

**REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST**

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DATE: April 7, 2025

TO: Honorable Members of the Rules, Elections, and Intergovernmental Relations Committee

FROM: Sharon M. Tso   
Chief Legislative Analyst Council File No. 25-0002-S11  
Assignment No: 25-03-0229

SUBJECT: Resolution to Support AB 476 (González), regarding junk dealers and recyclers of nonferrous metals.

CLA RECOMMENDATION: Adopt Resolution (Rodriguez – Lee) to include in the City’s 2025-2026 State Legislative Program, support for AB 476 (González) which would regulate the purchase and sale of nonferrous metals by junk dealers and recyclers, including requirements for recordkeeping and restrictions on who can sell these metals to such businesses.

SUMMARY

The Resolution (Rodriguez – Lee), introduced on March 7, 2025, states that there has been a surge in thefts of copper, brass, and other metals from various sources, including street lights, tombstones, fire hydrants, and transit rail lines. The Resolution attributes many of these thefts to organized retail theft rings that use social media to coordinate their activities and hit multiple locations near simultaneously. The Resolution further states that some recycling centers and scrap yards have been implicated in receiving and reselling stolen metals, such as when the Los Angeles Police Department recovered \$46,000 in stolen copper and aluminum from a single recycling center in San Fernando Valley.

Therefore, the Resolution requests that the City support AB 476 (González), which would impose new requirements on junk dealers and recyclers purchasing nonferrous metals, including a requirement to obtain proof of ownership when purchasing nonferrous metals. The bill would also prohibit junk dealers and recyclers from purchasing non ferrous metals from individuals under 18 years of age. The bill would further prohibit the sale of scrap metal copper by individuals without a valid license.

BACKGROUND

Copper wire theft has become a widespread and costly issue across the State, driven by the high resale value of copper and its prevalence in critical infrastructure. The problem affects various sectors and causes significant financial losses, operational disruptions, and public safety risks.

These thefts have left neighborhoods without street lighting, internet service, and other critical utilities, creating safety hazards and inconveniences for residents. For example, in January, 2024, the 6<sup>th</sup> Street Viaduct, dubbed the “Ribbon of Light” for its illuminated tilted arches, had been left completely dark after thieves stripped approximately seven miles of copper wiring worth \$11,000.

Repairing the damage caused by copper wire theft often costs far more than the value of the stolen metal. Copper wire theft has cost the California Department of Transportation over \$24 million in repairs and related vandalism over the past four years.

The City is actively taking steps to redesign infrastructure to deter thieves. The Bureau of Street Lighting is reinforcing vulnerable components by using cement and steel to better secure electrical systems. The Bureau has installed 1,000 solar-powered lights that don’t rely on an external electric connection. Alarms have also been implemented on pull boxes, and cameras have been installed to surveil electrical access points.

In January, 2024, the Los Angeles Police Department’s Heavy Metal Task Force was launched. Since its inception, the Task Force has recovered over 2,000 pounds of stolen copper wire and made 82 arrests—60 of which were felony charges—in connection with the thefts.

DEPARTMENTS NOTIFIED

None

BILL STATUS

02/24/25

Referred to the Assembly Committee on Business and Professions

*CD Fields*

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Christopher Fields  
Analyst

Attachment: 1. Resolution (Rodriguez – Lee)  
2. AB 476 (González)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, any official position of the City of Los Angeles with respect to legislation, rules, regulations, or policies proposed to or pending before a local, state, or federal government body or agency must have first been adopted in the form of a Resolution by the City Council; and

WHEREAS, there has been a surge in thefts of copper, brass, and other metals from various sources, including street lights, tombstones, fire hydrants, and transit rail lines; and

WHEREAS, many of these thefts are part of organized retail theft rings that use social media to coordinate their activities and hit multiple locations in short periods; and

WHEREAS, these thefts have resulted in substantial costs for cities and agencies—such as the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) spending over \$24 million in the past four years to repair damaged infrastructure and address vandalism; and

WHEREAS, the theft of copper wire from street lights has left some neighborhoods in the dark for extended periods of time, raising safety concerns; and

