CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1552

Chapter 322, Laws of 2013

(partial veto)

63rd Legislature 2013 Regular Session

CRIMES--METAL THEFT--SCRAP METAL LICENSES

EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/28/13 - Except for sections 12 through 23, which become effective 01/01/14.

Passed by the House April 25, 2013 Yeas 92 Nays 5

FRANK CHOPP

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2013 Yeas 46 Nays 1

CERTIFICATE

I, Barbara Baker, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL** 1552 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

BARBARA BAKER

BRAD OWEN Chief Clerk

President of the Senate

Approved May 21, 2013, 2:31 p.m., with the exception of Section 34 which is vetoed.

FILED

May 21, 2013

JAY INSLEE

Secretary of State State of Washington

Governor of the State of Washington

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1552

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2013 Regular Session

State of Washington

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63rd Legislature

2013 Regular Session

House Public Safety (originally sponsored by Representatives Goodman, Klippert, Freeman, Kirby, Morrell, Seaquist, Appleton, Ryu, Hunt, Stanford, Kochmar, Maxwell, Takko, Bergquist, Warnick, Manweller, Green, and Fey)

READ FIRST TIME 02/22/13.

- AN ACT Relating to the reduction of metal theft; amending RCW 1 2 9A.48.100, 9A.56.030, 9A.56.040, 19.290.010, 19.290.020, 19.290.030, 19.290.040, 19.290.050, 19.290.060, 19.290.070, 19.290.090, 18.235.020, 3 and 43.24.150; reenacting and amending RCW 9.94A.515; adding new 4 sections to chapter 19.290 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 36.28A 5 6 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 43.43 RCW; creating new sections;
- BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON: 8

prescribing penalties; and providing an effective date.

- 9 Sec. 1. RCW 9A.48.100 and 1984 c 273 s 4 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- For the purposes of RCW 9A.48.070 through 9A.48.090 inclusive: 11
- 12 (1) "Physical damage", in addition to its ordinary meaning, shall include the total or partial alteration, damage, obliteration, or 13 14 erasure of records, information, data, computer programs, or their computer representations, which are recorded for use in computers or 15 the impairment, interruption, or interference with the use of such 16 records, information, data, or computer programs, or the impairment,
- 17
- interruption, or interference with the use of any computer or services 18

- provided by computers. "Physical damage" also includes any diminution in the value of any property as the consequence of an act <u>and the cost</u> to repair any physical damage;
- (2) If more than one item of property is physically damaged as a 4 5 result of a common scheme or plan by a person and the physical damage to the property would, when considered separately, constitute mischief 6 7 in the third degree because of value, then the value of the damages may If the sum of the value of all the 8 be aggregated in one count. 9 physical damages exceeds two hundred fifty dollars, the defendant may be charged with and convicted of malicious mischief in the second 10 11 degree.
- 12 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9A.56.030 and 2012 c 233 s 2 are each amended to read 13 as follows:
- 14 (1) A person is guilty of theft in the first degree if he or she 15 commits theft of:
- 16 (a) Property or services which exceed(s) five thousand dollars in value other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010;
- 18 (b) Property of any value, other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 or a motor vehicle, taken from the person of another;
- 20 (c) A search and rescue dog, as defined in RCW 9.91.175, while the search and rescue dog is on duty; or
- (d) <u>Commercial metal</u> ((wire, taken from a public service company, as defined in RCW 80.04.010, or a consumer owned utility, as defined in RCW 19.280.020,)) property, nonferrous metal property, or private metal property, as those terms are defined in RCW 19.290.010, and the costs of the damage to the ((public-service-company's-or-consumer-owned utility's)) owner's property exceed five thousand dollars in value.
 - (2) Theft in the first degree is a class B felony.
- 29 **Sec. 3.** RCW 9A.56.040 and 2012 c 233 s 3 are each amended to read 30 as follows:
- 31 (1) A person is guilty of theft in the second degree if he or she 32 commits theft of:
- 33 (a) Property or services which exceed(s) seven hundred fifty 34 dollars in value but does not exceed five thousand dollars in value, 35 other than a firearm as defined in RCW 9.41.010 or a motor vehicle;

- 1 (b) A public record, writing, or instrument kept, filed, or 2 deposited according to law with or in the keeping of any public office 3 or public servant;
 - (c) <u>Commercial metal</u> ((wire, taken from a public service company, as defined in RCW 80.04.010, or a consumer owned utility, as defined in RCW 19.280.020,)) property, nonferrous metal property, or private metal property, as those terms are defined in RCW 19.290.010, and the costs of the damage to the ((public-service-company's-or-consumer owned utility's)) owner's property exceed seven hundred fifty dollars but does not exceed five thousand dollars in value; or
- 11 (d) An access device.

- 12 (2) Theft in the second degree is a class C felony.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 19.290.010 and 2008 c 233 s 1 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
- The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (1) "Commercial account" means a relationship between a scrap metal business and a commercial enterprise that is ongoing and properly documented under RCW 19.290.030.
 - (2) "Commercial enterprise" means a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, state agency, political subdivision of the state, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.
 - (3) "Commercial metal property" means: Utility access covers; street light poles and fixtures; road and bridge guardrails; highway or street signs; water meter covers; traffic directional and control signs; traffic light signals; any metal property marked with the name of a commercial enterprise, including but not limited to a telephone, commercial mobile radio services, cable, electric, water, natural gas, or other utility, or railroad; unused or undamaged building construction materials consisting of copper pipe, tubing, or wiring, or aluminum wire, siding, downspouts, or gutters; aluminum or stainless steel fence panels made from one inch tubing, forty-two inches high with four-inch gaps; aluminum decking, bleachers, or risers; historical markers; statue plaques; grave markers and funeral vases; or agricultural irrigation wheels, sprinkler heads, and pipes.

- 1 (4) "Nonferrous metal property" means metal property for which the 2 value of the metal property is derived from the property's content of 3 copper, brass, aluminum, bronze, lead, zinc, nickel, and their alloys. 4 "Nonferrous metal property" does not include precious metals.
 - (5) "Precious metals" means gold, silver, and platinum.
 - (6) "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.
 - (7) "Record" means a paper, electronic, or other method of storing information.
 - (8) "Scrap metal business" means a scrap metal supplier, scrap metal ((recycling center)) recycler, and scrap metal processor.
 - (9) "Scrap metal processor" means a person with a current business license that conducts business from a permanent location, that is engaged in the business of purchasing or receiving private metal property, nonferrous metal property, and commercial metal property for the purpose of altering the metal in preparation for its use as feedstock in the manufacture of new products, and that maintains a hydraulic bailer, shearing device, or shredding device for recycling.
 - (10) "Scrap metal ((recycling-center)) recycler" means a person with a current business license that is engaged in the business of purchasing or receiving private metal property, nonferrous metal property, and commercial metal property for the purpose of aggregation and sale to another scrap metal business and that maintains a fixed place of business within the state.
 - (11) "Scrap metal supplier" means a person with a current business license that is engaged in the business of purchasing or receiving private metal property or nonferrous metal property for the purpose of aggregation and sale to a scrap metal ((recycling center)) recycler or scrap metal processor and that does not maintain a fixed business location in the state.
 - (12) "Transaction" means a pledge, or the purchase of, or the trade of any item of private metal property or nonferrous metal property by a scrap metal business from a member of the general public. "Transaction" does not include donations or the purchase or receipt of private metal property or nonferrous metal property by a scrap metal business from a commercial enterprise, from another scrap metal

- business, or from a duly authorized employee or agent of the commercial
 enterprise or scrap metal business.
- 3 (13) "Engage in business" means conducting more than twelve transactions in a twelve-month period.
- 5 (14) "Person" means an individual, domestic or foreign corporation,
 6 limited liability corporation, partnership, trust, unincorporated
 7 association, or other entity; an affiliate or associate of any such
 8 person; or any two or more persons acting as a partnership, syndicate,
 9 or other group for the purpose of acquiring, holding, or dispersing of
 10 securities of a domestic or foreign corporation.
- 11 **Sec. 5.** RCW 19.290.020 and 2008 c 233 s 2 are each amended to read 12 as follows:

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- (1) At the time of a transaction, every scrap metal business doing business in this state shall produce wherever that business is conducted an accurate and legible record of each transaction involving private metal property or nonferrous metal property. This record must be written in the English language, documented on a standardized form or in electronic form, and contain the following information:
 - (a) The signature of the person with whom the transaction is made;
 - (b) The time, date, location, and value of the transaction;
- 21 (c) The name of the employee representing the scrap metal business 22 in the transaction;
 - (d) The name, street address, and telephone number of the person with whom the transaction is made;
 - (e) The license plate number and state of issuance of the license plate on the motor vehicle used to deliver the private metal property or nonferrous metal property subject to the transaction;
 - (f) A description of the motor vehicle used to deliver the private metal property or nonferrous metal property subject to the transaction;
 - (g) The current driver's license number or other government-issued picture identification card number of the seller or a copy of the seller's government-issued picture identification card; and
- 33 (h) A description of the predominant types of private metal 34 property or nonferrous metal property subject to the transaction, 35 ((including-the-property's-classification-code-as-provided-in)) 36 utilizing the institute of scrap recycling industries' ((scrap

specifications—circular,—2006)) generally accepted terminology, and including weight, quantity, or volume.

