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**SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1903**

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**State of Washington**

**68th Legislature**

**2024 Regular Session**

**By** House Civil Rights & Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Berry, Taylor, Stonier, Fitzgibbon, Reed, Street, Callan, Walen, Peterson, Fosse, Reeves, Simmons, Kloba, Mena, Senn, Hackney, Goodman, Thai, Ryu, Cortes, Tharinger, Alvarado, Ramel, Duerr, Ramos, Bateman, Ormsby, Fey, Rule, Macri, Gregerson, Doglio, Orwall, Bergquist, Berg, Farivar, Ortiz-Self, Lekanoff, Nance, Riccelli, Pollet, and Davis)

1 AN ACT Relating to reporting lost or stolen firearms; amending  
2 RCW 7.80.120; adding a new section to chapter 9.41 RCW; and  
3 prescribing penalties.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 9.41 RCW  
6 to read as follows:

7 (1) An owner or other person lawfully in possession of a firearm  
8 who suffers the loss or theft of the firearm shall report the facts  
9 and circumstances of the loss or theft to the local law enforcement  
10 agency where the loss or theft occurred within 24 hours after the  
11 person first discovered the loss or theft unless the delay is for  
12 good cause shown. The report must include, to the extent known: The  
13 firearm's caliber, make, model, manufacturer, and serial number; any  
14 other distinguishing number or identification mark on the firearm;  
15 and the circumstances of the loss or theft, including the date,  
16 place, and manner.

17 (2) A law enforcement agency that receives a report of a lost or  
18 stolen firearm shall enter the following information, to the extent  
19 known, into the national crime information center database:

20 (a) The firearm's caliber, make, model, manufacturer, and serial  
21 number; and

1 (b) Any other distinguishing number or identification mark on the  
2 firearm.

3 (3) A person who fails to report a lost or stolen firearm in  
4 violation of this section commits a civil infraction and is subject  
5 to a monetary penalty of up to \$1,000.

6 **Sec. 2.** RCW 7.80.120 and 2023 c 102 s 13 are each amended to  
7 read as follows:

8 (1) A person found to have committed a civil infraction shall be  
9 assessed a monetary penalty.

10 (a) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 1  
11 civil infraction shall be \$250, not including statutory assessments,  
12 except for an infraction of state law involving (i) potentially  
13 dangerous litter as specified in RCW 70A.200.060(4), in which case  
14 the maximum penalty and default amount is \$500; or (ii) a person's  
15 refusal to submit to a test or tests pursuant to RCW 79A.60.040 and  
16 79A.60.700, in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is  
17 \$1,000; or (iii) the misrepresentation of service animals under RCW  
18 49.60.214, in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is  
19 \$500; or (iv) untraceable firearms pursuant to RCW 9.41.326 or  
20 unfinished frames or receivers pursuant to RCW 9.41.327, in which  
21 case the maximum penalty and default amount is \$500; or (v) the  
22 failure to report the loss or theft of a firearm under section 1 of  
23 this act, in which case the maximum penalty and default amount is  
24 \$1,000;

25 (b) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 2  
26 civil infraction shall be \$125, not including statutory assessments;

27 (c) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 3  
28 civil infraction shall be \$50, not including statutory assessments;  
29 and

30 (d) The maximum penalty and the default amount for a class 4  
31 civil infraction shall be \$25, not including statutory assessments.

32 (2) The supreme court shall prescribe by rule the conditions  
33 under which local courts may exercise discretion in assessing fines  
34 for civil infractions.

35 (3) Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by a court under this  
36 chapter it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at  
37 that time the court may grant an extension of the period in which the  
38 penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time  
39 established for payment, the court may proceed to collect the penalty

1 in the same manner as other civil judgments and may notify the  
2 prosecuting authority of the failure to pay.

3 (4) The court may also order a person found to have committed a  
4 civil infraction to make restitution.

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