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PAWNSHOP AND SECONDHAND MERCHANDISE

**AMENDMENTS** 

2019 GENERAL SESSION

changes make up and duties of Pawnshop and Secondhand Merchandise Advisory



26	Board;
27	<ul><li>addresses training;</li></ul>
28	<ul> <li>repeals language regarding certain exempt businesses;</li> </ul>
29	<ul> <li>addresses the Pawnbroker and Secondhand Merchandise Operations Restricted</li> </ul>
30	Account;
31	<ul> <li>addresses preemption of local ordinances;</li> </ul>
32	<ul> <li>provides for use of property for forensic testing;</li> </ul>
33	<ul><li>addresses disposition of property;</li></ul>
34	<ul> <li>repeals provisions related to property disposition if no criminal charges are filed</li> </ul>
35	<ul> <li>amends provisions related to receiving stolen property and duties of pawnbroker</li> </ul>
36	secondhand businesses, and coin dealers; and
37	<ul><li>makes technical and conforming changes.</li></ul>
38	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
39	None
40	Other Special Clauses:
41	None
42	<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>
43	AMENDS:
44	13-32a-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 238
45	13-32a-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 352
46	13-32a-103.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 399
47	13-32a-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 238
48	13-32a-104.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 272
49	13-32a-105, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 272
50	13-32a-106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 284
51	13-32a-106.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapters 170, 284 and last
52	amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 284
53	13-32a-108, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 284
54	13-32a-109, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 421
55	13-32a-109.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 421
56	13-32a-110, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 284

57	13-32a-110.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 284
58	13-32a-111, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 284
59	13-32a-112, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 421
60	13-32a-112.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 284
61	13-32a-113, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 272
62	13-32a-114, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 352
63	13-32a-115, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 421
64	13-32a-116, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 421
65	13-32a-116.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 421
66	76-6-408, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 187
67	76-6-412, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 265
68	ENACTS:
69	13-32a-103.1, Utah Code Annotated 1953
70	13-32a-112.1, Utah Code Annotated 1953
71	REPEALS:
72	13-32a-107, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 167
73	13-32a-117, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 189
74	
75	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
76	Section 1. Section 13-32a-102 is amended to read:
77	13-32a-102. Definitions.
78	As used in this chapter:
79	(1) "Account" means the Pawnbroker and Secondhand Merchandise Operations
80	Restricted Account created in Section 13-32a-113.
81	(2) "Antique item" means an item:
82	(a) that is generally older than 25 years;
83	(b) whose value is based on age, rarity, condition, craftsmanship, or collectability;
84	(c) that is furniture or other decorative objects produced in a previous time period, as
85	distinguished from new items of a similar nature; and
86	(d) obtained from auctions, estate sales, other antique shops, and individuals.
87	(3) "Antique shop" means a business operating at an established location [and that

88 offers for that deals primarily in the purchase, exchange, or sale of antique items. 89 (4) "Board" means the Pawnshop and Secondhand Merchandise Advisory Board 90 created by this chapter. (5) "Central database" or "database" means the electronic database created and 91 92 operated under Section 13-32a-105. 93 (6) "Children's product" means a used item that is for the exclusive use of children, or 94 for the care of children, including clothing and toys. (7) "Children's product resale business" means a business operating at a commercial 95 96 location and primarily selling children's products. 97 (8) "Coin" means a piece of currency, usually metallic and usually in the shape of a 98 disc that is: 99 (a) stamped metal, and issued by a government as monetary currency; or 100 (b) (i) worth more than its current value as currency; and 101 (ii) worth more than its metal content value. 102 (9) "Coin dealer" means a person [or business] whose sole business activity is the 103 selling and purchasing of [coins] numismatic items and precious metals. 104 (10) "Collectible paper money" means paper currency that is no longer in circulation 105 and is sold and purchased for the paper currency's collectible value. 106 [(11) (a) "Commercial grade precious metals" or "precious metals" means ingots, 107 monetized bullion, art bars, medallions, medals, tokens, and currency that are marked by the 108 refiner or fabricator indicating their fineness and include: 109 [(a)] (i) .99 fine or finer ingots of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, or other precious 110 metals; or 111 [(b)] (ii) .925 fine sterling silver ingots, art bars, and medallions. (b) "Commercial grade precious metals" or "precious metals" does not include jewelry. 112 113 (12) "Consignment shop" means a business, operating at an established location: (a) that deals primarily in the offering for sale property owned by a third party; and 114 115 (b) where the owner of the property only receives consideration upon the sale of the 116 property by the business. 117 [(11)] (13) "Division" means the Division of Consumer Protection created in Chapter 118 1, Department of Commerce.

119	[(12) "Identification" means a valid United States federal or state-issued photo personal
120	identification, including a United States passport, a United States passport card, United States
121	military personal identification, and a driver license.]
122	(14) "Exonumia" means a privately issued token for trade that is sold and purchased
123	for the token's collectible value.
124	(15) "Gift card" means a record that:
125	(a) is usable at:
126	(i) a single merchant; or
127	(ii) a specified group of merchants;
128	(b) is prefunded before the record is used; and
129	(c) can be used for the purchase of goods or services.
130	(16) "Identification" means any of the following non-expired forms of identification
131	issued by a state government, the United States government, or a federally recognized Indian
132	tribe, if the identification includes a unique number, photograph of the bearer, and date of birth:
133	(a) a United States Passport or United States Passport Card;
134	(b) a state-issued driver license;
135	(c) a state-issued identification card;
136	(d) a state-issued concealed carry permit;
137	(e) a United States military identification;
138	(f) a United States resident alien card;
139	(g) an identification of a federally recognized Indian tribe; or
140	(h) notwithstanding Section 53-3-207, a Utah driving privilege card.
141	(17) "Indicia of being new" means property that:
142	(a) is represented by the individual pawning or selling the property as new;
143	(b) is unopened in the original packaging; or
144	(c) possesses other distinguishing characteristics that indicate the property is new.
145	$\left[\frac{(13)}{(18)}\right]$ "Local law enforcement agency" means the law enforcement agency that
146	has direct responsibility for ensuring compliance with central database reporting requirements
147	for the jurisdiction where the [pawnshop] pawn or secondhand business is located.
148	[(14) "Misappropriated" means stolen, embezzled, converted, obtained by theft, or
149	otherwise appropriated without authority of the lawful owner.

150	(19) "Numismatic item" means a coin, collectible paper money, or exonumia.
151	[(15)] (20) "Original victim" means a victim who is not a party to the pawn or sale
152	transaction and includes:
153	(a) an authorized representative designated in writing by the original victim; and
154	(b) an insurer who has indemnified the original victim for the loss of the described
155	property.
156	[(16)] (21) "Pawn [and] or secondhand business" means [any] a business operated by a
157	pawnbroker or secondhand merchandise dealer, or the owner or operator of the business.
158	[(17) "Pawnbroker" means a person whose business engages in the following
159	activities:]
160	[(a) loans money on one or more deposits of personal property;]
161	[(b) deals in the purchase, exchange, or possession of personal property on condition of
162	selling the same property back again to the pledgor or depositor;]
163	[(c) loans or advances money on personal property by taking chattel mortgage security
164	on the property and takes or receives the personal property into his possession, and who sells
165	the unredeemed pledges;]
166	[(d) deals in the purchase, exchange, or sale of used or secondhand merchandise or
167	personal property; or]
168	[(e) engages in a licensed business enterprise as a pawnshop.]
169	[(18) "Pawnshop" means the physical location or premises where a pawnbroker
170	conducts business.]
171	[(19) "Pawn ticket" means a document upon which information regarding a pawn
172	transaction is entered when the pawn transaction is made.]
173	[ <del>(20)</del> ] <u>(22)</u> "Pawn transaction" means:
174	(a) an extension of credit in which an individual delivers property to a pawnbroker for
175	an advance of money and retains the right to redeem the property for the redemption price
176	within a fixed period of time[-];
177	(b) a loan of money on one or more deposits of personal property;
178	(c) the purchase, exchange, or possession of personal property on condition of selling
179	the same property back again to the pledgor or depositor; or
180	(d) a loan or advance of money on personal property by the pawnbroker taking chattel