- (2) For every transaction that involves private metal property or nonferrous metal property, every scrap metal business doing business in the state shall require the person with whom a transaction is being made to sign a declaration. The declaration may be included as part of the transactional record required under subsection (1) of this section, or on a receipt for the transaction. The declaration must state substantially the following:
- "I, the undersigned, affirm under penalty of law that the property that is subject to this transaction is not to the best of my knowledge stolen property."

The declaration must be signed and dated by the person with whom the transaction is being made. An employee of the scrap metal business must witness the signing and dating of the declaration and sign the declaration accordingly before any transaction may be consummated.

- (3) The record and declaration required under this section must be open to the inspection of any commissioned law enforcement officer of the state or any of its political subdivisions at all times during the ordinary hours of business, or at reasonable times if ordinary hours of business are not kept, and must be maintained wherever that business is conducted for ((one)) five years following the date of the transaction.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 19.290.030 and 2008 c 233 s 3 are each amended to read 24 as follows:
 - (1) No scrap metal business may enter into a transaction to purchase or receive private metal property or nonferrous metal property from any person who cannot produce at least one piece of current government-issued picture identification, including a valid driver's license or identification card issued by any state.
 - (2) No scrap metal business may purchase or receive private metal property or commercial metal property unless the seller: (a) Has a commercial account with the scrap metal business; (b) can prove ownership of the property by producing written documentation that the seller is the owner of the property; or (c) can produce written documentation that the seller is an employee or agent authorized to sell the property on behalf of a commercial enterprise.

(3) No scrap metal business may enter into a transaction to purchase or receive metallic wire that was burned in whole or in part to remove insulation unless the seller can produce written proof to the scrap metal business that the wire was lawfully burned.

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- (4)(a) No transaction involving private metal property or nonferrous metal property ((valued at greater than thirty dollars)) may be made in cash or with any person who does not provide a street address under the requirements of RCW 19.290.020 except as described in (b) of this subsection. ((For-transactions-valued-at-greater-than thirty dollars,)) The person with whom the transaction is being made may only be paid by a nontransferable check, mailed by the scrap metal business to a street address provided under RCW 19.290.020, no earlier than ((ten)) three days after the transaction was made. A transaction occurs on the date provided in the record required under RCW 19.290.020.
- (b) A scrap metal business that is in compliance with this chapter that digitally captures: (i) A copy of one piece of current government-issued picture identification, including a current driver's license or identification card issued by any state and (ii) either a picture or video of either the material subject to the transaction in the form received or the material subject to the transaction within the vehicle which the material was transported to the scrap metal business, may pay up to a maximum of thirty dollars in cash, stored value device, or electronic funds transfer. The balance of the value of the transaction may be made by nontransferable check, stored value device, or electronic funds transfer at the time the transaction is made. A scrap metal business's usage of video surveillance shall be sufficient to comply with this subsection (4)(b)(ii) as long as the video captures the material subject to the transaction. A digital image or picture taken under this subsection must be available for two years from the date of transaction, while a video recording must be available for thirty days.
 - (5) No scrap metal business may purchase or receive beer kegs from anyone except a manufacturer of beer kegs or licensed brewery.
- 35 **Sec. 7.** RCW 19.290.040 and 2008 c 233 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- 37 (1) Every scrap metal business must create and maintain a permanent

- record with a commercial enterprise, including another scrap metal business, in order to establish a commercial account. That record, at a minimum, must include the following information:
 - (a) The full name of the commercial enterprise or commercial account;
 - (b) The business address and telephone number of the commercial enterprise or commercial account; and
 - (c) The full name of the person employed by the commercial enterprise who is authorized to deliver private metal property, nonferrous metal property, and commercial metal property to the scrap metal business.
 - (2) The record maintained by a scrap metal business for a commercial account must document every purchase or receipt of private metal property, nonferrous metal property, and commercial metal property from the commercial enterprise. The record must be maintained for three years following the date of the transfer or receipt. The documentation must include, at a minimum, the following information:
- 18 (a) The time, date, and value of the property being purchased or received;
- 20 (b) A description of the predominant types of property being 21 purchased or received; and
- 22 (c) The signature of the person delivering the property to the 23 scrap metal business.
- 24 Sec. 8. RCW 19.290.050 and 2008 c 233 s 5 are each amended to read 25 as follows:
- 26 (1) Upon request by any commissioned law enforcement officer of the state or any of its political subdivisions, every scrap metal business 27 shall furnish a full, true, and correct transcript of the records from 28 the purchase or receipt of private metal property, nonferrous metal 29 30 property, and commercial metal property involving only a ((specific)) 31 specified individual, vehicle, or item of private metal property, nonferrous metal property, or commercial metal property. 32 information may be transmitted within a specified time of not less than 33 34 business days to the applicable law enforcement electronically, by facsimile transmission, or by modem or similar 35 36 device, or by delivery of computer disk subject to the requirements of,

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1 and approval by, the chief of police or the county's chief law 2 enforcement officer.

- (2) Any records created or produced under this section are exempt from disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW.
- (3) If the scrap metal business has good cause to believe that any private metal property, nonferrous metal property, or commercial metal property in his or her possession has been previously lost or stolen, the scrap metal business shall promptly report that fact to the applicable commissioned law enforcement officer of the state, the chief of police, or the county's chief law enforcement officer, together with the name of the owner, if known, and the date when and the name of the person from whom it was received.
- 13 (4) Compliance with this section shall not give rise to or form the
 14 basis of private civil liability on the part of a scrap metal business
 15 or scrap metal recycler.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 19.290.060 and 2008 c 233 s 6 are each amended to read 17 as follows:
 - (1) Following notification(($\frac{1}{2}$, either verbally or)) in writing(($\frac{1}{2}$)) from a commissioned law enforcement officer of the state or any of its political subdivisions that an item of private metal property, nonferrous metal property, or commercial metal property has been reported as stolen, a scrap metal business shall hold that property intact and safe from alteration, damage, or commingling, and shall place an identifying tag or other suitable identification upon the property. The scrap metal business shall hold the property for a period of time as directed by the applicable law enforcement agency up to a maximum of ten business days.
 - (2) A commissioned law enforcement officer of the state or any of its political subdivisions shall not place on hold any item of private metal property, nonferrous metal property, or commercial metal property unless that law enforcement agency reasonably suspects that the property is a lost or stolen item. Any hold that is placed on the property must be removed within ten business days after the property on hold is determined not to be stolen or lost and the property must be returned to the owner or released.

