

2016 Bill Status Update

California is in for a busy law-making year in 2016! For gun owners, the stakes are higher than usual with attacks on the legislation, litigation, and political fronts. In Sacramento, CRPA will continue to push to protect and fight for your rights on these and many more fronts. The following summary shows the first look at bills that will be tracked this year by CRPA. It is imperative that we, as Second Amendment supporters, let our voices be heard in Sacramento and at the polls.

In addition to tracking legislation and alerting members for calls to action, CRPA will also be running a “Get Out the Vote” campaign to encourage registered voters to take a stand and to urge those that have fallen by the wayside to re-engage in the political process. You will be hearing more about this at gun shows, in member alerts, and in our publications. This is an imperative step to preserving our rights and showing Sacramento that we stand united in upholding our Second Amendment rights.

Remember, YOU are the California gun lobby! Every time you send a donation or take action to support or oppose a bill- it matters. Thank you for all you do as members of CRPA, we look forward to working together this year.

GREEN = SUPPORT

RED = OPPOSE

BLUE = WATCH

BLACK = DEAD

AB 665- (Frazier -D) Hunting or fishing: local regulation. This bill would provide that the state fully occupies the field of the taking and possession of fish and game.

AB 1663- (Chiu-D) Firearms: assault weapons. This bill would classify a semiautomatic center rifle that does not have a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept no more than 10 rounds as an assault weapon.

AB 1664- (Levine-D) Firearms: assault weapons. This bill would define “detachable magazine” to mean an ammunition feeding device that can be removed readily from the firearm without disassembly of the firearm action, including an ammunition feeding device that can be removed readily from the firearm with the use of a tool.

AB 1673- (Gipson-D) Firearms: unfinished frame or receiver. This bill would expand the definition of “firearm” for other purposes to include an unfinished frame or receiver that can be readily converted to the functional condition of a finished frame or receiver.

AB 1674- (Santiago-D) Firearms: waiting period. This bill would make the current 30-day prohibition on handguns applicable to all types of firearms.

AB 1695- (Bonta-D) Firearms: notice to purchasers: false reports of stolen firearms. This bill would make it a misdemeanor to report to a local law enforcement agency that a firearm has been lost or stolen, knowing that report to be false.

AB 1776- (Oberholte-R) Range Recycle Bill. Existing law prohibits the management of hazardous waste except in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws and prohibits the disposal of hazardous waste except at a disposal site or at a facility of an owner or operator who holds a valid hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization from the Department of Toxic Substances Control to use and operate the site or facility. Existing law defines the term “disposal” for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws as including the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of a waste into or on any land. This bill would exclude, from

the definition of the term “disposal” under those laws, the onsite movement of soil at an active outdoor sport shooting range, as defined, if this movement is done to facilitate the removal and recycling of spent ammunition materials existing on the site as a result of the normal use of the shooting range and the residual soil is replaced within the area from which it was originally removed.

AB 1798- (Cooper-D) Firearms- Cell Phone Case. Existing federal law prohibits a person from manufacturing, entering into commerce, shipping, transporting, or receiving any toy, look-alike, or imitation firearm unless the firearm contains, or has affixed to it, a marking approved by the federal Secretary of Commerce. Existing state law defines “imitation firearm” as any BB device, toy gun, replica of a firearm, or other device that is so substantially similar in coloration and overall appearance to an existing firearm as to lead a reasonable person to perceive that the device is a firearm. Under existing law, a manufacturer, importer, or distributor of imitation firearms that, among other things, fails to comply with any applicable federal law or regulation governing the marking of a toy, look-alike, or imitation firearm, as defined by federal law or regulation, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would specify that the definition of imitation firearm described above includes, but is not limited to, a protective case for a cellular telephone that is so substantially similar in coloration and overall appearance to an existing firearm as to lead a reasonable person to perceive that the device is a firearm.