181	mortgage security on the personal property, taking or receiving the personal property into the
182	pawnbroker's possession, and selling the unredeemed pledges.
183	(23) "Pawnbroker" means a person whose business:
184	(a) engages in a pawn transaction; or
185	(b) holds itself out as being in the business of a pawnbroker or pawnshop, regardless of
186	whether the person or business enters into pawn transactions or secondhand merchandise
187	transactions.
188	(24) "Pawnshop" means the physical location or premises where a pawnbroker
189	conducts business.
190	[(21)] (25) "Pledgor" means [a person] an individual who conducts a pawn transaction
191	with a pawnshop.
192	[(22)] (26) "Property" means [any] an article of tangible personal property, numismatic
193	item, precious metal, gift card, transaction card, or other physical or digital card or certificate
194	evidencing store credit.
195	[(23) "Register" means the record of information required under this chapter to be
196	maintained by pawn and secondhand businesses. The register is an electronic record that is in a
197	format that is compatible with the central database.]
198	[(24)] (27) "Retail media item" means recorded music, a movie, or a video game that is
199	produced and distributed in hard copy format for retail sale.
200	[(25)] (28) "Scrap jewelry" means any item purchased solely:
201	(a) for its gold, silver, or platinum content; and
202	(b) for the purpose of reuse of the metal content.
203	[(26)] (29) (a) "Secondhand merchandise dealer" means $[an owner or operator of a]$ a
204	person whose business [that]:
205	[(i) deals in the purchase, exchange, or sale of used or secondhand merchandise or
206	personal property; and]
207	[(ii) does not function as a pawnbroker.]
208	(i) engages in a secondhand merchandise transaction; and
209	(ii) does not engage in a pawn transaction.
210	(b) "Secondhand merchandise dealer" includes a coin dealer.
211	[(b)] (c) "Secondhand merchandise dealer" does not include:

212	(i) [the owner or operator of] an antique shop when dealing in antique items;
213	[(ii) any class of businesses exempt by administrative rule under Section
214	<del>13-32a-112.5;</del> ]
215	[(iii) any] (ii) a person [or entity] who operates an auction [houses] house, flea
216	[markets] market, or vehicle, vessel, and outboard motor dealers as defined in Section
217	41-1a-102;
218	[(iv)] (iii) the sale of secondhand goods at events commonly known as "garage sales,"
219	"yard sales," [or] "estate sales," "storage unit sales," or "storage unit auctions";
220	[v) (iv) the sale or receipt of secondhand books, magazines, [or] post cards[;] or
221	nonelectronic:
222	(A) card games;
223	(B) table-top games; or
224	(C) magic tricks;
225	[(vi)] (v) the sale or receipt of used merchandise donated to recognized nonprofit,
226	religious, or charitable organizations or any school-sponsored association, and for which no
227	compensation is paid;
228	[(vii)] (vi) the sale or receipt of secondhand clothing [and], shoes, furniture, or
229	appliances;
230	[(viii)] (vii) any person offering the person's own personal property for sale, purchase,
231	consignment, or trade via the Internet;
232	[(ix)] (viii) any person offering the personal property of others for sale, purchase,
233	consignment, or trade via the Internet, when that person [or entity] does not have, and is not
234	required to have, a local business or occupational license or other authorization for this activity
235	[(x)] (ix) any owner or operator of a retail business that:
236	(A) receives used merchandise as a trade-in for similar new merchandise; or
237	(B) receives used retail media items as a trade-in for similar new or used retail media
238	items;
239	[(xi)] (x) an owner or operator of a business that contracts with other persons [or
240	entities] to offer those persons' secondhand goods for sale, purchase, consignment, or trade via
241	the Internet;
242	[(xii)] (xi) any dealer as defined in Section 76-6-1402, which concerns scrap metal and

243	secondary metals;
244	[(xiii)] (xii) the purchase of items in bulk that are:
245	(A) sold at wholesale in bulk packaging;
246	(B) sold by a person licensed to conduct business in Utah; and
247	(C) regularly sold in bulk quantities as a recognized form of sale; [or]
248	[(xiv)] (xiii) the owner or operator of a children's product resale business[7]; or
249	(xiv) a consignment shop when dealing in consigned property.
250	(30) "Secondhand merchandise transaction" means the purchase or exchange of used or
251	secondhand property.
252	(31) "Ticket" means a document upon which information is entered when a pawn
253	transaction or secondhand merchandise transaction is made.
254	(32) "Transaction card" means a card, code, or other means of access to a value with
255	the retail business issued to a person that allows the person to obtain, purchase, or receive any
256	of the following:
257	(a) goods;
258	(b) services;
259	(c) money; or
260	(d) anything else of value.
261	Section 2. Section 13-32a-103 is amended to read:
262	13-32a-103. Compliance with criminal code and this chapter.
263	$[\underline{\text{Every}}] \underline{A}$ pawn or secondhand business shall, regarding $[\underline{\text{each article of}}]$ property $[\underline{a}]$
264	person] an individual pawns or sells, comply with the requirements of this chapter and the
265	requirements of [Subsections] Subsection 76-6-408[(2)](3)(c)[(i) through (iii)] regarding the
266	[ <del>person's</del> ] <u>individual's</u> :
267	(1) legal right to the property;
268	(2) fingerprint; and
269	(3) [picture] identification.
270	Section 3. Section 13-32a-103.1 is enacted to read:
271	13-32a-103.1. Transaction or gift cards.
272	(1) A retail business engaging in a transaction involving a transaction card or gift card
273	issued by that retail business and that bears the branding of that retail business is not subject to

274	this chapter.
275	(2) A pawn or secondhand business may not purchase or pawn a gift card or transaction
276	card.
277	(3) This chapter does not prohibit a pawn or secondhand business from issuing or
278	accepting as payment a gift card that:
279	(a) is issued solely by the pawn or secondhand business; and
280	(b) bears the brand or name of the pawn or secondhand business.
281	Section 4. Section 13-32a-103.5 is amended to read:
282	13-32a-103.5. Specie legal tender exempt from chapter.
283	[(1) This chapter applies to coin dealers, except:]
284	[(a) where provisions otherwise specifically address coin dealers; or]
285	[(b) as provided in Subsection (2).]
286	[(2)] Specie legal tender as defined in Section 59-1-1501.1 that is used as legal tender
287	is exempt from this chapter.
288	Section 5. Section 13-32a-104 is amended to read:
289	13-32a-104. Tickets required to be maintained Contents Identification of
290	items Prohibition against pawning or selling certain property.
291	(1) A [pawnbroker or secondhand merchandise dealer] pawn or secondhand business
292	shall keep a [register of each article of] ticket for property a person pawns or sells to the
293	[pawnbroker or secondhand merchandise dealer, except as provided in Subsection
294	<del>13-32a-102(26)(b)</del> ] pawn or secondhand business. A pawn [and] or secondhand business
295	[owner or operator, or the owner's or operator's employee,] shall [enter] document on the ticket
296	the following information regarding [every article pawned or sold to the owner or employee]
297	the property:
298	(a) the date and time of the transaction;
299	(b) whether the transaction is a pawn or purchase;
300	[(b)] (c) the [pawn transaction] ticket number[, if the article is pawned];
301	[(c)] (d) the date by which the [article] property must be redeemed, if the property is
302	pawned;
303	[(d)] (e) the following information regarding the [person] individual who pawns or
304	sells the [article] property:

305	(i) the [person's] individual's full name[;] and date of birth as they appear on the
306	individual's identification and the individual's residence address[, and date of birth] and
307	<u>telephone number</u> ;
308	(ii) [the number of the driver license or other form of positive identification presented
309	by the person, and notations of discrepancies if the person's physical description, including
310	gender, height, weight, race, age, hair color, and eye color, does not correspond with
311	identification provided by the person] the unique number and type of identification presented to
312	the pawn or secondhand business;
313	(iii) the [person's] individual's signature; and
314	(iv) subject to Subsection (6), a legible fingerprint of the [person's] individual's right
315	index finger, or if the right index finger cannot be fingerprinted, a legible fingerprint of the
316	[person] individual with a [written] notation identifying the fingerprint and the reason why the
317	index finger's print was unavailable;
318	[(e)] (f) the amount loaned on [or], paid for [the article], or [the article for which it was
319	traded] value for trade-in of each article of property;
320	[(f) the identification of the pawn or secondhand business owner or the employee,
321	whoever is making the register entry; and]
322	(g) the full name of the individual conducting the pawn transaction or secondhand
323	merchandise transaction on behalf of the pawn or secondhand business or the initials or a
324	unique identifying number of the individual, if the pawn or secondhand business maintains a
325	record of the initials or unique identifying number of the individual; and
326	[(g)] (h) an accurate description of [the] each article of property, [including] with
327	available identifying marks [such as], including:
328	(i) names, brand names, numbers, serial numbers, model numbers, color,
329	manufacturers' names, and size;
330	(ii) metallic composition, and any jewels, stones, or glass;
331	(iii) any other marks of identification or indicia of ownership on the [article] property;
332	(iv) the weight of the [article] property, if the payment is based on weight;
333	(v) any other unique identifying feature;
334	(vi) gold content, if indicated; [and] or
335	(vii) if multiple articles of <u>property of</u> a similar nature are delivered together in one

transaction and the articles of property do not bear serial or model numbers and do not include
precious metals or gemstones, such as musical or video recordings, books, or hand tools, the
description of the articles is adequate if it includes the quantity of the articles and a description
of the type of articles delivered.
(2) (a) A pawn or secondhand business may not accept [any personal] property if, upon