Sec. 10. RCW 19.290.070 and 2008 c 233 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:

It is a gross misdemeanor under chapter 9A.20 RCW for:

- (1) Any person to deliberately remove, alter, or obliterate any manufacturer's make, model, or serial number, personal identification number, or identifying marks engraved or etched upon an item of private metal property, nonferrous metal property, or commercial metal property in order to deceive a scrap metal business;
- (2) Any scrap metal business to enter into a transaction to purchase or receive any private metal property, nonferrous metal property, or commercial metal property where the manufacturer's make, model, or serial number, personal identification number, or identifying marks engraved or etched upon the property have been deliberately and conspicuously removed, altered, or obliterated;
- (3) Any person to knowingly make, cause, or allow to be made any false entry or misstatement of any material matter in any book, record, or writing required to be kept under this chapter;
- (4) Any scrap metal business to enter into a transaction to purchase or receive private metal property, nonferrous metal property, or commercial metal property from any person under the age of eighteen years or any person who is discernibly under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs;
- (5) Any scrap metal business to enter into a transaction to purchase or receive private metal property, nonferrous metal property, or commercial metal property with anyone whom the scrap metal business has been informed by a law enforcement agency to have been convicted of a crime involving drugs, burglary, robbery, theft, or possession of or receiving stolen property, manufacturing, delivering, or possessing with intent to deliver methamphetamine, or possession of ephedrine or any of its salts or isomers or salts of isomers, pseudoephedrine or any of its salts or isomers or salts of isomers, or anhydrous ammonia with intent to manufacture methamphetamine within the past ((ten)) four years whether the person is acting in his or her own behalf or as the agent of another;
- (6) Any person to sign the declaration required under RCW 19.290.020 knowing that the private metal property or nonferrous metal property subject to the transaction is stolen. The signature of a person on the declaration required under RCW 19.290.020 constitutes

evidence of intent to defraud a scrap metal business if that person is found to have known that the private metal property or nonferrous metal property subject to the transaction was stolen;

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- (7) Any scrap metal business to possess private metal property or commercial metal property that was not lawfully purchased or received under the requirements of this chapter; $((\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}))$
- (8) Any scrap metal business to engage in a series of transactions valued at less than thirty dollars with the same seller for the purposes of avoiding the requirements of RCW 19.290.030(4); or
- 10 (9) Any person to knowingly make a false or fictitious oral or 11 written statement or to furnish or exhibit any false, fictitious, or 12 misrepresented identification, with the intent to deceive a scrap metal 13 business as to the actual seller of the scrap metal.
- 14 **Sec. 11.** RCW 19.290.090 and 2008 c 233 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:
 - The provisions of this chapter do not apply to transactions involving metal from the components of vehicles acquired by vehicle wreckers, hulk haulers, or scrap processors licensed under chapter 46.79 or 46.80 RCW, and acquired in accordance with those laws or transactions conducted by the following:
 - (1) Motor vehicle dealers licensed under chapter 46.70 RCW;
 - (2) ((Metal-from-the-components-of-vehicles-acquired-by-vehicle wreckers or hulk haulers licensed under chapter 46.79 or 46.80 RCW, and acquired in accordance with those laws;
 - (3))) Persons in the business of operating an automotive repair facility as defined under RCW 46.71.011; and
- 27 $((\frac{4}{}))$ (3) Persons in the business of buying or selling empty food 28 and beverage containers, including metal food and beverage containers.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows:
- 31 (1) It is unlawful for a person to engage in the business of a 32 scrap metal processor, scrap metal recycler, or scrap metal supplier 33 without having first applied for and received a scrap metal license.
- 34 (2)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a person or 35 firm engaged in the unlawful activity described in this section is 36 guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A second or subsequent offense is a class C felony.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. A new section is added to chapter 19.290
RCW to read as follows:

Application for a scrap metal license or renewal of a scrap metal license shall be made on a form for this purpose, furnished by the department of licensing, and shall be signed by the license holder or his or her authorized agent and shall include the following information:

- (1) Name and address of the person, firm, partnership, association, limited liability company, or corporation under which name the business is to be conducted;
- 12 (2) Names and residence address of all persons having an interest 13 in the business or, if the owner is a corporation, the names and 14 addresses of the officers thereof;
 - (3) Certificate of approval of the chief executive officer or chief of police, or a designee, if the application is for a license within an incorporated city or town or, in any unincorporated area, the county legislative authority, the sheriff, or a designee, certifying that:
- 19 (a) The applicant has an established place of business at the 20 address shown on the application;
 - (b) There are no known environmental, building code, zoning, or other land use regulation violations associated with the business being located at the address; and
- (c) In the case of a renewal of a scrap metal license, the applicant is in compliance with this chapter: PROVIDED, That an authorized representative of the department of licensing may make the certification described in this section in any instance;
- 28 (4) Any other information that the department of licensing may 29 require.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows:
- The application, together with the required fee, shall be forwarded to the department of licensing. Upon receipt of the application the department shall, if the application is in order, issue a scrap metal license authorizing the processor, recycler, or supplier to do business as such and forward the fee to the state treasurer. Upon receiving the

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- 1 certificate, the owner shall cause it to be prominently displayed in
- 2 the place of business, where it may be inspected by an investigating
- 3 officer at any time. Every license must be issued in the name of the
- 4 applicant and the holder thereof may not allow any other person to use
- 5 the license.

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- 6 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 15.** A new section is added to chapter 19.290 7 RCW to read as follows:
- 8 Before issuing a scrap metal license to a scrap metal processor or scrap metal recycler, the department of licensing shall require the 9 applicant to file with the department a surety bond in the amount of 10 11 ten thousand dollars, running to the state of Washington, and executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the state of 12 Washington. The bond shall be approved as to form by the attorney 13 general and conditioned upon the licensee conducting the business in 14 conformity with the provisions of this chapter. Except as prohibited 15 16 elsewhere in this chapter, any person who has suffered loss or damage 17 by reason of fraud or gross negligence, or an intentional or reckless violation of the terms of this chapter, or misrepresentation on the 18 19 part of the scrap metal processor or recycler, may institute an action 20 for recovery against the licensee and surety upon the bond. However, 21 the aggregate liability of the surety to all persons shall in no event 22 exceed the amount of the bond.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows:
 - A license issued on the scrap metal license application remains in force until suspended or revoked and may be renewed annually upon reapplication and upon payment of the required fee. A licensee who fails or neglects to renew the license before the assigned expiration date shall pay the fee for an original scrap metal license as provided in this chapter.
- Whenever a scrap metal processor, recycler, or supplier ceases to do business as such or the license has been suspended or revoked, the licensee shall immediately surrender the license to the department of licensing.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 1 2 RCW to read as follows:
- The licensee shall obtain a special set of license plates in 3 4 addition to the regular licenses and plates required for the operation 5 of such vehicles. The special plates must be displayed on vehicles owned and/or operated by the licensee and used in the conduct of the 6 7 The fee for these plates shall be five dollars for the 8 original plates and two dollars for each additional set of plates bearing the same license number. A licensee with more than one 9 licensed location in the state may use special plates bearing the same 10 11 license number for vehicles operated out of any of the licensed
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 14 RCW to read as follows:
- 15 The uniform regulation of business and professions act, chapter 16 18.235 RCW, governs unlicensed practice, the issuance and denial of 17 licenses, and the discipline of licensees under this chapter.
- 18 NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows: 19
- 20 If a person whose scrap metal license has previously been canceled 21 for cause by the department of licensing files an application for a license to conduct business as a scrap metal processor, recycler, or 22 supplier, or if the department is of the opinion that the application 23 24 is not filed in good faith or that the application is filed by some 25 person as a subterfuge for the real person in interest whose license has previously been canceled for cause, the department may refuse to 26 27 issue the person a license to conduct business as a scrap metal 28 processor, recycler, or supplier.
- 29 NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows: 30
- (1) The director of licensing is hereby authorized to adopt 31 reasonable rules and regulations not in conflict with provisions hereof 32 for the proper operation and enforcement of this chapter. 33
- 34 (2) The director shall set all license and renewal fees in 35 accordance with RCW 43.24.086.

locations.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. A new section is added to chapter 19.290
RCW to read as follows:

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The chiefs of police, the county sheriffs, and the Washington state patrol may make periodic inspection of the licensee's licensed premises and records provided for in this chapter during normal business hours, and furnish a certificate of inspection to the department of licensing in such manner as may be determined by the department. In any instance, an authorized representative of the department may make the inspection. Licensees are subject to unannounced periodic inspections, as described in this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. A new section is added to chapter 19.290
RCW to read as follows:

The state of Washington hereby fully occupies and preempts the entire field of regulation of scrap metal processors, recyclers, or suppliers within the boundaries of the state. Any political subdivision in this state may enact or enforce only those laws and ordinances relating to the regulation of scrap metal processors, recyclers, or suppliers that are specifically authorized by state law and are consistent with this chapter. Nothing in this chapter is intended to limit the authority of any political subdivision to impose generally applicable zoning, land use, permitting, general business licensing, environmental, and health and safety requirements or authorized business taxes upon scrap metal processors, recyclers, or suppliers within their jurisdictions. Local ordinances pertaining specifically to scrap metal processors, recyclers, or suppliers shall have the same or lesser penalty as provided for by state law. Local scrap metal laws and ordinances that are inconsistent with, more restrictive than, or exceed the requirements of state law shall not be enacted and are hereby preempted and repealed, regardless of the code, charter, or home rule status of such political subdivision.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In addition to the powers granted in chapter 18.235 RCW, the department of licensing or its authorized agent may examine or subpoena any persons, books, papers, records, data, vehicles, or metal property bearing upon the investigation or proceeding under this chapter.

