

**AN ACT**

**Bill 20-486**

**Emergency  
Declaration  
Res. 20-302  
20 DCStat 2705**

**Codification  
District of  
Columbia  
Official Code  
2001 Edition**

**Personal  
Property  
Robbery  
Prevention  
Second  
Emergency  
Amendment  
Act of 2013**

*To amend, on an emergency basis, Chapter 28 of Title 47 of the District of Columbia Official Code to enable the Mayor to suspend or revoke the business licenses of any business engaged in the buying or selling of stolen items; and to amend section 16-1001.04 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations to include, in the account of each transaction by a junk dealer or secondhand dealer, information regarding the title of the good transacted.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this act may be cited as the “Personal Property Robbery Prevention Second Emergency Amendment Act of 2013”.

Sec. 2. Chapter 28 of Title 47 of the District of Columbia Official Code is amended as follows:

(a) Section 47-2837(d) is repealed.

**Note,  
§ 47-2837**

(b) Section 47-2844 is amended as follows:

**Note,  
§ 47-2844**

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by striking the phrase “The Council of the District

of Columbia is” and inserting the phrase “The Council of the District of Columbia and Mayor are” in its place.

(2) New subsections (a-2) and (a-3) are added to read as follows:

“(a-2)(1) In addition to the provisions of subsection (a-1) of this section, the Mayor may, notwithstanding § 2-1801.04, take the following actions against any licensee, or agent or employee of a licensee, that with or without the appropriate license required under this chapter, engages in the purchase, sale, exchange, or any other form of a commercial transaction involving used goods or merchandise that are knowingly stolen:

“(A) The Mayor, for the first violation of this subsection:

“(i) Shall issue a civil infraction in the amount of \$2,500; and

“(ii) May seal the licensee’s premises for up to 96 hours without a prior hearing.

“(B) The Mayor, for the second violation of this subsection:

“(i) Shall issue a civil infraction fine in the amount of \$5,000;

“(ii) May seal the licensee’s premises for up to 96 hours without a prior hearing; and

“(iii)(I) Shall, within 30 days of the issuance of a civil infraction, require the licensee to submit a remediation plan approved by the Mayor, in consultation with the Chief of Police, that contains the licensee’s plan to prevent any future recurrence of purchasing, selling, exchanging, or otherwise transacting stolen goods and acknowledgement that a subsequent occurrence of engaging in prohibited activities may result in the revocation of all licenses issued to the licensee pursuant to this chapter.

“(II) If the licensee fails to submit a remediation plan in accordance with this sub-subparagraph, or if the Mayor rejects the licensee’s remediation plan, the Mayor shall provide written notice to the licensee of the Mayor’s intent to suspend all licenses issued to the licensee pursuant to this chapter for an additional 30 days.

“(C) The Mayor, for the third violation of this subsection:

“(i) Shall issue a civil infraction fine in the amount of \$10,000;

“(ii) May seal the licensee’s premises for up to 96 hours without a prior hearing; and

“(iii) Shall provide written notice to the licensee of the Mayor’s intent to permanently revoke all licenses issued to the licensee pursuant to this chapter.

“(2)(A) A violation of this subsection shall be a civil infraction for purposes of Chapter 18 of Title 2. Civil fines, penalties, and fees may be imposed as sanctions for any infraction of the provisions of this subsection, or the rules issued under authority of this subsection, pursuant to Chapter 18 of Title 2.

“(B) Adjudication of any civil infractions issued pursuant to this subsection shall be pursuant to Chapter 18 of Title 2.

“(C) Summary action taken pursuant to this subsection shall be pursuant to subchapter 1 of Chapter 18 of Title 2.

“(3) In addition to other remedies provided by law, the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia may commence an action in the Civil Branch of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia to compel compliance, abate, enjoin, or prevent violations of this subsection. Plaintiff need not prove irreparable injury or harm to obtain a preliminary or temporary injunction.

“(a-3) The term “knowingly” includes:

“(1) For the purposes of subsections (a-1) and (a-2) of this section, actual notice of a specific violation set forth in subsection (a-1) or (a-2) of this section to the licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, issued by a District agency notifying the licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, of the same or similar violation occurring on the licensee’s premises. Actual notice to the agent or employee of the licensee constitutes notice to the licensee for the purposes of this section; or

“(2) For the purpose of subsection (a-2) of this section, constructive notice to the licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, resulting from the failure of the licensee, or agent or employee of the licensee, to ascertain the ownership of the used goods or merchandise. Constructive notice to the agent or employee of the licensee constitutes notice to the licensee for the purposes of this section.”.

(3) Subsection (b) is amended by striking the phrase “the Council” and inserting the phrase “the Mayor” in its place.

Sec. 3. Section 16-1001.4(f) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (16 DCMR §1001.4(f)) is amended by striking the phrase “purchase or receipt.” and inserting the phrase “purchase or receipt, including the title of the goods, article, or other thing purchased or received.” in its place.

**DCMR**

Sec. 4. Fiscal impact statement.

The Council adopts the fiscal impact statement in the committee report for the Personal Property Prevention Amendment Act of 2013, passed on 2nd reading on October 1, 2013 (Enrolled version of Bill 20-143), as the fiscal impact statement required by section 602(c)(3) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code § 1-206.02(c)(3)).

Sec. 5. Effective date.

This act shall take effect following approval by the Mayor (or in the event of veto by the Mayor, action by the Council to override the veto), and shall remain in effect for no longer than 90 days, as provided for emergency acts of the Council of the District of Columbia in section 412(a) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 788; D.C. Official Code § 1-204.12(a)).