- inspection, it is apparent that [serial numbers, model names, or identifying characteristics have been intentionally defaced on that article of property.]:
- (i) a serial number or another form of indicia of ownership has been removed, altered, defaced, or obliterated;
- (ii) the property is not a numismatic item and has indicia of being new, but is not accompanied by a written receipt or other satisfactory proof of ownership other than the seller's own statement; or
- (iii) except as provided in Subsection 13-32a-103.1(3), the property is a gift card, transaction card, or other physical or digital card or certificate evidencing store credit.
- (b) A pawn or secondhand business is not subject to Subsection (2)(a)(ii) if the pawn or secondhand business is the original seller of the property and is accepting a return of the property as provided by the pawn or secondhand business' established return policy.
- (c) Property is presumed to have had indicia of being new at the time of a transaction if the property is subsequently advertised by the pawn or secondhand business as being new.
- (3) (a) [A person] An individual may not pawn or sell any property to a business regulated under this chapter if the property is subject to being turned over to a law enforcement agency in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 24a, Lost or Mislaid Personal Property.
- (b) If an individual attempts to sell or pawn property to a business regulated under this chapter and the employee or owner of the business knows or has reason to know that the property is subject to Title 77, Chapter 24a, Lost or Mislaid Personal Property, the employee or owner shall advise the individual of the requirements of Title 77, Chapter 24a, Lost or Mislaid Personal Property, and may not receive the property in pawn or sale.
  - (4) A coin dealer is subject to Section 13-32a-104.5 and not subject to this section.
- [(4)] (5) A violation of this section is a class B misdemeanor and is also subject to civil penalties under Section 13-32a-110.
  - (6) (a) On and after January 1, 2020:

36/	(1) a pawn or secondhand business shall obtain an electronic legible fingerprint of the
368	individual's right index finger that can be submitted to the central database at the same time the
369	other information is submitted under this section, or if the right index finger cannot be
370	fingerprinted, an electronic legible fingerprint of the individual with a notation on the ticket
371	identifying the fingerprint and the reason why a right index fingerprint is unavailable; and
372	(ii) the electronic fingerprint is not required on the ticket.
373	(b) On and after January 1, 2020, a pawn or secondhand business shall submit an
374	electronic legible fingerprint obtained under Subsection (6)(a) to the central database.
375	(7) (a) As used in this Subsection (7), "jewelry" means:
376	(i) any jewelry purchased by the pawn or secondhand business, including scrap jewelry
377	and watches; or
378	(ii) any jewelry that the pawn or secondhand business is allowed to sell under
379	Subsection 13-32a-109(1), including scrap jewelry and watches.
380	(b) On and after January 1, 2020, a pawn or secondhand business shall obtain:
381	(i) a color digital photograph clearly and accurately depicting:
382	(A) each item of jewelry; and
383	(B) if an item of jewelry has one or more engravings, an additional color digital
384	photograph specifically depicting any engraving; and
385	(ii) a color digital photograph of an item that bears an identifying mark, including:
386	(A) a serial number, engraving, owner label, or similar identifying mark; and
387	(B) an additional photograph that clearly depicts the identifying mark described in
388	Subsection (7)(b)(ii)(A).
389	Section 6. Section 13-32a-104.5 is amended to read:
390	13-32a-104.5. Database information from coin dealers New and prior
391	customers.
392	(1) A coin dealer shall maintain [in a register and provide for the database the
393	information] a ticket under this section for each secondhand merchandise transaction of a
394	[coin] numismatic item or precious metal with [a person] an individual with whom the coin
395	dealer has not previously conducted a secondhand merchandise transaction.
396	(2) For [transactions] a secondhand merchandise transaction under Subsection (1), the
397	coin dealer or the coin dealer's employee shall [enter] document the following information [in]

398	on the [register] ticket regarding every [coin] numismatic item or precious metal transaction:
399	(a) the date and time of the transaction;
400	(b) the [receipt] ticket number;
401	(c) the following information regarding the [person] individual who sells the [coin]
402	numismatic item or precious metal:
403	(i) the [person's] individual's full name[, residence address,] and date of birth as they
404	appear on the individual's identification and the individual's residence address and telephone
405	<u>number</u> ;
406	(ii) [the number of the driver license or other form of positive identification presented
407	by the person, and notations of discrepancies if the person's physical description, including
408	gender, height, weight, race, age, hair color, and eye color, does not correspond with
409	identification provided by the person] the unique number and type of identification presented to
410	the coin dealer;
411	(iii) the [person's] individual's signature; and
412	(iv) subject to Subsection (6), a legible fingerprint of the [person's] individual's right
413	[thumb] index finger, or if the right [thumb] index finger cannot be fingerprinted, a legible
414	fingerprint of the [person] individual with a [written] notation identifying the fingerprint and
415	the reason why [the thumb print was] a right index fingerprint is unavailable;
416	(d) the amount paid for [the article, or the article for which it was traded] or trade-in
417	value of each numismatic item or precious metal;
418	(e) [the identification of the coin dealer or the employee who is conducting the
419	transaction] the full name of the individual conducting the transaction on behalf of the pawn or
420	secondhand business or the initials or unique identifying number, if the coin dealer maintains a
421	record of the initials or unique identifying number of the individual; and
422	(f) an accurate description of [the coin] each numismatic item or precious metal,
423	[including] with available identifying marks [such as], including:
424	(i) type and name of [coin] numismatic item or type and content of precious metal;
425	(ii) metallic composition, and any jewels, stones, or glass;
426	(iii) any other marks of identification or indicia of ownership on the article;
427	(iv) the weight of the article, if the payment is based on weight;
428	(v) any other unique identifying feature; and

429	(vi) metallic content.
430	(3) (a) If multiple [coins] numismatic items or precious metals of the same type in an
431	amount that would make reporting of each item unreasonably difficult are part of a single sale
432	transaction, [a general description of the items and a photograph of the items, which shall be
433	stored by the coin dealer with a copy of the invoice of the transaction for three years from the
434	date of the transaction.] a coin dealer shall document the property as a grouping.
435	(b) The description for a grouping described in Subsection (3)(a) must be an accurate
436	description, with available identifying marks, including:
437	(i) type and name of numismatic items or type and content of precious metal;
438	(ii) metallic composition, and any jewels, stones, or glass;
439	(iii) any other marks of identification or indicia of ownership on the article;
440	(iv) the weight of the articles, if the payment is based on the weight;
441	(v) any other unique identifying features; and
442	(vi) metallic content.
443	(4) If the [person] individual selling a [coin] numismatic item or precious metal to the
444	coin dealer has an established previous transaction history with the coin dealer, the coin dealer
445	or the coin dealer's employee shall [enter] document the following information [in] on the
446	[register] ticket:
447	(a) the date and time of the transaction and the ticket number;
448	(b) indication that the coin dealer has conducted business with the seller previously;
449	(c) [the identification of the coin dealer or the employee who is conducting the
450	transaction] the full name of the individual conducting the transaction on behalf of the pawn or
451	secondhand business or the initials or unique identifying number, if the coin dealer maintains a
452	record of the initials or unique identifying number of the individual;
453	(d) the initials of the seller's legal name, including any middle name;
454	(e) form of identification presented by the seller at the time of sale;
455	(f) the last four digits of the unique identifying number on the form of identification;
456	[ <del>and</del> ]
457	(g) the individual's signature;
458	(h) the amount paid for or trade-in value of each numismatic item or precious metal;
459	<u>and</u>

460	$[\frac{g}{2}]$ (i) the identifying information under Subsection (2)(f) and under Subsection (3) as
461	applicable.
462	(5) A coin dealer may not accept any [coin] numismatic item or precious metal if, upon
463	inspection, it is apparent that serial numbers or identifying characteristics have been
464	intentionally defaced on that [coin] numismatic item or precious metal.
465	(6) (a) On and after January 1, 2020:
466	(i) for a secondhand merchandise transaction described in Subsection (1), a coin dealer
467	shall obtain an electronic legible fingerprint of the individual's right index finger that can be
468	submitted to the central database at the same time the other information is submitted under this
469	section, or if the right index finger cannot be fingerprinted, an electronic legible fingerprint of
470	the individual with a notation on the ticket identifying the fingerprint and the reason why a
471	right index fingerprint is unavailable; and
472	(ii) the electronic fingerprint is not required on the ticket.
473	(b) On and after January 1, 2020, a pawn or secondhand business shall submit an
474	electronic legible fingerprint obtained under Subsection (6)(a) to the central database.
475	Section 7. Section 13-32a-105 is amended to read:
476	13-32a-105. Central database.
477	(1) [There] In accordance with this section, there is created under this section a central
478	database as a statewide repository for [all] information that pawn [and] or secondhand
479	businesses [and coin dealers] are required to submit in accordance with this chapter and for the
480	use of [all] participating law enforcement agencies [whose jurisdictions include one or more
481	pawn or secondhand businesses] that meet the requirements of Section 13-32a-111.
482	[(2) The Division of Purchasing and General Services created in Title 63A, Chapter 2,
483	Division of Purchasing and General Services, shall:
484	[(a) meet with the board to determine the required elements of the database; and]
485	[(b) conduct a statewide request for proposal for the creation of and maintenance of the
486	central database.]
487	(2) The division shall:
488	(a) establish and operate the central database; or
489	(b) contract with a third party to establish and operate the central database in
490	accordance with Title 63G. Chapter 6a. Utah Procurement Code.