- (2) The persons subpoenaed may be required to testify and produce any books, papers, records, data, vehicles, or metal property that the director of licensing deems relevant or material to the inquiry.
 - (3) The director of the department of licensing or an authorized agent may administer an oath to the person required to testify, and a person giving false testimony after the administration of the oath is guilty of perjury in the first degree under RCW 9A.72.020.
 - (4)(a) Any authorized representative of the director of the department of licensing may apply for and obtain a superior court order approving and authorizing a subpoena in advance of its issuance. The application may be made in the county where the subpoenaed person resides or is found, or the county where the subpoenaed records or documents are located, or in Thurston county. The application must:
 - (i) State that an order is sought pursuant to this subsection;
 - (ii) Adequately specify the records, documents, or testimony; and
 - (iii) Declare under oath that an investigation is being conducted for a lawfully authorized purpose related to an investigation within the department's authority and that the subpoenaed documents or testimony are reasonably related to an investigation within the department's authority.
 - (b) Where the application under this subsection is made to the satisfaction of the court, the court must issue an order approving the subpoena. An order under this subsection constitutes authority of law for the agency to subpoena the records or testimony.
 - (c) Any authorized representative of the director of the department of licensing may seek approval and a court may issue an order under this subsection without prior notice to any person, including the person to whom the subpoena is directed and the person who is the subject of an investigation.
- 30 (5) Any records created or produced under this section are exempt 31 from disclosure under chapter 42.56 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 24. A new section is added to chapter 36.28A RCW to read as follows:
- 34 (1) When funded, the Washington association of sheriffs and police 35 chiefs shall establish a grant program to assist local law enforcement 36 agencies in the support of special enforcement emphasis targeting metal

- theft. Grant applications shall be reviewed and awarded through peer review panels. Grant applicants are encouraged to utilize multijurisdictional efforts.
 - (2) Each grant applicant shall:

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- 5 (a) Show a significant metal theft problem in the jurisdiction or jurisdictions receiving the grant;
 - (b) Verify that grant awards are sufficient to cover increased investigation, prosecution, and jail costs;
- 9 (c) Design an enforcement program that best suits the specific 10 metal theft problem in the jurisdiction or jurisdictions receiving the 11 grant;
- 12 (d) Demonstrate community coordination focusing on prevention, 13 intervention, and suppression; and
- (e) Collect data on performance.
- 15 (3) The cost of administering the grants shall not exceed sixty 16 thousand dollars, or three percent of appropriated funding, whichever 17 is greater.
- 18 (4) Grant awards may not be used to supplant preexisting funding 19 sources for special enforcement targeting metal theft.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 25. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Law enforcement agencies may register with the scrap theft alert system that is maintained and provided at no charge to users by the institute of scrap recycling industries, incorporated, or its successor organization, to receive alerts regarding thefts of private, nonferrous, or commercial metal property in the relevant geographic area.
 - (2) Any business licensed under this chapter shall:
- 29 (a) Sign up with the scrap theft alert system that is maintained 30 and provided at no charge to users by the institute of scrap recycling 31 industries, incorporated, or its successor organization, to receive 32 alerts regarding thefts of private, nonferrous, or commercial metal 33 property in the relevant geographic area;
- 34 (b) Download the scrap metal theft alerts generated by the scrap 35 theft alert system on a daily basis;
- 36 (c) Use the alerts to identify potentially stolen commercial metal property, nonferrous metal property, and private metal property; and

(d) Maintain for ninety days copies of any theft alerts received 1 2 and downloaded pursuant to this section. RCW 9.94A.515 and 2012 c 176 s 3 and 2012 c 162 s 1 are 3 Sec. 26. 4 each reenacted and amended to read as follows: 5 TABLE 2 CRIMES INCLUDED WITHIN 6 7 EACH SERIOUSNESS LEVEL 8 XVI Aggravated Murder 1 (RCW 9 10.95.020) 10 Homicide by abuse (RCW 9A.32.055) 11 Malicious explosion 1 (RCW 12 70.74.280(1)) 13 Murder 1 (RCW 9A.32.030) 14 XIV Murder 2 (RCW 9A.32.050) 15 Trafficking 1 (RCW 9A.40.100(1)) XIII Malicious explosion 2 (RCW 16 17 70.74.280(2)) Malicious placement of an explosive 1 18 19 (RCW 70.74.270(1)) 20 XII Assault 1 (RCW 9A.36.011) Assault of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.36.120) 21 22 Malicious placement of an imitation 23 device 1 (RCW 70.74.272(1)(a)) 24 Promoting Commercial Sexual Abuse 25 of a Minor (RCW 9.68A.101) Rape 1 (RCW 9A.44.040) 26 27 Rape of a Child 1 (RCW 9A.44.073) 28 Trafficking 2 (RCW 9A.40.100(2)) 29 XI Manslaughter 1 (RCW 9A.32.060) Rape 2 (RCW 9A.44.050) 30 31 Rape of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.44.076) 32 Vehicular Homicide, by being under 33 the influence of intoxicating liquor

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or any drug (RCW 46.61.520)

X Child Molestation 1 (RCW 9A.44.083)

1	Criminal Mistreatment 1 (RCW
2	9A.42.020)
3	Indecent Liberties (with forcible
4	compulsion) (RCW
5	9A.44.100(1)(a))
6	Kidnapping 1 (RCW 9A.40.020)
7	Leading Organized Crime (RCW
8	9A.82.060(1)(a))
9	Malicious explosion 3 (RCW
10	70.74.280(3))
11	Sexually Violent Predator Escape
12	(RCW 9A.76.115)
13	IX Abandonment of Dependent Person 1
14	(RCW 9A.42.060)
15	Assault of a Child 2 (RCW 9A.36.130)
16	Explosive devices prohibited (RCW
17	70.74.180)
18	Hit and RunDeath (RCW
19	46.52.020(4)(a))
20	Homicide by Watercraft, by being
21	under the influence of intoxicating
22	liquor or any drug (RCW
23	79A.60.050)
24	Inciting Criminal Profiteering (RCW
25	9A.82.060(1)(b))
26	Malicious placement of an explosive 2
27	(RCW 70.74.270(2))
28	Robbery 1 (RCW 9A.56.200)
29	Sexual Exploitation (RCW 9.68A.040)
30	VIII Arson 1 (RCW 9A.48.020)
31	Commercial Sexual Abuse of a Minor
32	(RCW 9.68A.100)
33	Homicide by Watercraft, by the
34	operation of any vessel in a
35	reckless manner (RCW
36	79A.60.050)
37	Manslaughter 2 (RCW 9A.32.070)

