



METAL THEFT PREVENTION ACT OF 2013 (S. 394)

FACT SHEET

The estimated total value of damages to industries affected by the theft of copper wire likely exceeds over \$900 million each year. The Metal Theft Prevention Act of 2013 (S. 394) focuses on reducing and preventing the occurrence of metal theft from critical infrastructure. The bill would specify metal theft as a federal crime and create new regulations for the selling and purchasing of metal.

NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR METAL RECYCLERS

- The seller must provide documentation to the recycler indicating that they either own or are authorized to sell the metal in question.
- Recyclers must keep written or electronic records for all transactions, and retain those records for at least two years. Records must include:
 - Name and address of recycler;
 - The amount of the transaction;
 - A description of the metal being sold;
 - The name and address of the person to which the payment was made;
 - The name and state or federal identification information of the person delivering the metal; and
 - The license and vehicle information for the vehicle used to deliver the metal.
- Recyclers are prohibited from paying more than \$100 in cash for a single purchase of specified metal. Any payments received over \$100 must either be in the form of a check that is payable to the seller and includes the name and address of the seller or another established commercial transaction.

PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT

- Makes it a federal crime to commit metal theft from critical infrastructure.
- Gives the U.S. Attorney General and Attorneys General in each state the power to take action against anyone caught committing metal theft in an appropriate court.
- The U.S. Sentencing Commission is required to review the federal sentencing guidelines and make changes that reflect the serious nature of metal theft and the need for a deterrent.