WHEREAS, some recycling centers and scrap yards have been implicated in receiving and reselling stolen metals, such as when the Los Angeles Police Department recovered \$46,000 in stolen copper and aluminum from a single recycling center in the San Fernando Valley; and

WHEREAS, currently pending before in the State Assembly, is AB 476 (González), which proposes new regulations for junk dealers and recyclers dealing with nonferrous metals; and

WHEREAS, the bill would impose new requirements on junk dealers and recyclers purchasing nonferrous metals, including a requirement to obtain proof of ownership when purchasing nonferrous metals; and

WHEREAS, AB 476 would prohibit junk dealers and recyclers from purchasing nonferrous metals from individuals under 18 years of age; and

WHEREAS, the bill would further prohibit the sale of scrap metal copper by individuals without a valid license;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that by the adoption of this Resolution, the City of Los Angeles hereby includes in its 2025-2026 State Legislative Program support of AB 476 (González), which would regulate the purchase and sale of nonferrous metals by junk dealers and recyclers, including requirements for recordkeeping and restrictions on who can sell these metals to such businesses.

PRESENTED BY: Monica Rodriguez  
MONICA RODRIGUEZ  
Councilwoman, 7<sup>th</sup> District

SECONDED BY: JSL  
JL

ORIGINAL

cf

MAR 07 2025

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 27, 2025

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025–26 REGULAR SESSION

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 476**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Mark González**

February 10, 2025

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An act to amend ~~Section 21606~~ *Sections 21606 and 21609.1* of, and to add Section 21611 to, the Business and Professions Code, *and to amend Sections 496a and 496e of the Penal Code*, relating to ~~business, metal theft~~, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 476, as amended, Mark González. ~~Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous metals. Metal theft.~~

Existing law *governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk."* Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the place and date of each sale or purchase of junk, as defined. Existing law requires the written record to include a statement indicating either that the seller of the junk is the owner of it, or the name of the person they obtained the junk from, as shown on a signed transfer document. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous materials until the junk dealer or recycler obtains a copy of a valid driver's license of the seller or other specified identification. Existing law requires a junk dealer or recycler to preserve the written record for at least 2 years. Existing law makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor.

This bill, among other changes, would require junk dealers and recyclers to include additional information in the written record, including the time and amount paid for each sale or purchase of junk made, and the name of the employee handling the transaction. The bill would require the statement referenced above indicating ownership or the name of the person from whom the seller obtained the junk from to be signed and would require the statement to include specified information, including the legal name, date of birth, and place of residence of the seller. The bill would impose additional requirements on a junk dealer or recycler purchasing nonferrous metals, including obtaining proof of ownership showing the seller has lawful possession or lawful ownership of the nonferrous metals, as specified. The bill would prohibit a junk dealer or recycler from purchasing nonferrous metals from a person under 18 years of age. The bill would require a junk dealer or recycler to maintain the above-described information for at least one year, unless a longer period of time is specified, and would authorize any authorized law enforcement officer to conduct reasonable inspections during regular business hours to ensure compliance with applicable laws. ~~By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

Existing law, the Contractors State License Law, establishes the Contractors State License Board to license and regulate contractors, and establishes the registrar of contractors as the executive officer and secretary of the board.

This bill would prohibit a person from engaging in the sale of scrap metal copper without a valid license issued by the registrar. The bill would prescribe licensure requirements, including payment of a fee of up to \$500, to be deposited into the Contractors License Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, and would require a person to renew the license every year. By increasing moneys deposited into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would authorize the registrar to issue a license subject to restrictions or limitations or deny a license for specified reasons, including if the registrar determines the applicant is in violation of federal or state law. The bill exempt certain persons, including licensed electricians, from the licensure requirements.

*Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from possessing certain materials, including a fire hydrant or manhole cover or lid, without written certification from the agency owning or previously owning the material specifying that the agency has either sold the*

*material or is offering the material for sale, salvage, or recycling and that the person is authorized to negotiate the sale of the material. Existing law makes it a crime for any person who is engaged in the salvage, recycling, purchase, or sale of scrap metal to possess specified items, including a fire hydrant or a manhole cover or lid, that were owned or previously owned by specified public entities and that have been stolen or obtained in a manner constituting theft or extortion, knowing the property to be stolen or obtained in that manner, or to fail to report possession of those items, as specified. A person who violates those provisions is subject to a criminal fine of not more than \$3,000.*

*This bill would expand the list of materials and items subject to those provisions to include, among other things, street lights and other attachments related to street lighting and traffic signals, and would increase the maximum amount of the criminal fine to \$10,000.*

*Existing law makes a person who is a dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, or their agent, employee, or representative, who buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass that the person knows or reasonably should know is used by or belongs to specified entities, including a railroad, certain utility companies, or a public entity engaged in furnishing public utility service, without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering that material has a legal right to do so, guilty of criminally receiving that property and, in addition to imprisonment, makes that act punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.*

*This bill would increase the maximum amount of the fine to \$10,000.*

*Because the bill would expand the scope of crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.*

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes.

State-mandated local program: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 21606 of the Business and Professions
- 2 Code is amended to read:

1 21606. (a) Every junk dealer and every recycler shall set out  
2 in the written record required by this article all of the following:

3 (1) The place, date, time, and amount paid of each sale or  
4 purchase of junk made in the conduct of their business as a junk  
5 dealer or recycler and the name of the employee handling the  
6 transaction.

7 (2) One of the following methods of identification:

8 (A) The name, valid driver's license ~~number~~ *number*, and state  
9 of issue or California- or United States-issued identification card  
10 number.

11 (B) The name, identification number, and country of issue from  
12 a passport used for identification and the address from an additional  
13 item of identification that also bears the seller's name.

14 (C) The name and identification number from a Matricula  
15 Consular used for identification and the address from an additional  
16 item of identification that also bears the seller's name.

17 (3) The vehicle license number, including the state of issue, of  
18 any motor vehicle used in transporting the junk to the junk dealer's  
19 or recycler's place of business.

20 (4) The name and address of each person to whom junk is sold  
21 or disposed of, and the license number of any motor vehicle used  
22 in transporting the junk from the junk dealer's or recycler's place  
23 of business.

24 (5) A description of the item or items of junk purchased or sold,  
25 including the item type, number of units, weight, volume, length,  
26 predominant type of metal, identifying marks engraved or etched  
27 on the metal, if any, and serial numbers, if any.

28 (6) A signed statement indicating either that the seller of the  
29 junk is the owner of it, or the name of the person the seller obtained  
30 the junk from, as shown on a signed transfer document. The signed  
31 statement shall include the legal name, date of birth, and place of  
32 residence, including street number, street name, city, state, and  
33 ZIP Code, of the seller.

34 (b) Before purchasing any nonferrous metals from a seller, a  
35 junk dealer or recycler shall obtain acceptable proof of ownership  
36 from the seller that shows the seller has lawful possession or lawful  
37 ownership of the nonferrous metals. Acceptable proof of ownership  
38 shall be either of the following:

39 (1) An invoice or receipt documenting the purchase of the  
40 nonferrous metals that contains the name of the seller and the name

1 of the person from whom the seller purchased the nonferrous  
2 metals.

3 (2) A contractor's license, a construction or demolition permit  
4 for the site from which the nonferrous metal came, and a  
5 declaration by the seller describing the source of the metal that is  
6 signed and dated by the seller and witnessed by the junk dealer or  
7 recycler. Acceptable proof of lawful possession requires the signed  
8 declaration of the named purchaser of the nonferrous metals or the  
9 holder of the contractor's license that the seller has been designated  
10 as the owner's agent for purposes of the sale of nonferrous metals  
11 and the address and telephone number of the declarant.

12 (c) Before purchasing junk from a seller, a junk dealer or  
13 recycler shall verify the seller's identity with one of the methods  
14 of identification specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).

15 (d) A junk dealer or recycler shall not purchase nonferrous  
16 metals from a person under 18 years of age.