1		Promoting Prostitution 1 (RCW
2		9A.88.070)
3		Theft of Ammonia (RCW 69.55.010)
4		Vehicular Homicide, by the operation
5		of any vehicle in a reckless manner
6		(RCW 46.61.520)
7	VII	Burglary 1 (RCW 9A.52.020)
8		Child Molestation 2 (RCW 9A.44.086)
9		Civil Disorder Training (RCW
10		9A.48.120)
11		Dealing in depictions of minor engaged
12		in sexually explicit conduct 1
13		(RCW 9.68A.050(1))
14		Drive-by Shooting (RCW 9A.36.045)
15		Homicide by Watercraft, by disregard
16		for the safety of others (RCW
17		79A.60.050)
18		Indecent Liberties (without forcible
19		compulsion) (RCW 9A.44.100(1)
20		(b) and (c))
21		Introducing Contraband 1 (RCW
22		9A.76.140)
23		Malicious placement of an explosive 3
24		(RCW 70.74.270(3))
25		Negligently Causing Death By Use of a
26		Signal Preemption Device (RCW
27		46.37.675)
28		Sending, bringing into state depictions
29		of minor engaged in sexually
30		explicit conduct 1 (RCW
31		9.68A.060(1))
32		Unlawful Possession of a Firearm in
33		the first degree (RCW 9.41.040(1))
34		Use of a Machine Gun in Commission
35		of a Felony (RCW 9.41.225)

1	Vehicular Homicide, by disregard for
2	the safety of others (RCW
3	46.61.520)
4	VI Bail Jumping with Murder 1 (RCW
5	9A.76.170(3)(a))
6	Bribery (RCW 9A.68.010)
7	Incest 1 (RCW 9A.64.020(1))
8	Intimidating a Judge (RCW 9A.72.160)
9	Intimidating a Juror/Witness (RCW
10	9A.72.110, 9A.72.130)
11	Malicious placement of an imitation
12	device 2 (RCW 70.74.272(1)(b))
13	Possession of Depictions of a Minor
14	Engaged in Sexually Explicit
15	Conduct 1 (RCW 9.68A.070(1))
16	Rape of a Child 3 (RCW 9A.44.079)
17	Theft of a Firearm (RCW 9A.56.300)
18	Unlawful Storage of Ammonia (RCW
19	69.55.020)
20	V Abandonment of Dependent Person 2
21	(RCW 9A.42.070)
22	Advancing money or property for
23	extortionate extension of credit
24	(RCW 9A.82.030)
25	Bail Jumping with class A Felony
26	(RCW 9A.76.170(3)(b))
27	Child Molestation 3 (RCW 9A.44.089)
28	Criminal Mistreatment 2 (RCW
29	9A.42.030)
30	Custodial Sexual Misconduct 1 (RCW
31	9A.44.160)
32	Dealing in Depictions of Minor
33	Engaged in Sexually Explicit
34	Conduct 2 (RCW 9.68A.050(2))

1	Domestic Violence Court Order
2	Violation (RCW 10.99.040,
3	10.99.050, 26.09.300, 26.10.220,
4	26.26.138, 26.50.110, 26.52.070,
5	or 74.34.145)
6	Driving While Under the Influence
7	(RCW 46.61.502(6))
8	Extortion 1 (RCW 9A.56.120)
9	Extortionate Extension of Credit (RCW
10	9A.82.020)
11	Extortionate Means to Collect
12	Extensions of Credit (RCW
13	9A.82.040)
14	Incest 2 (RCW 9A.64.020(2))
15	Kidnapping 2 (RCW 9A.40.030)
16	Perjury 1 (RCW 9A.72.020)
17	Persistent prison misbehavior (RCW
18	9.94.070)
19	Physical Control of a Vehicle While
20	Under the Influence (RCW
21	46.61.504(6))
22	Possession of a Stolen Firearm (RCW
23	9A.56.310)
24	Rape 3 (RCW 9A.44.060)
25	Rendering Criminal Assistance 1
26	(RCW 9A.76.070)
27	Sending, Bringing into State Depictions
28	of Minor Engaged in Sexually
29	Explicit Conduct 2 (RCW
30	9.68A.060(2))
31	Sexual Misconduct with a Minor 1
32	(RCW 9A.44.093)
33	Sexually Violating Human Remains
34	(RCW 9A.44.105)
35	Stalking (RCW 9A.46.110)
36	Taking Motor Vehicle Without
37	Permission 1 (RCW 9A.56.070)

1	IV A	Arson 2 (RCW 9A.48.030)
2	A	Assault 2 (RCW 9A.36.021)
3	A	Assault 3 (of a Peace Officer with a
4		Projectile Stun Gun) (RCW
5		9A.36.031(1)(h))
6	A	Assault by Watercraft (RCW
7		79A.60.060)
8	E	Bribing a Witness/Bribe Received by
9		Witness (RCW 9A.72.090,
10		9A.72.100)
11		Cheating 1 (RCW 9.46.1961)
12		Commercial Bribery (RCW 9A.68.060)
13	C	Counterfeiting (RCW 9.16.035(4))
14	E	Endangerment with a Controlled
15		Substance (RCW 9A.42.100)
16	E	Escape 1 (RCW 9A.76.110)
17	F	Hit and RunInjury (RCW
18		46.52.020(4)(b))
19	F	Hit and Run with VesselInjury
20		Accident (RCW 79A.60.200(3))
21	I	dentity Theft 1 (RCW 9.35.020(2))
22	I	ndecent Exposure to Person Under
23		Age Fourteen (subsequent sex
24		offense) (RCW 9A.88.010)
25	I	nfluencing Outcome of Sporting Event
26		(RCW 9A.82.070)
27	N	Malicious Harassment (RCW
28		9A.36.080)
29	F	Possession of Depictions of a Minor
30		Engaged in Sexually Explicit
31		Conduct 2 (RCW 9.68A.070(2))
32	F	Residential Burglary (RCW
33		9A.52.025)
34	F	Robbery 2 (RCW 9A.56.210)
35	Т	Theft of Livestock 1 (RCW 9A.56.080)
36	Г	Threats to Bomb (RCW 9.61.160)

1	Trafficking in Stolen Property	y 1 (RCW
2	9A.82.050)	
3	Unlawful factoring of a credi	t card or
4	payment card transaction (F	RCW
5	9A.56.290(4)(b))	
6	Unlawful transaction of healt	h
7	coverage as a health care se	rvice
8	contractor (RCW 48.44.016	5(3))
9	Unlawful transaction of healt	h
10	coverage as a health mainte	nance
11	organization (RCW 48.46.0	033(3))
12	Unlawful transaction of insur	rance
13	business (RCW 48.15.023(3))
14	Unlicensed practice as an ins	urance
15	professional (RCW 48.17.0	063(2))
16	Use of Proceeds of Criminal	
17	Profiteering (RCW 9A.82.0	080(1)
18	and (2))	
19	Vehicular Assault, by being u	ınder the
20	influence of intoxicating liq	luor or
21	any drug, or by the operatio	n or
22	driving of a vehicle in a recl	kless
23	manner (RCW 46.61.522)	
24	Viewing of Depictions of a M	Iinor
25	Engaged in Sexually Explic	cit
26	Conduct 1 (RCW 9.68A.07	5(1))
27	Willful Failure to Return from	n
28	Furlough (RCW 72.66.060))
29	III Animal Cruelty 1 (Sexual Co	nduct or
30	Contact) (RCW 16.52.205(3))
31	Assault 3 (Except Assault 3 o	f a Peace
32	Officer With a Projectile St	un
33	Gun) (RCW 9A.36.031 exc	ept
34	subsection (1)(h))	
35	Assault of a Child 3 (RCW 9A	A.36.140)
36	Bail Jumping with class B or	C Felony
37	(RCW 9A.76.170(3)(c))	

1	Burglary 2 (RCW 9A.52.030)
2	Communication with a Minor for
3	Immoral Purposes (RCW
4	9.68A.090)
5	Criminal Gang Intimidation (RCW
6	9A.46.120)
7	Custodial Assault (RCW 9A.36.100)
8	Cyberstalking (subsequent conviction
9	or threat of death) (RCW
10	9.61.260(3))
11	Escape 2 (RCW 9A.76.120)
12	Extortion 2 (RCW 9A.56.130)
13	Harassment (RCW 9A.46.020)
14	Intimidating a Public Servant (RCW
15	9A.76.180)
16	Introducing Contraband 2 (RCW
17	9A.76.150)
18	Malicious Injury to Railroad Property
19	(RCW 81.60.070)
20	Mortgage Fraud (RCW 19.144.080)
21	Negligently Causing Substantial Bodily
22	Harm By Use of a Signal
23	Preemption Device (RCW
24	46.37.674)
25	Organized Retail Theft 1 (RCW
26	9A.56.350(2))
27	Perjury 2 (RCW 9A.72.030)
28	Possession of Incendiary Device (RCW
29	9.40.120)
30	Possession of Machine Gun or Short-
31	Barreled Shotgun or Rifle (RCW
32	9.41.190)
33	Promoting Prostitution 2 (RCW
34	9A.88.080)
35	Retail Theft with Extenuating
36	Circumstances 1 (RCW
37	9A.56.360(2))