491	(3) Funding for the creation and operation of the central database shall be from the
492	account.
493	(4) (a) [Any] An entity [submitting a bid to create, maintain, and operate the] that
494	operates the central database [pursuant to the request for proposal conducted by the Division of
495	Purchasing and General Services] may not hold any financial or operating interest in [any
496	pawnshop] a pawn or secondhand business in any state.
497	(b) The [Division of Purchasing and General Services, in conjunction with the
498	Pawnshop and Secondhand Merchandise Advisory Board, division shall verify before a bid is
499	awarded that the selected entity meets the requirements of Subsection (4)(a).
500	(c) If any entity is awarded a bid under this Subsection (4) and is later found to hold
501	any interest in violation of Subsection (4)(a), the award is subject to being opened again for
502	request for proposal.
503	(5) (a) Beginning January 1, 2020, upon a query by a pawnbroker, the central database
504	shall provide notification of the volume of business an individual seeking to enter into a
505	transaction with the pawnbroker has engaged in with any pawnbroker regulated by this chapter
506	within the previous 30 days based on the records in the central database at the time of the
507	query.
508	[(5)] (b) Information entered in the central database shall be retained for five years and
509	shall then be deleted.
510	Section 8. Section 13-32a-106 is amended to read:
511	13-32a-106. Transaction information provided to the central database
512	Protected information.
513	(1) (a) [The] A pawn or secondhand business shall transmit electronically in a
514	compatible format information required to be recorded under Sections 13-32a-103 [and],
515	13-32a-104, and 13-32a-104.5 that is capable of being transmitted electronically [shall be
516	transmitted electronically] to the central database [on the next business day following] within
517	24 hours after entering into the transaction.
518	(b) The division may specify by rule, made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3,
519	Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the information capable of being transmitted
520	electronically under Subsection (1)(a).
521	(2) [The pawnbroker] A pawn or secondhand business shall maintain [all pawn] tickets

- generated by the [pawnshop] pawn or secondhand business and shall maintain the tickets in a manner so that the tickets are available to local law enforcement agencies as required by this chapter and as requested by any law enforcement agency as part of an investigation or reasonable random inspection conducted pursuant to this chapter.
- (3) (a) If a pawn or secondhand business experiences a computer or electronic malfunction that affects its ability to report transactions as required in Subsection (1), the pawn or secondhand business shall immediately notify the <u>division and the</u> local law enforcement agency of the malfunction.
- (b) The pawn or secondhand business shall solve the malfunction within three business days or notify the division and the local law enforcement agency under Subsection (4).
- (4) If the computer or electronic malfunction under Subsection (3) cannot be solved within three business days, the pawn or secondhand business shall notify the <u>division and the</u> local law enforcement agency of the reasons for the delay and provide documentation from a reputable computer maintenance company of the reasons why the computer or electronic malfunction cannot be solved within three business days.
- (5) A computer or electronic malfunction does not suspend the pawn or secondhand business' obligation to comply with all other provisions of this chapter.
- (6) During the malfunction under Subsections (3) and (4), the pawn or secondhand business shall:
- (a) arrange with the local law enforcement agency a mutually acceptable alternative method by which the pawn or secondhand business provides the required information to the local law enforcement [official] agency; and
- (b) a [pawnshop] pawn or secondhand business shall maintain the [pawn] tickets and other related information required under this chapter in a written form.
- (7) A pawn or secondhand business that violates the electronic transaction reporting requirement of this section is subject to an administrative fine of \$50 per day if:
- (a) the pawn or secondhand business is unable to submit the information electronically due to a computer or electronic malfunction;
  - (b) the three business day period under Subsection (3) has expired; and
- (c) the pawn or secondhand business has not provided documentation regarding its inability to solve the malfunction as required under Subsection (4).

553	(8) A pawn or secondhand business is not responsible for a delay in transmission of
554	information that results from a malfunction in the central database.
555	(9) A pawnbroker is not responsible for a transaction in violation of Subsection
556	13-32a-110.5(2) if, at the time of the transaction, the pawnbroker is unable to query the central
557	database as a result of a malfunction of the central database.
558	[(9)] (10) A violation of this section is a Class B misdemeanor and is also subject to
559	civil penalties under Section 13-32a-110.
560	Section 9. Section 13-32a-106.5 is amended to read:
561	13-32a-106.5. Confidentiality of pawn and purchase transactions.
562	(1) [All pawn and purchase transaction records] A ticket, copy of a ticket, or
563	information from a ticket delivered to a local law enforcement [official] agency or transmitted
564	to the central database pursuant to Section 13-32a-106 [are protected records] is a protected
565	record under Section 63G-2-305. [These records] In addition to use by the issuing pawn or
566	secondhand business, the ticket, copy of a ticket, or information from a ticket may be used only
567	by $\underline{a}$ law enforcement [ $\underline{officials}$ ] $\underline{agency}$ and the division and only for the law enforcement and
568	administrative enforcement purposes of:
569	(a) investigating possible criminal conduct involving the property delivered to the
570	[pawnbroker] pawn or secondhand business in a pawn transaction or [purchase] secondhand
571	merchandise transaction;
572	(b) investigating a possible violation of the record keeping or reporting requirements of
573	this chapter when the local law enforcement [official] agency or the division, based on a review
574	of the records and information received, has reason to believe that a violation has occurred;
575	(c) responding to an inquiry from an insurance company investigating a claim for
576	physical loss of described property by searching the <u>central</u> database to determine if property
577	matching the description has been delivered to a [pawnbroker] pawn or secondhand business
578	by another person in a pawn transaction or secondhand merchandise purchase transaction and if
579	so, obtaining from the <u>central</u> database:
580	(i) a description of the property;
581	(ii) the name and address of the [pawnbroker] pawn or secondhand business [who] that
582	received the property; and
583	(iii) the name address and date of hirth of the conveying [nerson] individual: and

584 (d) taking enforcement action under Section 13-2-5 against a [pawnbroker] pawn or 585 secondhand business. 586 (2) An insurance company making a request under Subsection (1)(c) shall provide the 587 police report case number concerning the described property. 588 (3) (a) A person may not knowingly and intentionally use, release, publish, or 589 otherwise make available to any person [or entity] any information obtained from the central 590 database for any purpose other than those specified in Subsection (1). 591 (b) Each separate violation of Subsection (3)(a) is a class B misdemeanor. 592 (c) Each separate violation of Subsection (3)(a) is subject to a civil penalty not to 593 exceed \$250. 594 Section 10. Section 13-32a-108 is amended to read: 595 13-32a-108. Retention of records -- Reasonable inspection. 596 (1) [The pawnbroker] A pawn or secondhand business or local law enforcement 597 agency, whichever has custody of [pawn tickets] a ticket or copy of a ticket, shall retain [them] 598 the ticket or copy for no less than three years from the date of the transaction. 599 (2) (a) A law enforcement agency or the division may conduct random reasonable inspections of pawn or secondhand businesses for the purpose of monitoring compliance with 600 601 the [reporting] requirements of this chapter. [The inspections may be conducted to:] 602 (i) confirm that pawned or sold items match the description reported to the database 603 by the pawnshop; and] 604 (ii) make spot checks of property at the pawn or secondhand business to determine if 605 the property is appropriately reported.] 606 (b) Inspections under Subsection (2)(a) shall be performed during the regular business hours of the pawn or secondhand business. 607 608 (3) A violation of this section is a Class B misdemeanor and is also subject to civil 609 penalties under Section 13-32a-110. 610 Section 11. Section 13-32a-109 is amended to read: 611 13-32a-109. Holding period for property -- Return of property -- Penalty. 612 (1) (a) A pawnbroker may sell [an article] property pawned to the pawnbroker if: 613 (i) 15 calendar days have passed [since] after the day on which the [contract between 614 the pawnbroker and the pledgor was executed pawnbroker submits the information to the