17 (e) (1) Unless a longer period of time is required pursuant to  
18 Section 21607 or another law, a junk dealer or recycler shall  
19 maintain the information required to be collected under this section  
20 for at least one year from the date of purchase or delivery,  
21 whichever is later. A junk dealer or recycler shall make available  
22 to any law enforcement agency the information required to be  
23 collected under this section.

24 (2) Any authorized law enforcement officer may conduct  
25 reasonable inspections during regular business hours to ensure  
26 compliance with applicable laws.

27 (f) Any person who makes, or causes to be made, any false or  
28 fictitious statement regarding any information required by this  
29 section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

30 (g) Every junk dealer and every recycler shall report the  
31 information required in subdivision (a) to the chief of police or to  
32 the sheriff in the same manner as described in Section 21628.

33 *SEC. 2. Section 21609.1 of the Business and Professions Code*  
34 *is amended to read:*

35 21609.1. (a) ~~No~~A junk dealer or recycler shall *not* possess  
36 any ~~reasonably recognizable, disassembled, or inoperative fire~~  
37 ~~hydrant or fire department connection, including, but not limited~~  
38 ~~to, reasonably recognizable brass fittings and parts, or any manhole~~  
39 ~~cover or lid or reasonably recognizable part of a manhole cover~~  
40 ~~or lid, or any backflow device or connection to that device or~~

1 ~~reasonably recognizable part of that device~~, of the following  
2 ~~material~~ that was owned or previously owned by an agency, in the  
3 absence of a written certification on the letterhead of the agency  
4 owning or previously owning the material described in the  
5 certification that the agency has either sold the material described  
6 or is offering the material for sale, salvage, or recycling, and that  
7 the person possessing the certification and identified in the  
8 certification is authorized to negotiate the sale of that ~~material~~.  
9 ~~material~~:

10 (1) A fire hydrant or any reasonably recognizable part of a fire  
11 hydrant.

12 (2) A fire department connection, including, but not limited to,  
13 reasonably recognizable bronze or brass fittings and parts.

14 (3) A maintenance hole cover or lid or reasonably recognizable  
15 part of a maintenance hole cover or lid.

16 (4) Backflow devices and connections to that device, or any part  
17 of that device.

18 (5) Street lights and other attachments related to street lighting,  
19 including, but not limited to, all of the following:

20 (A) Ubiquitous smart nodes.

21 (B) Light-emitting diode (LED) fixtures.

22 (C) Ornamental or historical, modern, or pedestrian poles made  
23 of concrete, steel, brass, cast iron, or aluminum.

24 (D) Solar street lighting components, such as solar panels, steel  
25 poles, and battery packs.

26 (E) Colocation equipment.

27 (F) Fiber optic cables.

28 (G) Electric vehicle chargers.

29 (H) Cameras.

30 (I) Air quality sensors.

31 (J) Digital banners.

32 (K) Pedestrian and cycling counters.

33 (6) Traffic signals and active grade crossing signals.

34 (7) Sewer flow monitoring station equipment.

35 (8) Sewer pump station instrumentation and controls.

36 (9) Stormwater auto sampling equipment and instrumentation.

37 (10) Stormwater pump station instrumentation and controls.

38 (11) Irrigation wiring.

39 (12) Plaques.

40 (13) Communications or broadband infrastructure or equipment.

1 (b) A junk dealer or recycler who unknowingly takes possession  
2 of one or more of the items listed in subdivision (a) as part of a  
3 load of otherwise nonprohibited materials without a written  
4 certification has a duty to notify the appropriate law enforcement  
5 agency by the end of the next business day upon discovery of the  
6 prohibited material. Written certification shall relieve the junk  
7 dealer or recycler from any civil or criminal penalty for possession  
8 of the prohibited material. The prohibited material shall be set  
9 aside and not sold pending a determination made by a law  
10 enforcement agency pursuant to Section 21609.

11 (c) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

12 (1) "Agency" means a public agency, city, county, city and  
13 county, special district, or private utility regulated by the Public  
14 Utilities Commission.