1	Securities Act violation (RCW
2	21.20.400)
3	Tampering with a Witness (RCW
4	9A.72.120)
5	Telephone Harassment (subsequent
6	conviction or threat of death)
7	(RCW 9.61.230(2))
8	Theft of Livestock 2 (RCW 9A.56.083)
9	Theft with the Intent to Resell 1 (RCW
10	9A.56.340(2))
11	Trafficking in Stolen Property 2 (RCW
12	9A.82.055)
13	Unlawful Hunting of Big Game 1
14	(RCW 77.15.410(3)(b))
15	Unlawful Imprisonment (RCW
16	9A.40.040)
17	Unlawful possession of firearm in the
18	second degree (RCW 9.41.040(2))
19	Unlawful Taking of Endangered Fish
20	or Wildlife 1 (RCW
21	77.15.120(3)(b))
22	Unlawful Trafficking in Fish, Shellfish,
23	or Wildlife 1 (RCW
24	77.15.260(3)(b))
25	Unlawful Use of a Nondesignated
26	Vessel (RCW 77.15.530(4))
27	Vehicular Assault, by the operation or
28	driving of a vehicle with disregard
29	for the safety of others (RCW
30	46.61.522)
31	Willful Failure to Return from Work
32	Release (RCW 72.65.070)
33	II Commercial Fishing Without a License
34	1 (RCW 77.15.500(3)(b))
35	Computer Trespass 1 (RCW
36	9A.52.110)
37	Counterfeiting (RCW 9.16.035(3))

1	Engaging in Fish Dealing Activity
2	Unlicensed 1 (RCW 77.15.620(3))
3	Escape from Community Custody
4	(RCW 72.09.310)
5	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender
6	(second or subsequent offense)
7	(RCW 9A.44.132)
8	Health Care False Claims (RCW
9	48.80.030)
10	Identity Theft 2 (RCW 9.35.020(3))
11	Improperly Obtaining Financial
12	Information (RCW 9.35.010)
13	Malicious Mischief 1 (RCW
14	9A.48.070)
15	Organized Retail Theft 2 (RCW
16	9A.56.350(3))
17	Possession of Stolen Property 1 (RCW
18	9A.56.150)
19	Possession of a Stolen Vehicle (RCW
20	9A.56.068)
21	Retail Theft with Extenuating
22	Circumstances 2 (RCW
23	9A.56.360(3))
24	Scrap Processing, Recycling, or
25	Supplying Without a License
26	(second or subsequent offense)
27	(section 12 of this act)
28	Theft 1 (RCW 9A.56.030)
29	Theft of a Motor Vehicle (RCW
30	9A.56.065)
31	Theft of Rental, Leased, or Lease-
32	purchased Property (valued at one
33	thousand five hundred dollars or
34	more) (RCW 9A.56.096(5)(a))
35	Theft with the Intent to Resell 2 (RCW
36	9A.56.340(3))
J •	711000 10(0))

1	Trafficking in Insurance Claims (RCW
2	48.30A.015)
3	Unlawful factoring of a credit card or
4	payment card transaction (RCW
5	9A.56.290(4)(a))
6	Unlawful Participation of Non-Indians
7	in Indian Fishery (RCW
8	77.15.570(2))
9	Unlawful Practice of Law (RCW
10	2.48.180)
11	Unlicensed Practice of a Profession or
12	Business (RCW 18.130.190(7))
13	Unlawful Purchase or Use of a License
14	(RCW 77.15.650(3)(b))
15	Unlawful Trafficking in Fish, Shellfish,
16	or Wildlife 2 (RCW
17	77.15.260(3)(a))
18	Voyeurism (RCW 9A.44.115)
19	I Attempting to Elude a Pursuing Police
20	Vehicle (RCW 46.61.024)
21	Esta Wasifi and an Canwalle of DCW
21	False Verification for Welfare (RCW
22	74.08.055)
22	74.08.055)
22 23	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020)
222324	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a
22232425	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive
2223242526	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060)
222324252627	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW
 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080)
 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080) Mineral Trespass (RCW 78.44.330)
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080) Mineral Trespass (RCW 78.44.330) Possession of Stolen Property 2 (RCW
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080) Mineral Trespass (RCW 78.44.330) Possession of Stolen Property 2 (RCW 9A.56.160)
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080) Mineral Trespass (RCW 78.44.330) Possession of Stolen Property 2 (RCW 9A.56.160) Reckless Burning 1 (RCW 9A.48.040)
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080) Mineral Trespass (RCW 78.44.330) Possession of Stolen Property 2 (RCW 9A.56.160) Reckless Burning 1 (RCW 9A.48.040) Spotlighting Big Game 1 (RCW
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	74.08.055) Forgery (RCW 9A.60.020) Fraudulent Creation or Revocation of a Mental Health Advance Directive (RCW 9A.60.060) Malicious Mischief 2 (RCW 9A.48.080) Mineral Trespass (RCW 78.44.330) Possession of Stolen Property 2 (RCW 9A.56.160) Reckless Burning 1 (RCW 9A.48.040) Spotlighting Big Game 1 (RCW 77.15.450(3)(b))

1	Taking Motor Vehicle Without
2	Permission 2 (RCW 9A.56.075)
3	Theft 2 (RCW 9A.56.040)
4	Theft of Rental, Leased, or Lease-
5	purchased Property (valued at two
6	hundred fifty dollars or more but
7	less than one thousand five
8	hundred dollars) (RCW
9	9A.56.096(5)(b))
10	Transaction of insurance business
11	beyond the scope of licensure
12	(RCW 48.17.063)
13	Unlawful Fish and Shellfish Catch
14	Accounting (RCW
15	77.15.630(3)(b))
16	Unlawful Issuance of Checks or Drafts
17	(RCW 9A.56.060)
18	Unlawful Possession of Fictitious
19	Identification (RCW 9A.56.320)
20	Unlawful Possession of Instruments of
21	Financial Fraud (RCW 9A.56.320)
22	Unlawful Possession of Payment
23	Instruments (RCW 9A.56.320)
24	Unlawful Possession of a Personal
25	Identification Device (RCW
26	9A.56.320)
27	Unlawful Production of Payment
28	Instruments (RCW 9A.56.320)
29	Unlawful Release of Deleterious Exotic
30	Wildlife (RCW 77.15.250(2)(b))
31	Unlawful Trafficking in Food Stamps
32	(RCW 9.91.142)
33	Unlawful Use of Food Stamps (RCW
34	9.91.144)
35	Unlawful Use of Net to Take Fish 1
36	(RCW 77.15.580(3)(b))

1 Unlawful Use of Prohibited Aquatic
2 Animal Species (RCW
3 77.15.253(3))
4 Vehicle Prowl 1 (RCW 9A.52.095)
5 Violating Commercial Fishing Area or
6 Time 1 (RCW 77.15.550(3)(b))

NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows:

- (1) The following personal property is subject to seizure and forfeiture and no property right exists in them: All personal property including, but not limited to, any item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, vehicle of any kind, money, security, or negotiable instrument, which the seizing agency proves preponderance of the evidence was used or intended to be used by its owner or the person in charge to knowingly or intentionally facilitate the commission of, or to knowingly or intentionally abet the commission of, a crime involving theft, trafficking, or unlawful possession of commercial metal property, or which the seizing agency proves by a preponderance of the evidence was knowingly or intentionally furnished or was intended to be furnished by any person in the commission of, as a result of, or as compensation for the commission of, a crime involving theft, trafficking, or the unlawful possession of commercial metal property, or which the property owner acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to a knowing or intentional commission of a crime involving the theft, trafficking, or unlawful possession of commercial metal property provided that such activity is not less than a class C felony; except that:
- (a) No vehicle used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless the seizing agency proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the owner or other person in charge of the vehicle is a consenting party or is privy to any crime involving theft, trafficking, or the unlawful possession of commercial metal property;
- (b) A forfeiture of property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party neither had actual or constructive knowledge of nor consented to

