

## 2023 Kansas Statutes

**50-6,111. Unlawful acts by scrap metal dealer or employee or agent thereof; record of information required to be kept.** (a) It shall be unlawful for any such scrap metal dealer, or employee or agent of the dealer, to purchase any item or items of regulated scrap metal in a transaction for which K.S.A. 2023 Supp. 50-6,110, and amendments thereto, requires information to be presented by the seller, without demanding and receiving from the seller that information. Every scrap metal dealer shall file and maintain a record of information obtained in compliance with the requirements in K.S.A. 2023 Supp. 50-6,110, and amendments thereto. All records kept in accordance with the provisions of the scrap metal theft reduction act shall be open at all times to law enforcement officers and shall be kept for two years. If the required information is maintained in electronic format, the scrap metal dealer shall provide a printout of the information to law enforcement officers upon request.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any scrap metal dealer, or employee or agent of the dealer, to purchase any junk vehicle in a transaction for which K.S.A. 2023 Supp. 50-6,110, and amendments thereto, requires information to be presented by the seller, without:

- (1) Inspecting the vehicle offered for sale and recording the vehicle identification number; and
- (2) obtaining an appropriate bill of sale issued by a governmentally operated vehicle impound facility if the vehicle purchased has been impounded by such facility or agency.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any scrap metal dealer, or employee or agent of the dealer, to purchase or receive any regulated scrap metal from a minor unless such minor is accompanied by a parent or guardian or such minor is a licensed scrap metal dealer.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any scrap metal dealer, or employee or agent of the dealer, to purchase any of the following items without obtaining proof that the seller is an employee, agent or person who is authorized to sell the item on behalf of the governmental entity; utility provider; railroad; cemetery; civic organization; manufacturing, industrial or other commercial vendor that generates or sells such items in the regular course of business; or scrap metal dealer:

- (1) Utility access cover;
- (2) street light poles or fixtures;
- (3) road or bridge guard rails;
- (4) highway or street sign;
- (5) water meter cover;
- (6) traffic directional or traffic control signs;
- (7) traffic light signals;
- (8) any metal marked with any form of the name or initials of a governmental entity;
- (9) property owned and marked by a telephone, cable, electric, water or other utility provider;
- (10) property owned and marked by a railroad;
- (11) funeral markers or vases;
- (12) historical markers;
- (13) bales of regulated metal;
- (14) beer kegs;
- (15) manhole covers;
- (16) fire hydrants or fire hydrant caps;
- (17) junk vehicles with missing or altered vehicle identification numbers;
- (18) real estate signs;
- (19) bleachers or risers, in whole or in part;
- (20) twisted pair copper telecommunications wiring of 25 pair or greater existing in 19, 22, 24 or 26 gauge;
- (21) burnt wire;
- (22) any catalytic converter that has:
  - (A) A defaced identification mark or owner-applied paint or identification number; or
  - (B) been intentionally altered by removing or obliterating the make, model or

manufacturer's number; and

(23) any by-product or dust containing platinum, palladium or rhodium.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any scrap metal dealer, or employee or agent of the dealer, to sell, trade, melt or crush, or in any way dispose of, alter or destroy any regulated scrap metal, junk vehicle or vehicle part upon notice from any law enforcement agency, or any of their agents or employees, that they have cause to believe an item has been stolen. A scrap metal dealer shall hold any of the items that are designated by or on behalf of the law enforcement agency for 30 days, exclusive of weekends and holidays.

**History:** L. 2007, ch. 128, § 3; L. 2009, ch. 88, § 4; L. 2011, ch. 86, § 7; L. 2012, ch. 38, § 1; L. 2015, ch. 96, § 14; L. 2017, ch. 76, § 7; L. 2018, ch. 79, § 6; L. 2019, ch. 66, § 7; L. 2019, ch. 66, § 8; L. 2023, ch. 31, § 2; July 1.