AB 1844- (Gallagher-R) Hunting and fishing licenses: reduced license fees: veterans. Under existing law, a hunting license grants the privilege to take birds and mammals. Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue a hunting license for a term of one year, as provided, upon payment of a fee, to eligible residents and nonresidents. Existing law requires the department to issue a lifetime hunting license, upon payment of a fee, to eligible California residents that authorizes a person to take birds and mammals for the life of the person, as prescribed. Under existing law, a sport fishing license grants the privilege to take fish, reptiles, and amphibians. Existing law requires the department to issue a sport fishing license for the period of a calendar year, as provided, upon payment of a fee, to eligible

residents and nonresidents. Existing law requires the department to issue a lifetime sport fishing license, upon payment of a fee, to eligible California residents that authorizes a person to take fish, reptiles, and amphibians for the life of the person, as prescribed. Existing law requires the department to issue lifetime sportsman's licenses, upon payment of a fee, to eligible California residents that authorizes a person to take birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, and amphibians for the life of the person, as prescribed. This bill would require the department to reduce the fee required to obtain the above-described licenses by an unspecified percentage for a person who is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States and is a resident of California.

AB 1999- (Achadjian-R) Prohibited Persons File. Existing law requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain an online database known as the Prohibited Armed Persons File, sometimes referred to as the Armed Prohibited Persons System, to cross-reference persons who have ownership or possession of a firearm on or after January 1, 1996, and who, subsequent to the date of that ownership or possession of a firearm, fall within a class of persons who are prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to the Prohibited Armed Persons File.

AB 2165- (Bonta-D) Handgun Roster LE Exception. Existing law makes it a crime for any person in this state to manufacture, import into the state, keep for sale, offer or expose for sale, give, or lend an unsafe handgun. Under existing law, this prohibition does not apply to the sale or purchase of a handgun if the handgun is sold to, or purchased by, a police department, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or any federal law enforcement agency, among other entities. This bill would also make the above prohibition inapplicable to the sale of a handgun to, or purchase of one by, other peace officers, as specified.

AB 2229- (Grove-R) Firearms. Existing law prohibits specified persons from owning, purchasing, receiving, or having in their possession any firearm. Existing law prohibits selling, supplying, delivering, or giving possession or

control of a firearm to those persons. This bill would make technical, non-substantive changes to that provision.

AB 2245- (Cooper-D) CCPOA exemptions to handgun roster. Existing law makes it a crime for any person in this state to manufacture, import into the state, keep for sale, offer or expose for sale, give, or lend an unsafe handgun. Under existing law, this prohibition does apply to the sale or purchase of a handgun if the handgun is sold to, or purchased by, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or to any federal law enforcement agency, among other entities. This bill would also make the above prohibition inapplicable to the sale to, or purchase by, a probation department.

AB 2340- (Gallagher-R) Gun Free School Zone-Domestic Violence

Exemption. Existing law, the Gun-Free School Zone Act of 1995, subject to exceptions, prohibits a person from possessing a firearm in a place that the person knows, or reasonably should know, is a school zone, unless with the written permission of certain school district officials. Existing law defines a school zone as an area on the grounds of a school providing instruction in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or within a distance of 1,000 feet of that school. Existing law, subject to exceptions, prohibits a person from bringing or possessing a firearm upon the grounds of a campus of a public or private university or college, or buildings owned or operated for student housing, teaching, research, or administration by a public or private university or college, that are contiguous or are clearly marked university property, as specified, unless with the written permission of specified university or college officials. Under existing law, a violation of these provisions is a felony, or, under specified circumstances, a misdemeanor. Under existing law, certain persons are exempt from both the school zone and the university prohibitions, including, among others, a retired peace officer authorized to carry a concealed or loaded firearm. This bill would exempt from both the school zone and the university prohibitions a person holding a valid license to carry a concealed firearm who is also protected by a domestic violence protective order, as specified. Existing law, subject to exceptions, prohibits carrying ammunition or reloaded ammunition onto school grounds unless it is with the

written permission of the school district superintendent, the superintendent's designee, or equivalent school authority. This bill would exempt from that prohibition a person holding a valid license to carry a concealed firearm who is also protected by a domestic violence protective order, as specified. The bill would make additional technical, non-substantive changes.

AB 2361- (Santiago-D) Police Officers. Existing law designates all persons who meet specified standards as peace officers. Existing law requires any sheriff, undersheriff, deputy sheriff or police officer, as specified, to successfully complete a course of training prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training before exercising the powers of a peace officer. This bill would authorize an independent institution of higher education, as defined, to designate a person regularly employed as a security officer as a peace officer during the course of and within the scope of his or her employment, as specified, provided that the person successfully completes the course of training described above.