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the commission of any crime involving the theft, trafficking, or unlawful possession of commercial metal property; and

- (c) A property owner's property is not subject to seizure if an employee or agent of that property owner uses the property owner's property to knowingly or intentionally facilitate the commission of, or to knowingly or intentionally aid and abet the commission of, a crime involving theft, trafficking, or unlawful possession of commercial metal property, in violation of that property owner's instructions or policies against such activity, and without the property owner's knowledge or consent.
- (2) The following real property is subject to seizure and forfeiture and no property right exists in them: All real property, including any right, title, and interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, and any appurtenances or improvements, that the seizing agency proves by a preponderance of the evidence are being used with the knowledge of the owner for the intentional commission of any crime involving the theft, trafficking, or unlawful possession of commercial metal property, or which have been acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to the commission of any crime involving the trafficking, theft, or unlawful possession of commercial metal, if such activity is not less than a class C felony and a substantial nexus exists between the commission of the violation or crime and the real property. However:
- (a) No property may be forfeited pursuant to this subsection (2), to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission committed or omitted without the owner's actual or constructive knowledge; and further, a property owner's real property is not subject to seizure if an employee or agent of that property owner uses the property owner's real property to knowingly or intentionally facilitate the commission of, or to knowingly or intentionally aid and abet the commission of, a crime involving theft, trafficking, or unlawful possession of commercial metal property, in violation of that property owner's instructions or policies against such activity, and without the property owner's knowledge or consent; and
- (b) A forfeiture of real property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if

the secured party, neither had actual or constructive knowledge, nor consented to the act or omission.

- (3) Property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure of real property shall include the filing of a lis pendens by the seizing agency. Real property seized under this section shall not be transferred or otherwise conveyed until ninety days after seizure or until a judgment of forfeiture is entered, whichever is later: PROVIDED, That real property seized under this section may be transferred or conveyed to any person or entity who acquires title by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure of a security interest. Seizure of personal property without process may be made if:
- 14 (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search 15 warrant; or
 - (b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding.
 - (4) In the event of seizure pursuant to this section, proceedings for forfeiture shall be deemed commenced by the seizure. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice to be served within fifteen days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, including any community property interest, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. Service of notice of seizure of real property shall be made according to the rules of civil procedure. However, the state may not obtain a default judgment with respect to real property against a party who is served by substituted service absent an affidavit stating that a good faith effort has been made to ascertain if the defaulted party is incarcerated within the state, and that there is no present basis to believe that the party is incarcerated within the state. The notice of seizure of personal property may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the fifteen day period following the seizure. Notice of seizure in the case of property subject to a security interest that has been perfected by

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filing a financing statement in accordance with chapter 62A.9A RCW, or a certificate of title shall be made by service upon the secured party or the secured party's assignee at the address shown on the financing statement or the certificate of title.

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- (5) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (1) of this section within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the item seized shall be deemed forfeited. The community property interest in real property of a person whose spouse or domestic partner committed a violation giving rise to seizure of the real property may not be forfeited if the person did not participate in the violation.
- (6) If a person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of the seized property within forty-five days of the seizure in the case of personal property and ninety days in the case of real property, the law enforcement agency shall give the person or persons a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or the chief law enforcement officer's designee, except where the seizing agency is a state agency as defined in RCW 34.12.020(4), the hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction. Removal may only be accomplished according to the rules of civil procedure. The person seeking removal of the matter must serve process against the state, county, political subdivision, or municipality that operates the seizing agency, and any other party of interest, in accordance with RCW 4.28.080 or 4.92.020, within forty-five days after the person seeking removal has notified the seizing law enforcement agency of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession. The court to which the matter is to be removed shall be the district court when the aggregate value of the property is within the jurisdictional limit set forth in RCW 3.66.020. A hearing before the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom shall be under Title In a court hearing between two or more claimants to the property involved, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a judgment

for costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. The burden of producing evidence shall be upon the person claiming to be the lawful owner or the person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of the property.

(7) At the hearing, the seizing agency has the burden of proof to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that seized property is subject to forfeiture, and that the use or intended use of the seized property in connection with a crime pursuant to this section occurred with the owner's actual or constructive knowledge or consent. The person claiming to be the lawful owner or the person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of the property has the burden of proof to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the person owns or has a right to possess the seized property. The possession of bare legal title is not sufficient to establish ownership of seized property if the seizing agency proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the person claiming ownership or right to possession is a nominal owner and did not actually own or exert a controlling interest in the property.

The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the property to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is the present lawful owner or is lawfully entitled to possession of the property.

- (8) When property is forfeited under this chapter, after satisfying any court-ordered victim restitution, the seizing law enforcement agency may:
- (a) Retain it for official use or, upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state, release such property to such agency; or
- 29 (b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and 30 which is not harmful to the public.
 - (9)(a) Within one hundred twenty days after the entry of an order of forfeiture, each seizing agency shall remit to, if known, the victim of the crime involving the seized property, an amount equal to fifty percent of the net proceeds of any property forfeited.
 - (b) Retained property and net proceeds not required to be paid to victims shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement agency exclusively for the expansion and improvement of law enforcement

activity. Money retained under this section may not be used to supplant preexisting funding sources.

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- (c) The net proceeds of forfeited property is the value of the forfeitable interest in the property after deducting the cost of satisfying any bona fide security interest to which the property is subject at the time of seizure; and in the case of sold property, after deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or commissions paid to independent selling agents, and the cost of any valid landlord's claim for damages.
- (d) The value of sold forfeited property is the sale price. The value of retained forfeited property is the fair market value of the property at the time of seizure, determined when possible by reference to an applicable commonly used index, such as the index used by the department of licensing for valuation of motor vehicles. A seizing agency may use, but need not use, an independent qualified appraiser to determine the value of retained property. If an appraiser is used, the value of the property appraised is net of the cost of the appraisal. The value of destroyed property and retained firearms or illegal property is zero.
- (10) Upon the entry of an order of forfeiture of real property, the court shall forward a copy of the order to the assessor of the county in which the property is located. Orders for the forfeiture of real property shall be entered by the superior court, subject to court rules. Such an order shall be filed by the seizing agency in the county auditor's records in the county in which the real property is located.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 28. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows:
 - The provisions of this chapter shall be liberally construed to the end that traffic in stolen private metal property or nonferrous metal property may be prevented, and irresponsible, unreliable, or dishonest persons may be prevented from engaging in the business of processing, recycling, or supplying scrap metal in this state and reliable persons may be encouraged to engage in businesses of processing, recycling, or supplying scrap metal in this state.