615	central	databases

- 616 (ii) the contract period between the pawnbroker and the pledgor [has expired] expires; 617 and
  - (iii) the pawnbroker has complied with [the requirements of Section] Sections 13-32a-103, 13-32a-104, and 13-32a-106 [regarding reporting to the central database and Section 13-32a-103].
    - (b) If [an article] property, including scrap jewelry, is purchased by a pawn or secondhand business [or a coin dealer], the pawn or secondhand business [or coin dealer] may sell the [article after] property if the pawn or secondhand business [or coin dealer] has held the [article] property for 15 calendar days after the day on which the pawn or secondhand business submits the information to the central database, and complied with [the requirements of Section] Sections 13-32a-103, 13-32a-104, and 13-32a-106 [regarding reporting to the central database and Section 13-32a-103], except that the pawn[7] or secondhand[7, and coin dealer businesses are] business is not required to hold precious metals or [coins] numismatic items under this Subsection (1)(b).
    - (c) (i) This Subsection (1) does not preclude a law enforcement agency from requiring a pawn or secondhand business to hold [an article] property if necessary in the course of an investigation.
    - [(i)] (ii) If the [article was] property is pawned, the law enforcement agency may require the [article] property be held beyond the terms of the contract between the pledgor and the [pawn broker] pawnbroker.
    - [(ii)] (iii) If the [article was] property is sold to the pawn or secondhand business, the law enforcement agency may require the [article] property be held if the pawn or secondhand business has not sold the article.
    - (d) If the law enforcement agency requesting a hold on property under this Subsection (1) is not the local law enforcement agency, the requesting law enforcement agency shall notify the local law enforcement agency of the request and also the pawn or secondhand business.
    - (2) If a law enforcement agency requires the pawn or secondhand business to hold [an article] property as part of an investigation, the <u>law enforcement</u> agency shall provide to the pawn or secondhand business a hold [ticket] form issued by the <u>law enforcement</u> agency, [which] that:

646 (a) states the active case number;

- (b) confirms the date of the hold request and the [article] property to be held; and
- (c) facilitates the ability of the pawn or secondhand business to track the [article] property when the prosecution takes over the case.
- (3) If [an article] property is not seized by a law enforcement agency that has placed a hold on the property, the property shall remain in the custody of the pawn or secondhand business until further disposition by the law enforcement agency, and as consistent with this chapter.
- (4) The initial hold by a law enforcement agency is for a period of 90 days. If the [article] property is not seized by the law enforcement agency, the [article] property shall remain in the custody of the pawn or secondhand business and is subject to the hold unless exigent circumstances require the [purchased or pawned article] property to be seized by the law enforcement agency.
- (5) (a) A law enforcement agency may extend any hold for up to an additional 90 days [when exigent] if circumstances require the extension.
- (b) [When] If there is an extension of a hold under Subsection (5)(a), the requesting law enforcement agency shall notify the pawn or secondhand business that is subject to the hold prior to the expiration of the initial 90 days.
- (c) A law enforcement agency may not hold an item for more than the 180 days allowed under Subsections (5)(a) and (b) without obtaining a court order authorizing the hold.
- (6) A hold on [an article] property under Subsection (2) takes precedence over any request to claim or purchase the [article] property subject to the hold.
- (7) [When the purpose for the hold on or seizure of an article for which] If an original victim who has complied with Section 13-32a-115 has not been identified and the hold or seizure of the property is terminated, the law enforcement agency requiring the hold or seizure shall within 15 business days after the termination:
- (a) notify the pawn or secondhand business in writing that the hold or seizure has been terminated;
- (b) return the [article] property subject to the seizure to the pawn or secondhand business; or
  - (c) if the [article] property is not returned to the pawn or secondhand business, advise

the pawn or secondhand business either in writing or electronically of the specific alternative disposition of the [article] property.

- (8) (a) [When the purpose for the hold on or seizure of an article, for which an] If the original victim who has complied with Section 13-32a-115 has been identified and the hold or seizure of property is terminated, the law enforcement agency requiring the hold or seizure shall:
- (i) document the original victim who has positively identified the [item of] property; and
- (ii) provide the documented information concerning the original victim to the prosecuting agency to determine whether continued possession of the [article] property is necessary for purposes of prosecution, as provided in Section 24-3-103.
- (b) If the prosecuting agency determines that continued possession of the [article] property is not necessary for purposes of prosecution, as provided in Section 24-3-103, the prosecuting agency shall provide a written or electronic notification to the law enforcement agency [which] that authorizes the return of the [article] property to an original victim who has complied with Section 13-32a-115.
- (c) (i) A law enforcement agency shall promptly provide notice to the pawn or secondhand business of the authorized return of the [article] property under this Subsection (8).
- (ii) The notice shall identify the original victim, advise the pawn or secondhand business that the original victim has identified the [article] property, and direct the pawn or secondhand business to release the [article] property to the original victim at no cost to the original victim[, or if].
- (iii) If the [article] property was seized, the notice shall advise that the [article] property will be returned to the original victim within 15 days after the day on which the pawn or secondhand business receives the notice, except as provided under Subsection (8)(d).
- (d) The pawn or secondhand business shall release [an article] property under Subsection (8)(c) unless within 15 days of receiving the notice the pawn or secondhand business complies with Section 13-32a-116.5.
- (9) If the law enforcement agency does not notify the pawn or secondhand business that a hold on [an item] the property has expired, the pawn or secondhand business shall send a letter by registered or certified mail to the law enforcement agency that ordered the hold and

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- inform the agency that the holding period has expired. The law enforcement agency shall respond within 30 days by:
  - (a) confirming that the [holding] hold period has expired and that the pawn or secondhand business may manage the [item] property as if acquired in the ordinary course of business; or
  - (b) providing written notice to the pawn or secondhand business that a court order has continued the period of time for which the item shall be held.
    - (10) The written notice under Subsection (9)(b) is considered provided when:
- 716 (a) personally delivered to the pawn or secondhand business with a signed receipt of delivery;
  - (b) delivered to the pawn or secondhand business by registered or certified mail; or
- 719 (c) delivered by any other means with the mutual assent of the law enforcement agency 720 and the pawn or secondhand business.
  - (11) If the law enforcement agency does not respond within 30 days under Subsection (9), the pawn or secondhand business may manage the [item] property as if acquired in the ordinary course of business.
  - (12) A violation of this section is a class B misdemeanor and is also subject to civil penalties under Section 13-32a-110.
    - Section 12. Section 13-32a-109.5 is amended to read:
- 727 13-32a-109.5. Seizure of property -- Notification to pawn or secondhand business.
  - If a law enforcement agency determines seizure of property pawned or sold to a pawn or secondhand business is necessary under this chapter during the course of a criminal investigation, in addition to the [holding] hold provisions under Section 13-32a-109, the law enforcement agency shall:
  - (1) notify the [pawnshop] pawn or secondhand business of the specific [item] property to be seized; and
  - (2) issue to the [pawnshop] pawn or secondhand business a seizure [ticket in a form] form approved by the division and that:
    - (a) provides the active case number related to the [item] property to be seized;
- 737 (b) provides the date of the seizure request;
- 738 (c) provides the reason for the seizure;

739	(d) describes the [article] property to be seized;
740	(e) states each reason the [article] property is necessary during the course of a criminal
741	investigation; and
742	(f) includes any information that facilitates the [pawnbroker's] pawn or secondhand
743	business' ability to track the [article] property when the prosecution agency takes over the case.
744	Section 13. Section 13-32a-110 is amended to read:
745	13-32a-110. Administrative or civil penalties Criminal prosecution.
746	(1) A violation of any of the following sections is subject to [a] an administrative or
747	civil penalty of not more than \$500:
748	(a) Section 13-32a-104, [register] ticket required to be maintained;
749	(b) Section 13-32a-104.5, ticket by coin dealer to be maintained;
750	[(b)] (c) Section 13-32a-106, transaction information provided to law enforcement;
751	[(c)] (d) Section 13-32a-108, retention of records;
752	[(d)] (e) Section 13-32a-109, holding period for pawned [articles] or purchased
753	property;
754	(f) Section 13-32a-110.5, transactions with certain individuals prohibited;
755	[(e)] (g) Section 13-32a-111, payment of fees as required; or
756	[(f)] (h) Section 13-32a-112, training requirements for pawn[,] or secondhand[, and
757	coin dealer] business employees and officers of participating law enforcement agencies.
758	(2) This section does not prohibit civil action by a governmental entity regarding the
759	[pawnbroker's business] pawn or secondhand business' operation or licenses.
760	(3) The imposition of civil penalties under this section does not prohibit criminal
761	prosecution by a governmental entity for criminal violations of this chapter.
762	Section 14. Section 13-32a-110.5 is amended to read:
763	13-32a-110.5. Transactions with certain individuals prohibited.
764	A pawn or secondhand business may not [purchase, accept as a pawn, or take for
765	consignment any property from a person] engage in a pawn transaction or secondhand
766	merchandise transaction with an individual who:
767	(1) is younger than 18 years of age; or
768	(2) appears to be [acting] under the influence of alcohol or [any] $\underline{a}$ controlled
769	substance.