15 (2) "Appropriate law enforcement agency" means either of the  
16 following:

17 (A) The police chief of the city, or ~~his or her~~ *their* designee, if  
18 the item or items listed in subdivision (a) are located within the  
19 territorial limits of an incorporated city.

20 (B) The sheriff of the county or ~~his or her~~ *their* designee if the  
21 item or items listed are located within the county but outside the  
22 territorial limits of an incorporated city.

23 (3) "Written certification" means a certification in written form  
24 by the junk dealer or recycler to a law enforcement agency,  
25 including electronic mail, facsimile, or a letter delivered in person  
26 or by certified mail.

27 ~~SEC. 2.~~

28 *SEC. 3.* Section 21611 is added to the Business and Professions  
29 Code, to read:

30 21611. (a) A person shall not engage in the sale of scrap metal  
31 copper without a valid license issued by the registrar of contractors  
32 of the ~~Contractor~~ *Contractors* State License Board pursuant to this  
33 section.

34 (b) A seller of scrap metal copper may apply to the registrar on  
35 a form prescribed by the registrar that includes, at a minimum,  
36 both of the following:

37 (1) The name, permanent address, telephone number, and date  
38 of birth of the applicant.

1 (2) An acknowledgment that the applicant obtained the copper  
2 by lawful means in the regular course of the applicant's business,  
3 trade, or authorized construction work.

4 (c) An application shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable  
5 fee of up to five hundred dollars (\$500), not to exceed the  
6 reasonable cost to the board to administer this section.

7 (d) Within 30 days of the date an application is received, the  
8 registrar may require additional information or submissions from  
9 an applicant and may obtain any document or information that is  
10 reasonably necessary to verify the information contained in the  
11 application. Within 90 days after the date a completed application  
12 is received, the registrar shall review the application and issue a  
13 license if the applicant is deemed qualified under this section. The  
14 registrar may issue a license subject to restrictions or limitations.  
15 If the registrar determines the applicant is not qualified, the  
16 registrar shall notify the applicant and shall specify the reason for  
17 the denial.

18 (e) A person licensed to perform work pursuant to Chapter 4.5  
19 (commencing with Section 108) of Division 1 of the Labor Code,  
20 the Contractors State License Law (Chapter 9 (commencing with  
21 Section 7000) of Division 3), or who is a technician certified under  
22 Section 608 of the federal Clean Air Act (40 C.F.R. Part 82,  
23 Subpart F) shall not be required to obtain a license under this  
24 section to sell scrap metal copper.

25 (f) A license issued under this section is valid for one year. To  
26 renew a license, an applicant shall submit a completed renewal  
27 application on a form prescribed by the registrar and a renewal fee  
28 of up to five hundred dollars (\$500), not to exceed the reasonable  
29 cost of administering this section. The registrar may request that  
30 a renewal applicant submit additional information to clarify any  
31 new information presented in the renewal application. A renewal  
32 application submitted after the renewal deadline shall be  
33 accompanied by a nonrefundable late fee of up to seven hundred  
34 and fifty dollars (\$750), not to exceed the reasonable cost to the  
35 board to administer this section.

36 (g) The registrar may deny a license renewal under this section  
37 under either of the following circumstances:

38 (1) The registrar determines that the applicant is in violation of  
39 federal or state law.

1 (2) The applicant fails to timely submit a renewal application  
2 and the information required under this subdivision.

3 (h) In lieu of denying a renewal application under subdivision  
4 (g), the registrar may permit the applicant to submit to the registrar  
5 a corrective action plan to cure or correct deficiencies.

6 (i) The registrar may suspend, revoke, or place on probation a  
7 license issued under this section if the applicant does any of the  
8 following:

9 (1) Engages in fraudulent activity that violates state or federal  
10 law.

11 (2) The registrar receives consumer complaints that justify an  
12 action under this subdivision to protect the safety and interests of  
13 consumers.

14 (3) The applicant fails to pay an application license or renewal  
15 fee.

16 (4) The applicant fails to comply with a requirement set forth  
17 in this section.

18 (j) The fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited  
19 in the Contractors License Fund.