- 1 **Sec. 29.** RCW 18.235.020 and 2010 c 179 s 18 are each amended to read as follows:
- 3 (1) This chapter applies only to the director and the boards and 4 commissions having jurisdiction in relation to the businesses and 5 professions licensed under the chapters specified in this section.
- 6 This chapter does not apply to any business or profession not licensed 7 under the chapters specified in this section.
- 8 (2)(a) The director has authority under this chapter in relation to 9 the following businesses and professions:
- 10 (i) Auctioneers under chapter 18.11 RCW;
- 11 (ii) Bail bond agents and bail bond recovery agents under chapter 12 18.185 RCW;
- 13 (iii) Camping resorts' operators and salespersons under chapter 14 19.105 RCW;
- 15 (iv) Commercial telephone solicitors under chapter 19.158 RCW;
- 16 (v) Cosmetologists, barbers, manicurists, and estheticians under 17 chapter 18.16 RCW;
- 18 (vi) Court reporters under chapter 18.145 RCW;
- 19 (vii) Driver training schools and instructors under chapter 46.82 20 RCW;
- 21 (viii) Employment agencies under chapter 19.31 RCW;
- 22 (ix) For hire vehicle operators under chapter 46.72 RCW;
- 23 (x) Limousines under chapter 46.72A RCW;
- 24 (xi) Notaries public under chapter 42.44 RCW;
- 25 (xii) Private investigators under chapter 18.165 RCW;
- 26 (xiii) Professional boxing, martial arts, and wrestling under 27 chapter 67.08 RCW;
- 28 (xiv) Real estate appraisers under chapter 18.140 RCW;
- 29 (xv) Real estate brokers and salespersons under chapters 18.85 and 30 18.86 RCW;
- 31 (xvi) <u>Scrap metal processors, scrap metal recyclers, and scrap</u> 32 metal suppliers under chapter 19.290 RCW;
- 33 (xvii) Security guards under chapter 18.170 RCW;
- 34 (((xvii))) <u>(xviii)</u> Sellers of travel under chapter 19.138 RCW;
- 35 (((xviii))) (xix) Timeshares and timeshare salespersons under 36 chapter 64.36 RCW;
- 37 $((\frac{(xix)}{x}))$ (xx) Whitewater river outfitters under chapter 79A.60 38 RCW;

- 1 $((\frac{xx}{x}))$ (xxi) Home inspectors under chapter 18.280 RCW;
- 2 $((\frac{(xxi)}{)})$ <u>(xxii)</u> Body artists, body piercers, and tattoo artists,
- and body art, body piercing, and tattooing shops and businesses, under chapter 18.300 RCW; and
- 5 (((xxii))) <u>(xxiii)</u> Appraisal management companies under chapter 6 18.310 RCW.
- 7 (b) The boards and commissions having authority under this chapter 8 are as follows:
- 9 (i) The state board ((of registration)) for architects established 10 in chapter 18.08 RCW;
- 11 (ii) The Washington state collection agency board established in chapter 19.16 RCW;
- (iii) The state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors established in chapter 18.43 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.43 and 18.210 RCW;
- 16 (iv) The funeral and cemetery board established in chapter 18.39 17 RCW governing licenses issued under chapters 18.39 and 68.05 RCW;
- 18 (v) The state board of licensure for landscape architects 19 established in chapter 18.96 RCW; and
- 20 (vi) The state geologist licensing board established in chapter 21 18.220 RCW.
 - (3) In addition to the authority to discipline license holders, the disciplinary authority may grant or deny licenses based on the conditions and criteria established in this chapter and the chapters specified in subsection (2) of this section. This chapter also governs any investigation, hearing, or proceeding relating to denial of licensure or issuance of a license conditioned on the applicant's compliance with an order entered under RCW 18.235.110 by the disciplinary authority.
- 30 **Sec. 30.** RCW 43.24.150 and 2011 c 298 s 25 are each amended to read as follows:
- 32 (1) The business and professions account is created in the state 33 treasury. All receipts from business or professional licenses, 34 registrations, certifications, renewals, examinations, or civil 35 penalties assessed and collected by the department from the following 36 chapters must be deposited into the account:
 - (a) Chapter 18.11 RCW, auctioneers;

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- 1 (b) Chapter 18.16 RCW, cosmetologists, barbers, and manicurists;
- 2 (c) Chapter 18.145 RCW, court reporters;
- 3 (d) Chapter 18.165 RCW, private investigators;
- 4 (e) Chapter 18.170 RCW, security guards;
- 5 (f) Chapter 18.185 RCW, bail bond agents;
- 6 (g) Chapter 18.280 RCW, home inspectors;
- 7 (h) Chapter 19.16 RCW, collection agencies;
- 8 (i) Chapter 19.31 RCW, employment agencies;
- 9 (j) Chapter 19.105 RCW, camping resorts;
- 10 (k) Chapter 19.138 RCW, sellers of travel;
- 11 (1) Chapter 42.44 RCW, notaries public;
- (m) Chapter 64.36 RCW, timeshares;
- 13 (n) Chapter 67.08 RCW, boxing, martial arts, and wrestling;
- 14 (o) Chapter 18.300 RCW, body art, body piercing, and tattooing;
- (p) Chapter 79A.60 RCW, whitewater river outfitters; ((and))
- 16 (q) Chapter 19.158 RCW, commercial telephone solicitation; and
- (r) Chapter 19.290 RCW, scrap metal businesses.
- Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation.
 Expenditures from the account may be used only for expenses incurred in
 carrying out these business and professions licensing activities of the
 department. Any residue in the account must be accumulated and may not
 revert to the general fund at the end of the biennium.
- (2) The director must biennially prepare a budget request based on the anticipated costs of administering the business and professions licensing activities listed in subsection (1) of this section, which must include the estimated income from these business and professions fees.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 31. A new section is added to chapter 43.43 RCW to read as follows:
- 30 (1) Beginning on July 1, 2014, when funded, the Washington 31 association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall implement and operate 32 an ongoing electronic statewide no-buy list database program.
 - (2) The database must be made available on a web site.
- 34 (3) The no-buy list database program shall allow for any scrap 35 metal business to enter a customer's name and date of birth into the 36 database. The database must determine if the customer pursuing the

- transaction with the scrap metal business has been convicted in Washington of any crime involving burglary, robbery, theft, or possession of or receiving stolen property within the past four years.
- (4) If the customer has been convicted of any crime involving 4 5 burglary, robbery, theft, or possession of or receiving stolen property within the past four years despite whether the person was acting in his 6 7 or her own behalf or as the agent of another then, at a minimum, the no-buy list database program must immediately send an alert to the 8 9 scrap metal business stating: (a) That the customer is listed on a current no-buy list, (b) the four-year expiration period for the 10 customer's most recent crime listed, and (c) a notification that 11 entering into a transaction with the customer is prohibited under RCW 12 13 19.290.070.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 32. A new section is added to chapter 19.290 RCW to read as follows:
- A scrap metal business shall, before completing any transaction under this chapter, determine whether such customer is listed in the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs no-buy list database program established and made available under section 31 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 33. A new section is added to chapter 43.43 RCW to read as follows:
- The Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs shall not be held liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in carrying out the requirements of section 31 of this act other than an act or omission constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.
- *NEW SECTION. Sec. 34. If one million five hundred thousand dollars for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2013, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

 *Sec. 34 was vetoed. See message at end of chapter.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 35. Sections 12 through 23 of this act take effect January 1, 2014.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 36. The director of the department of licensing

2 may take the necessary steps to ensure that sections 12 through 23 of

3 this act are implemented on January 1, 2014.

Passed by the House April 25, 2013.

Passed by the Senate April 16, 2013.

Approved by the Governor May 21, 2013, with the exception of certain items that were vetoed.

Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 21, 2013.

Note: Governor's explanation of partial veto is as follows:

"I am returning herewith, without my approval as to Section 34, Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1552 entitled:

"AN ACT Relating to the reduction of metal theft."

Metal theft causes substantial and often expensive property damage harming, among others, businesses, utilities, state and local governments, and individual citizens. Under certain circumstances, metal theft can also lead to significant safety hazards. Our state has enacted laws over the past several years to curb metal theft by increasing penalties and regulation of businesses purchasing or receiving metal.

This bill is the result of recommendations from a wide array of stakeholders, including businesses, metal recyclers, utilities, local governments, and local law enforcement to enhance our laws to prevent metal theft. New licensing, purchasing, and records retention regulations are instituted. Further, changes are made to penalties associated with metal theft and illegal purchasing of scrap metal, and grants are established for enforcement.

Pursuant to Section 34 of this bill, if \$1.5 million for the purposes of this act is not provided by June 30, 2013, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void. Unfortunately, the Legislature has not passed a budget at this time. It is my expectation that by passing this bill, the Legislature intends to provide the funding. It is also my expectation that the stakeholders who worked on this act, and will benefit from its enactment, will continue their efforts to secure funding to support the law enforcement grant provisions. To ensure the important, new regulatory provisions of this act are put in place as a means of combating metal theft, I am vetoing Section 34 of this bill.

For these reasons, I have vetoed Section 34 of Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1552.

With the exception of Section 34, Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1552 is approved."