770	Section 15. Section 13-32a-111 is amended to read:
771	13-32a-111. Fees to fund account.
772	[(1) (a) (i) On and after January 1, 2005, each pawnshop or secondhand merchandise
773	dealer in operation shall annually pay \$250 to the division, to be deposited in the account.]
774	[(ii) On and after January 1, 2013, each pawnshop or secondhand merchandise dealer
775	in operation shall annually pay \$300 to the division, to be deposited in the account.]
776	[(b) For the period of July 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, each coin dealer in
777	operation shall pay a fee of \$250 to the division to be deposited in the account.]
778	[(c) (i) On and after January 1, 2010, each coin dealer in operation shall annually on
779	January 1 pay \$250 to the division to be deposited in the account.]
780	[(ii) On and after January 1, 2013, each coin dealer in operation shall annually on
781	January 1 pay \$300 to the division to be deposited in the account.]
782	[(2) (a) On and after January 1, 2005, each law enforcement agency that participates in
783	the use of the database shall annually pay to the division a fee of \$2 per sworn law enforcement
784	officer who is employed by the agency as of January 1 of that year. The fee shall be deposited
785	in the account.
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786	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]
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786	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]
786 787	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each] (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more
786 787 788	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each] (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.
786 787 788 789	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]  (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  (b) A law enforcement agency within Utah that participates in the use of the central
786 787 788 789 790	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]  (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  (b) A law enforcement agency within Utah that participates in the use of the central database shall [annually pay to the division a fee of \$3 per sworn law enforcement officer who
786 787 788 789 790 791	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]  (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  (b) A law enforcement agency within Utah that participates in the use of the central database shall [annually pay to the division a fee of \$3 per sworn law enforcement officer who is employed by the agency as of January 1 of that year. The fee shall be deposited in the
786 787 788 789 790 791 792	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]  (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  (b) A law enforcement agency within Utah that participates in the use of the central database shall [annually pay to the division a fee of \$3 per sworn law enforcement officer who is employed by the agency as of January 1 of that year. The fee shall be deposited in the account.] pay an annual fee set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.
786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]  (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  (b) A law enforcement agency within Utah that participates in the use of the central database shall [annually pay to the division a fee of \$3 per sworn law enforcement officer who is employed by the agency as of January 1 of that year. The fee shall be deposited in the account.] pay an annual fee set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  [(3) The fees under Subsections (1) and (2) shall be paid to the account annually on or
786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]  (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  (b) A law enforcement agency within Utah that participates in the use of the central database shall [annually pay to the division a fee of \$3 per sworn law enforcement officer who is employed by the agency as of January 1 of that year. The fee shall be deposited in the account.] pay an annual fee set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  [(3) The fees under Subsections (1) and (2) shall be paid to the account annually on or before January 30.]
786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]  (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  (b) A law enforcement agency within Utah that participates in the use of the central database shall [annually pay to the division a fee of \$3 per sworn law enforcement officer who is employed by the agency as of January 1 of that year. The fee shall be deposited in the account.] pay an annual fee set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  [(3) The fees under Subsections (1) and (2) shall be paid to the account annually on or before January 30.]  [(4) (a) (i) If a] (c) A law enforcement agency outside Utah that requests access to the
786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each]  (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  (b) A law enforcement agency within Utah that participates in the use of the central database shall [annually pay to the division a fee of \$3 per sworn law enforcement officer who is employed by the agency as of January 1 of that year. The fee shall be deposited in the account.] pay an annual fee set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  [(3) The fees under Subsections (1) and (2) shall be paid to the account annually on or before January 30.]  [(4) (a) (i) If a] (c) A law enforcement agency outside Utah that requests access to the central database[, the requesting agency] shall pay [a yearly] an annual fee [of \$750 for the
786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797	[(b) On and after January 1, 2013, each] (1) (a) A pawn or secondhand business in operation shall pay an annual fee, no more than \$500, set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  (b) A law enforcement agency within Utah that participates in the use of the central database shall [annually pay to the division a fee of \$3 per sworn law enforcement officer who is employed by the agency as of January 1 of that year. The fee shall be deposited in the account.] pay an annual fee set in accordance with Section 63J-1-504.  [(3) The fees under Subsections (1) and (2) shall be paid to the account annually on or before January 30.]  [(4) (a) (i) If a] (c) A law enforcement agency outside Utah that requests access to the central database[, the requesting agency] shall pay [a yearly] an annual fee [of \$750 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, which shall be deposited in the account] set in accordance

501	which shall be deposited in the account.
302	[(b) The board may establish the fee amount for fiscal years beginning on and after July
303	1, 2007 under Section 63J-1-504.]
304	(2) A fee paid under Subsection (1) shall be paid annually to the division on or before
305	January 31.
306	(3) A fee received by the division under this section shall be deposited into the account.
307	(4) The division may only increase fees for a pawnshop or secondhand business under
808	Section 63J-1-504.
309	Section 16. Section 13-32a-112 is amended to read:
310	13-32a-112. Pawnshop and Secondhand Merchandise Advisory Board.
311	(1) There is created within the division the "Pawnshop and Secondhand Merchandise
312	Advisory Board."
313	(2) The board consists of [13] seven voting members [and one nonvoting member]
314	appointed by the executive director of the Department of Commerce:
315	(a) one [representative of] law enforcement officer whose work regularly involves
316	pawn or secondhand business, recommended by the Utah Chiefs of Police Association;
317	(b) one [representative of] law enforcement officer whose work regularly involves
818	pawn or secondhand business, recommended by the Utah Sheriffs Association;
319	(c) one [representative of the Statewide Association of Prosecutors] state, county, or
320	municipal prosecutor, recommended by a prosecutors' association or council;
321	[(d) one representative of the Utah Municipal Prosecutors' Association;]
322	[(e) three representatives from the pawnshop industry;]
323	[(f) three representatives from the secondhand merchandise business industry;]
324	[(g) one representative from the coin dealer industry;]
325	[(h) one law enforcement officer who is appointed by the board members under
326	Subsections (1)(a) through (g);]
327	[(i) one law enforcement officer whose work regularly involves pawn and secondhand
328	businesses and who is appointed by the board members under Subsections (1)(a) through (g);
329	and]
330	[(j) one representative from the central database, who is nonvoting.]
331	[(2) (a) The board shall prepare recommendations for the appointment of members

332	under Subsections (1)(a) through (g), and Subsection (1)(j), and shall forward its
333	recommendations to the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, which shall make the
334	appointments.]
335	[(b) The members under Subsections (1)(e), (f), and (g) shall represent three separate
336	pawnshops, three separate secondhand merchandise dealers, and one coin dealer, each of which
337	are owned by a separate person or entity.]
338	[(c) In appointing members from the individuals recommended under Subsection
339	(2)(a), the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice shall give consideration to
340	recommendations by members of the respective occupations and professions and by their
341	representative organizations.]
342	(d) one pawnbroker, recommended by the pawn industry;
343	(e) one secondhand merchandise dealer, recommended by the secondhand merchandise
344	industry;
345	(f) one coin dealer, recommended by the Utah Coin Dealers Association; and
346	(g) one representative from the pawn or secondhand merchandise industry at large,
347	recommended by the pawn or secondhand merchandise industry.
348	(3) After receiving a recommendation for a member by a respective association,
849	council, or industry for the board, the executive director may:
350	(a) decline the recommendation; and
351	(b) request another recommendation from the respective association, council, or
352	industry.
353	$[(3)]$ $(4)$ $(a)$ $[Each]$ $\underline{A}$ member of the board shall be appointed to a term of not more
354	than four years, and may be reappointed upon expiration of the member's term.
355	(b) Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection [(3)] (4)(a), the [Commission on
356	Criminal and Juvenile Justice] executive director of the Department of Commerce shall, at the
357	time of appointments or reappointments, adjust the length of terms to ensure that the terms of
358	board members are staggered so that approximately half of the board is appointed every two
359	years.
360	(c) When a vacancy occurs in the membership for any reason, the executive director of
861	the Department of Commerce shall appoint a member for the unexpired term.
362	(d) The executive director of the Department of Commerce may remove a member and

