

# HOUSE BILL ANALYSIS

## HB 1526

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**Title:** *Regulating the use of nonoriginal crash parts for the repair of motor vehicles.*

**Brief Description:** *Requires identification of nonoriginal crash parts, requires certain disclosures when the use of nonoriginal crash parts is proposed, and makes violation of these provisions a violation of the Consumer Protection Act.*

**Sponsors:** *Keiser, Hatfield.*

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### HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & INSURANCE

**Meeting Date:** *Thursday, February 4, 1999*

**Bill Analysis Prepared by:** *Anntonette Alberti (7117)*

**Background:** *A crash part is a replacement for any of the nonmechanical sheet metal or plastic parts which make up the exterior of a motor vehicle.*

Original crash parts are manufactured by or for the manufacturer of a particular brand of motor vehicle. *Original crash parts are authorized to carry the name or trademark of the manufacturer of the motor vehicle.*

*Nonoriginal crash parts are manufactured by someone other than the original manufacturer of an automobile.*

**Summary of Bill:** *Nonoriginal crash parts must carry the logo or name of their manufacturers. This identification must be visible after installation of the crash parts whenever practicable.*

*Insurers may not require the use of nonoriginal crash parts in repairing a motor vehicle unless they disclose this fact to the insured. The insurer must make sure the written estimate for repair:*

- *indicates each nonoriginal crash part to be used;*
- *indicates whether the non original crash parts are approved by the Certified Automotive Parts Association (CAPA); and*
- *includes a statement regarding the warranties that apply to nonoriginal crash parts.*

*A motor vehicle body shop may not use nonoriginal crash parts without first disclosing in writing:*

- *each nonoriginal crash part to be used; and*

- *whether the non original crash parts are approved by the Certified Automotive Parts Association (CAPA).*

*If a nonoriginal crash part manufacturer or a motor vehicle body shop violates these provisions, it is a violation of the Consumer Protection Act. If a insurer violates these provisions, it is a violation of the Washington insurance code.*

**Appropriation:** *None.*

**Fiscal Note:** *None requested.*

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

**Rulemaking Authority:** *None granted.*