20 *SEC. 4. Section 496a of the Penal Code is amended to read:*

21 496a. (a) Every person who is a dealer in or collector of junk,  
22 metals, or secondhand materials, or the agent, employee, or  
23 representative of such dealer or collector, and who buys or receives  
24 any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass which  
25 ~~he or she knows~~ *they know* or reasonably should know is ordinarily  
26 used by or ordinarily belongs to a railroad or other transportation,  
27 telephone, telegraph, gas, water, or electric light company, or a  
28 county, city, city and county, or other political subdivision of this  
29 state engaged in furnishing public utility service, without using  
30 due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering the  
31 same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of criminally receiving  
32 that property, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county  
33 jail for not more than one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to  
34 subdivision (h) of Section 1170, or by a fine of not more than ~~one~~  
35 *ten* thousand dollars ~~(\$1,000)~~, *(\$10,000)*, or by both that fine and  
36 imprisonment.

37 (b) Any person who buys or receives material pursuant to  
38 subdivision (a) shall obtain evidence of ~~his or her~~ *their* identity  
39 from the seller, including, but not limited to, that person's full  
40 name, signature, address, driver's license number, and vehicle

1 license number, and the license number of the vehicle delivering  
2 the material.

3 (c) The record of the transaction shall include an appropriate  
4 description of the material purchased and the record shall be  
5 maintained pursuant to Section 21607 of the Business and  
6 Professions Code.

7 *SEC. 5. Section 496e of the Penal Code is amended to read:*

8 496e. (a) Any person who is engaged in the salvage, recycling,  
9 purchase, or sale of scrap metal and who possesses any of the  
10 following items that were owned or previously owned by any  
11 public agency, city, county, city and county, special district, or  
12 private utility that have been stolen or obtained in any manner  
13 constituting theft or extortion, knowing the property to be so stolen  
14 or obtained, or fails to report possession of the items pursuant to  
15 Section 21609.1 of the Business and Professions Code, is guilty  
16 of a crime:

17 (1) A fire hydrant or any reasonably recognizable part of that  
18 hydrant.

19 (2) Any fire department connection, including, but not limited  
20 to, reasonably recognizable bronze or brass fittings and parts.

21 (3) ~~Manhole~~ *Maintenance hole* covers or lids, or any reasonably  
22 recognizable part of those ~~manhole~~ *maintenance hole* covers and  
23 lids.

24 (4) Backflow devices and connections to that device, or any  
25 part of that device.

26 (5) *Streetlights and other attachments related to street lighting,*  
27 *including, but not limited to, all of the following:*

28 (A) *Ubiquitous smart nodes.*

29 (B) *Light-emitting diode (LED) fixtures.*

30 (C) *Ornamental or historical, modern, or pedestrian poles made*  
31 *of concrete, steel, brass, cast iron, or aluminum.*

32 (D) *Solar street lighting components, such as solar panels, steel*  
33 *poles, and battery packs.*

34 (E) *Colocation equipment.*

35 (F) *Fiber optic cables.*

36 (G) *Electric vehicle chargers.*

37 (H) *Cameras.*

38 (I) *Air quality sensors.*

39 (J) *Digital banners.*

40 (K) *Pedestrian and cycling counters.*

- 1 (6) *Traffic signals and active grade crossing signals.*
- 2 (7) *Sewer flow monitoring station equipment.*
- 3 (8) *Sewer pump station instrumentation and controls.*
- 4 (9) *Stormwater auto sampling equipment and instrumentation.*
- 5 (10) *Stormwater pump station instrumentation and controls.*
- 6 (11) *Irrigation wiring.*
- 7 (12) *Plaques.*
- 8 (13) *Communications or broadband infrastructure or equipment.*
- 9 (b) A person who violates subdivision (a) shall, in addition to
- 10 any other penalty provided by law, be subject to a criminal fine of
- 11 not more than ~~three~~ *ten* thousand dollars ~~(\$3,000)~~. (*\$10,000*).

12 ~~SEC. 3.~~

13 *SEC. 6.* No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to  
14 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because  
15 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school  
16 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or  
17 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty  
18 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of  
19 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within  
20 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California  
21 Constitution.