863	replace the member in accordance with this section for the following reasons:
864	(i) the member fails or refuses to fulfill the duties of a board member, including
865	attendance at board meetings; or
866	(ii) the member, an entity owned by the member, an entity that the member is
867	employed by, or an entity that the member is representing, engages in a violation of this chapter
868	or Section 76-6-408.
869	(e) Notwithstanding Subsection (4)(d), members of the board as of May 13, 2019, are
870	removed from the board and the executive director of the Department of Commerce shall
871	appoint the board members in accordance with this section.
872	[(4)] (5) (a) The board shall elect one voting member as the chair of the board by a
873	majority of the members present at the board's first meeting each year.
874	(b) The chair shall preside over the board for a period of one year.
875	(c) The [advisory] board shall meet quarterly upon the call of the chair.
876	(d) A quorum of [nine] five members is required for the board to take action. An action
877	taken by majority of a quorum present at a meeting constitutes an action of the board.
878	[(5) (a) The board shall conduct quarterly training sessions regarding compliance with
879	this chapter and other applicable state laws for any person who owns or is employed by a pawn
880	or secondhand business subject to this chapter.]
881	[(b) Each training session shall provide no fewer than two hours of training.]
882	[(6) (a) Each pawn, secondhand, and coin dealer business in operation as of January 1
883	shall ensure one or more persons employed by the pawn or secondhand business each
884	participate in no fewer than two hours of compliance training within that year.]
885	[(b) This requirement does not limit the number of employees, directors, or officers of
886	a pawn or secondhand business who attend the compliance training.]
887	[(7) The board shall monitor and keep a record of the hours of compliance training
888	accrued by each pawn or secondhand business.]
889	[(8) The board shall provide each pawn or secondhand business with a certificate of
890	compliance upon completion by an employee of the two hours of compliance training under
891	Subsection (6).]
892	[(9) (a) Each law enforcement agency shall ensure that at least one of its officers
893	completes two hours of compliance training yearly.]

894	(b) Subsection (9)(a) does not limit the number of law enforcement officers who
895	attend the compliance training.]
896	[(10)] (6) (a) The duties and powers of the board include the following: [board may
897	propose to the division administrative rules establishing:
898	[(a) pawn and secondhand business industry standards for best practices;]
899	[(b) standardized property descriptions for the database created under this chapter; and]
900	(c) a roster of software programs for pawn and secondhand businesses setting out
901	minimum basic requirements for functionality.]
902	(i) recommending to the division appropriate rules regarding the administration and
903	enforcement of this chapter;
904	(ii) recommending to the division changes related to the central database; and
905	(iii) advising the division on matters related to the pawn and secondhand industries.
906	(b) This Subsection (6) does not require the board's approval to act on a rule or amend
907	this chapter.
908	[(11)] (7) [Pawn and] A pawn or secondhand [businesses] business may file with the
909	board complaints regarding law enforcement agency practices perceived to be inconsistent with
910	this chapter. The board may refer the complaints to the Peace Officers Standards and Training
911	Division.
912	Section 17. Section 13-32a-112.1 is enacted to read:
913	<u>13-32a-112.1.</u> Annual training.
914	(1) (a) The division shall provide training sessions, whether online or in-person, at least
915	once each year regarding compliance with this chapter and other applicable state laws.
916	(b) A pawn or secondhand business shall ensure that each individual employed by the
917	pawn or secondhand business with access to the central database annually completes the
918	training described in Subsection (1)(a) in order for that individual to continue to have access to
919	the central database.
920	(c) A law enforcement agency participating in the use of the central database shall
921	ensure that each individual employed by the law enforcement agency with access to the central
922	database annually completes the training described in Subsection (1)(a) in order for that
923	individual to continue to have access to the central database.
924	(2) The division shall monitor and keep a record of training completion.

925	Section 18. Section 13-32a-112.5 is amended to read:
926	13-32a-112.5. Temporary businesses subject to chapter.
927	[(1) (a) The division may exempt specific classes of businesses from regulation under
928	this chapter by rules made under Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.]
929	[(b) The division shall consult with the board in determining which classes of
930	businesses to exempt under this section.]
931	[(2) Businesses the division may exempt are classes of commercial enterprises clearly
932	defined by administrative rule and that do not involve transactions in property that is
933	recognized by law enforcement as regularly subject to theft and subsequent efforts to pawn or
934	sell.]
935	[(3) Municipal and county criminal and civil enforcement regarding the provisions of
936	this chapter may not be imposed on businesses exempted under this section.]
937	[(4) Any] A pawn or secondhand business [not exempted by this section and] that
938	operates on a temporary basis or from a location that is not a permanent retail location:
939	[(a)] (1) shall comply with [the provisions of] this chapter; and
940	[(b)] (2) is subject to enforcement of [the provisions of] this chapter.
941	Section 19. Section 13-32a-113 is amended to read:
942	13-32a-113. Pawnbroker and Secondhand Merchandise Operations Restricted
943	Account.
944	(1) There is created within the General Fund a restricted account known as the
945	"Pawnbroker and Secondhand Merchandise Operations Restricted Account."
946	(2) (a) The account shall be funded from [the] fees and administrative and civil fines
947	imposed and collected under Sections 13-32a-106, [ <del>13-32a-107,</del> ]13-32a-110, and 13-32a-111.
948	These fees and administrative and civil fines shall be paid to the division, which shall deposit
949	them in the account.
950	(b) The Legislature shall appropriate [the] funds in this account to the division for:
951	(i) [to the board for] the costs of providing training required under this chapter[-,];
952	(ii) the costs of the central database created in Section 13-32a-105[, and for costs of
953	operation of the board]; and
954	[(ii) to the division for management of fees and penalties paid under this chapter.]
955	[(c) The board shall account to the division for expenditures.]

956	[(d) The board shall account separately for expenditures for:]
957	[(i) training required under this chapter;]
958	[(ii) operation of the database; and]
959	[(iii) operation of the board.]
960	(iii) the division's costs of administering the chapter.
961	Section 20. Section 13-32a-114 is amended to read:
962	13-32a-114. Preemption of local ordinances Exceptions.
963	(1) This chapter preempts [all] town, city, county, and other local ordinances governing
964	pawn or secondhand businesses [and pawnbroking transactions], if the ordinances are more
965	restrictive than the provisions of this chapter or are not consistent with this chapter.
966	(2) Subsection (1) does not preclude a city, county, or other local governmental unit
967	from:
968	(a) enacting or enforcing local ordinances concerning public health, safety, or welfare,
969	if the ordinances are uniform and equal in application to pawn and secondhand businesses and
970	other retail businesses or activities;
971	(b) requiring a pawn or secondhand business to obtain and maintain a business license
972	and providing for revocation of the business license based on multiple violations of Section
973	<u>76-6-408</u> ; and
974	(c) enacting zoning ordinances that restrict areas where pawn or secondhand businesses
975	and other retail businesses or activities can be located.
976	Section 21. Section 13-32a-115 is amended to read:
977	13-32a-115. Criminal investigation Prosecution Property disposition.
978	(1) If the property pawned or sold to a pawn or secondhand business is the subject of a
979	criminal investigation and a hold has been placed on the property under Section 13-32a-109,
980	the original victim shall do the following to establish a claim:
981	(a) positively identify to law enforcement the [item] property stolen or lost;
982	(b) if a police report has not already been filed for the original theft or loss of property,
983	file a police report, and provide for the law enforcement agency information surrounding the
984	original theft or loss of property; and
985	(c) give a sworn statement under penalty of law that:
986	(i) claims ownership of the property;

(ii)	) references	the c	original	theft or	loss; a	ind

- (iii) identifies the perpetrator if known.
- (2) The pawn or secondhand business shall retain possession of any property subject to a hold until a criminal prosecution is commenced relating to the property for which the hold was placed unless:
- (a) during the course of a criminal investigation the actual physical possession by law enforcement of [an article] the property purchased or pawned is essential for the purpose of [fingerprinting the property, chemical] forensic testing of the property, or if the property contains unique or sensitive personal identifying information; or
- (b) an agreement between the original victim and the pawn or secondhand business to return the property is reached.
- (3) (a) Upon the commencement of a criminal prosecution, any [article] property subject to a hold for investigation under this chapter may be seized by the law enforcement agency [which] that requested the hold.
  - (b) Subsequent disposition of the property shall be consistent with this chapter.
- (4) At all times during the course of a criminal investigation and subsequent prosecution, the [article] property subject to a law enforcement hold shall be kept secure by the pawn or secondhand business subject to the hold unless [a] the pawned or [sold article] purchased property has been seized by the law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 13-32a-109.5.
  - Section 22. Section 13-32a-116 is amended to read:

# 13-32a-116. Property disposition -- Property subject to prosecution -- Property not used as evidence.

When [any] property that is pawned or sold to a pawn or secondhand business is the subject of a criminal proceeding, and has been seized by law enforcement pursuant to [Section 13-32a-115] this chapter, the prosecuting agency shall notify the seizing agency, the original victim, and the pawn or secondhand business in compliance with Subsection 13-32a-109(8), if the prosecuting agency determines the article is no longer needed as evidence pending resolution of the criminal case.

