-degree if the person knowingly releases into the ambient air any substance listed by Ecology as a hazardous or toxic air pollutant, other than in compliance with the terms of an applicable permit or emission limit, and the person knows at the time that the person thereby places: (1) another person in imminent danger of death or substantial bodily harm, or (2) any property of another person, or any natural resources owned by the state of Washington, or any of its local governments, in imminent danger of harm. A first-degree violation is punishable as a Class B Felony.

*Second-Degree Violation.* A person is guilty of a CAA violation in the second-degree if the person, under circumstances not amounting to a first-degree violation:

- knowingly violates any provisions of the CAA or other specified statutes relating to

motor vehicle emission control, hydrofluorocarbons, the Clean Fuels Program, or any ordinance, resolution, or regulations implementing those provisions; or

- negligently releases into the ambient air any substance listed by Ecology as a hazardous or toxic air pollutant, other than in compliance with the terms of an applicable permit or emission limit.

A second-degree violation of the CAA is punishable as a Class C Felony.

*Third-Degree Violation.* A person is guilty of a CAA violation in the third-degree if the person, under circumstances not amounting to a first- or second-degree violation:

- negligently violates any provisions of the CAA or other specified statutes relating to motor vehicle emission control, hydrofluorocarbons, the Clean Fuels Program, or any ordinance, resolution, or regulations implementing those provisions; or
- knowingly fails to disclose a potential conflict of interest as a clean air agency board member in certain circumstances.

A third-degree violation is a gross misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 and costs of prosecution, by imprisonment for up to 364 days, or both.

*Provisions Applying to Each Degree of Violation.* An entity is guilty of the offense if an agent of the entity commits the offense while acting within the scope of the agent's duties and on behalf of the entity. Each day may be deemed a separate and additional violation. For the purposes of the CAA violations, air pollutant does not include an odorous substance unless it is listed by Ecology as hazardous or toxic. Certain activities relating to prescribed burns and improving or restoring forest health are exempted from the CAA violations.

Hazardous Waste Management Violations. *First-Degree Violation.* A person is guilty of a HWMA violation in the first-degree if the person knowingly transports, treats, stores, handles, disposes of, or exports a hazardous substance in violation of this chapter and the person knows at the time that the conduct constituting the violation:

- places another person in imminent danger of death or substantial bodily harm; or
- places any property of another person, any natural resources owned by the state, or any of its local governments, in imminent danger of harm.

A first-degree violation is punishable as a Class B Felony.

*Second-Degree Violation.* A person is guilty of a HWMA violation in the second-degree if the person, under circumstances not amounting to a first-degree violation, knowingly violates any provisions of the HWMA or the implementing rules. A second-degree violation of the HWMA is punishable as a Class C Felony.

*Third-Degree Violation.* A person is guilty of a HWMA violation in the third-degree if the person, under circumstances not amounting to a first- or second- degree violation, negligently violates any provisions of the HWMA or the implementing rules. A third-

degree violation is a gross misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 and costs of prosecution, by imprisonment for up to 364 days, or both.

*Provisions Applying to Each Degree of Violation.* An entity is guilty of the offense if an agent of the entity commits the offense while acting within the scope of the agent's duties and on behalf of the entity. Each day may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Sentencing Grid. First-degree violations are included in the sentencing grid as seriousness level five offenses. Second-degree violations are included in the sentencing grid as seriousness level three offenses.

Repealed Statutes. Certain statutes relating to criminal penalties in the WPCA, CAA, and HWMA are repealed.

**EFFECT OF CHANGES MADE BY ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE (First Substitute):**

- Provides that, for purposes of determining criminal liability under the legislation's provisions, the term entity expressly includes, but is not limited to, a town, city, and county, and the state.
- Exempts certain activities relating to prescribed burns and improving or restoring forest health from the CAA violations.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Available.

**Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members:** No.

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

**Staff Summary of Public Testimony on Proposed Substitute:** *The committee recommended a different version of the bill than what was heard.* PRO: I am bringing this bill forward because I believe that criminal polluters who violate our environmental laws must pay the price for doing dirty business in Washington. Our criminal justice system often has a double standard and it comes down hard on lower-income individuals who commit crimes while businesses avoid accountability. This bill ensures we hold those who poison our water and air accountable. Corporations take these fines as a cost of doing business. People in my community are still dealing with environmental disasters years after they occurred. The bill will align state law with federal law. The bill establishes a sensible structure for the three major environmental statutes dealing with clean water, clean air, and hazardous waste management. The bill uses a graduated penalty approach similar to other states, including Oregon.



The bill establishes that companies can be held accountable for serious environmental crimes committed by its employees. Multi-billion dollar companies are committing violations and being fined \$25,000. Our community has endured decades of environmental harm. This bill is not just another environmental bill, it is a justice bill. Felony charges will push management to ensure compliance with environmental laws by prioritizing training audits and oversight. We have brought over 200 cases to enforce civil penalties under the same statutes we are discussing today. I think we are now in a time where we will have much less federal government support for state, local, and federal environmental enforcement actions locally. We have a strong, immediate need to modernize our environmental enforcement codes so we can do what is needed to best protect and defend our communities. We have higher rates of asthma and other respiratory issues in my community because of pollution, so we support this bill.

CON: We have concerns the bill shifts the enforcement mechanism of current regulatory penalties from one that informs and helps educate companies to one that has civil and criminal penalties attached to it. The current system allows a balanced approach where a company is accused of wrongdoing. We agree with the basic idea behind this bill, but there is a fundamental problem. It would expose innocent landowners, operators, and Washington citizens to unfair and potentially unconstitutional penalties because Ecology interprets pollution to include not just the dumping of materials into a body of water but also to simple digging practices. Ecology says that whenever anyone digs in a wetland, it is automatically pollution.

**Persons Testifying:** PRO: Senator Yasmin Trudeau, Prime Sponsor; Bradley Roberts, Washington State Attorney Generals Office; Melissa Malott, Communities for a Healthy Bay; Stefanie Stockwell, Communities for a Healthy Bay; Sean Dixon, Puget Soundkeeper Alliance; Connor Mon.

CON: Peter Godlewski, Association of Washington Business; DUNCAN GREENE, N/A (self).

**Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying:** No one.