- Section 23. Section 13-32a-116.5 is amended to read:
- **13-32a-116.5.** Contested disposition of property Procedure.

- (1) If a pawn or secondhand business [has received] receives notice from a law enforcement agency under Section 13-32a-109 that [an article which was] property that is the subject of a hold or seizure shall be returned to an identified original victim, the pawn or secondhand business may contest the determination and seek a specific alternative disposition if within 15 business days after the day on which the pawn or secondhand business receives the notice:
  - (a) the pawn or secondhand business gives notice to the identified original victim, by certified mail, that the pawn or secondhand business contests the determination to return the [article] property to the original victim; and
  - (b) files a petition in a court having jurisdiction over the matter to determine rightful ownership of the [article] property as provided in Section 24-3-104.
  - (2) A pawn or secondhand business is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the pawn or secondhand business:
  - (a) holds or sells [an article] property in violation of a notification from a law enforcement agency that the [item] property is to be returned to an original victim; and
  - (b) the pawn or secondhand business does not comply with the requirements of this section within the time periods specified.
    - Section 24. Section **76-6-408** is amended to read:
  - 76-6-408. Receiving stolen property -- Duties of pawnbrokers, secondhand businesses, and coin dealers.
    - (1) As used in this section:
    - (a) "Pawnbroker" means the same as that term is defined in Section 13-32a-102.
- (b) "Receives" means acquiring possession, control, title, or lending on the security of the property.
  - [(1)] (2) A person commits theft if [he] the person receives, retains, or disposes of the property of another knowing that [it has been] the property is stolen, or believing that [it] the property is probably [has been] stolen, or who conceals, sells, withholds, or aids in concealing, selling, or withholding the property from the owner, knowing or believing the property to be stolen, intending to deprive the owner of [it] the property.
- 1047 [(2)] (3) The knowledge or belief required for Subsection [(1)] (2) is presumed in the case of an actor who:

1049	(a) is found in possession or control of other property stolen on a separate occasion;
1050	(b) has received other stolen property within the year preceding the receiving offense
1051	charged;
1052	(c) is a pawnbroker or person who:
1053	(i) has or operates a business dealing in or collecting used or secondhand merchandise
1054	or personal property, or an agent, employee, or representative of a pawnbroker or person who
1055	buys, receives, or obtains property; and
1056	[fails to require the seller or person delivering the property to: (i) certify, in writing,
1057	that he: has the legal rights to sell the property;]
1058	[(ii) provide a legible print, preferably the right thumb, at the bottom of the certificate
1059	next to his signature; and]
1060	[(iii) provide at least one positive form of identification; or]
1061	(ii) (A) has not completely and accurately documented the information required under
1062	Section 13-32a-104; or
1063	(B) is found in possession of merchandise or personal property that violates Subsection
1064	<u>13-32a-104(2); or</u>
1065	(d) is a coin dealer or an employee of the coin dealer as defined in Section 13-32a-102
1066	who does not comply with the requirements of Section 13-32a-104.5.
1067	[(3) Every] (4) A pawnbroker or person who has or operates a business dealing in or
1068	collecting used or secondhand merchandise or personal property, and every agent, employee, or
1069	representative of a pawnbroker or person who fails to comply with [the requirements of]
1070	Subsection [(2)(e)] (3) is presumed to have bought, received, or obtained the property knowing
1071	[it] the property to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained. This presumption may be rebutted
1072	by proof.
1073	[(4)] (5) When, in a prosecution under this section, it appears from the evidence that
1074	the defendant was a pawnbroker or a person who has or operates a business dealing in or
1075	collecting used or secondhand merchandise or personal property, or was an agent, employee, or
1076	representative of a pawnbroker or person, that the defendant bought, received, concealed, or
1077	withheld the property without obtaining the information required in Subsection [(2)(c) or
1078	$\frac{(2)(d)}{(3)(c)}$ or $\frac{(d)}{(d)}$ , then the burden shall be upon the defendant to show that the property
1079	bought, received, or obtained was not stolen.

1080	[(5)] (6) Subsections $[(2)]$ (3)(c), $[(3)]$ (4), and $[(4)]$ (5) do not apply to scrap metal
1081	processors as defined in Section 76-6-1402.
1082	[ <del>(6) As used in this section:</del> ]
1083	[(a) "Dealer" means a person in the business of buying or selling goods.]
1084	[(b) "Pawnbroker" means a person who:]
1085	[(i) loans money on deposit of personal property, or deals in the purchase, exchange, or
1086	possession of personal property on condition of selling the same property back again to the
1087	pledge or depositor;]
1088	[(ii) loans or advances money on personal property by taking chattel mortgage security
1089	on the property and takes or receives the personal property into his possession and who sells
1090	the unredeemed pledges; or]
1091	[(iii) receives personal property in exchange for money or in trade for other personal
1092	property.]
1093	[(c) "Receives" means acquiring possession, control, or title or lending on the security
1094	of the property.]
1095	Section 25. Section <b>76-6-412</b> is amended to read:
1096	76-6-412. Theft Classification of offenses Action for treble damages.
1097	(1) Theft of property and services as provided in this chapter is punishable:
1098	(a) as a second degree felony if the:
1099	(i) value of the property or services is or exceeds \$5,000;
1100	(ii) property stolen is a firearm or an operable motor vehicle; or
1101	(iii) property is stolen from the person of another;
1102	(b) as a third degree felony if:
1103	(i) the value of the property or services is or exceeds \$1,500 but is less than \$5,000;
1104	(ii) the value of the property or services is or exceeds \$500 and the actor has been twice
1105	before convicted of any of the following offenses, if each prior offense was committed within
1106	10 years of the date of the current conviction or the date of the offense upon which the current
1107	conviction is based and at least one of those convictions is for a class A misdemeanor:
1108	(A) any theft, any robbery, or any burglary with intent to commit theft;
1109	(B) any offense under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 5, Fraud; or
1110	(C) any attempt to commit any offense under Subsection (1)(b)(ii)(A) or (B);

1111	(iii) in a case not amounting to a second degree felony, the property taken is a stallion,
1112	mare, colt, gelding, cow, heifer, steer, ox, bull, calf, sheep, goat, mule, jack, jenny, swine,
1113	poultry, or a fur-bearing animal raised for commercial purposes; or
1114	(iv) (A) the value of property or services is or exceeds \$500 but is less than \$1,500;
1115	(B) the theft occurs on a property where the offender has committed any theft within
1116	the past five years; and
1117	(C) the offender has received written notice from the merchant prohibiting the offender
1118	from entering the property pursuant to Subsection 78B-3-108(4);
1119	(v) the actor has been previously convicted of a felony violation of any of the offenses
1120	listed in Subsections (1)(b)(ii)(A) through (1)(b)(ii)(C);
1121	(c) as a class A misdemeanor if:
1122	(i) the value of the property stolen is or exceeds \$500 but is less than \$1,500;
1123	(ii) (A) the value of property or services is less than \$500;
1124	(B) the theft occurs on a property where the offender has committed any theft within
1125	the past five years; and
1126	(C) the offender has received written notice from the merchant prohibiting the offender
1127	from entering the property pursuant to Subsection 78B-3-108(4); or
1128	(iii) the actor has been twice before convicted of any of the offenses listed in
1129	Subsections (1)(b)(ii)(A) through (1)(b)(ii)(C), if each prior offense was committed within 10
1130	years of the date of the current conviction or the date of the offense upon which the current
1131	conviction is based; or
1132	(d) as a class B misdemeanor if the value of the property stolen is less than \$500 and
1133	the theft is not an offense under Subsection (1)(c).
1134	(2) Any individual who violates Subsection 76-6-408[(1)](2) or [Subsection]
1135	76-6-413(1), or commits theft of property described in Subsection 76-6-412(1)(b)(iii), is civilly
1136	liable for three times the amount of actual damages, if any sustained by the plaintiff, and for
1137	costs of suit and reasonable attorney fees.
1138	Section 26. Repealer.
1139	This bill repeals:
1140	Section 13-32a-107, Deadline for registers to be electronic Notice for updating.
1141	Section 13-32a-117, Property disposition if no criminal charges filed

1142 **Administrative hearing.**