AB 2369- (Patterson-R) Firearm Theft- Prop 47. Existing law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, reduced certain felonies to misdemeanors, including possession of specified controlled substances and theft of a firearm with a value under \$950. This bill would authorize the prosecution to charge a person with a felony if the person has been convicted 2 or more times in the 12-month period of the crimes reduced to a misdemeanor by Proposition 47 or, if the crime being prosecuted is petty theft, when the person had been convicted of specified other crimes, including grand theft and carjacking, at least twice in the past 12 months. The bill would specify that, for purposes of determining the 12-month period, the date the crimes were committed is used, not the date of conviction. The bill would also make it a felony when the items taken include a firearm

AB 2440- (Gatto-D) Search Warrants. Existing law provides that a search warrant may only be issued upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person to be searched or searched for, and particularly describing the property, thing, or things and the place to be

searched. Existing law also states the grounds upon which a search warrant may be issued. This bill would make technical, non-substantive changes to those provisions.

AB 2459- (McCarty-D) Firearm Dealers: conduct of business. Under existing law, a firearms dealer or licensee means a person who has a valid federal firearms license, has a regulatory or business license, has a valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization, has a certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice, has a license granted by a duly constituted licensing authority of any city, county, or city and county, and is among those recorded in the centralized list of licensed firearms dealers kept by the Department of Justice. Existing law regulates licensed firearms dealers and provides that a license is subject to forfeiture for a breach of specified prohibitions in existing law. This bill would authorize the Department of Justice to impose a civil fine not exceeding \$500 for a breach of those prohibitions, and a civil fine not exceeding \$2,000 for a breach of those prohibitions when the licensee has received written notification from the department regarding the breach and fails to take corrective action, as specified, or the department determines the licensee committed the breach knowingly or with gross negligence. Existing law, subject to exceptions pertaining to specified gun shows or events, requires a firearms dealer to conduct business only in the buildings designated in the dealer's license. This bill would, in addition, commencing January 1, 2018, prohibit a firearms dealer license from designating a building that is a residence, as defined, as a building where the licensee's business may be conducted. The bill would also provide that these provisions would not preclude or preempt a local ordinance that places additional or more stringent requirements on firearms dealers regarding where the business of the licensee may be conducted. The bill would require a licensee to ensure that its business premises are monitored by a video surveillance system that, among other requirements, visually records and archives footage of (1) every sale or transfer of a firearm or ammunition, in a manner that makes the facial features of the purchaser or transferee clearly visible in the recorded footage; (2) all places where firearms or ammunition are stored, displayed, carried, handled, sold, or transferred; (3) the immediate exterior surroundings of the licensee's

business premises; and (4) all parking areas owned or leased by the licensee. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2018, require a licensee to obtain a policy of commercial insurance that insures the licensee against liability for damage to property and for injury to or death of any person as a result of the theft, sale, lease or transfer or offering for sale, lease or transfer of a firearm or ammunition, or any other operations of the business and business premises, in the amount of \$1,000,000 per incident, as specified. The bill would also provide that these provisions would not preclude or preempt a local ordinance that places additional or more stringent requirements on firearms dealers regarding insurance pertaining to the licensee's business.

AB 2478- (Melendez-R) Firearms: Violations.-Straw purchase. Existing law prohibits specified persons from owning, purchasing, receiving, or having in his or her possession, any firearm. Existing law prohibits a person, corporation, or firm from knowingly selling, supplying, delivering, or giving possession or control of a firearm to one of those prohibited persons, and makes a violation of that prohibition a felony punishable by imprisonment for 2, 3, or 4 years in the county jail. This bill would make that offense punishable by imprisonment for 2, 3, or 4 years in the state prison. Existing law prohibits a person, corporation, or firearms dealer from selling, supplying, delivering, or giving possession or control of a firearm to anyone whom the person, corporation, or dealer has cause to believe is a prohibited person, and makes a violation of that prohibition punishable as a felony or misdemeanor subject to imprisonment in the county jail or by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Under existing law, for each felony case, a court is required to hold, and a prosecutor is required to attend, a preliminary hearing. This bill would make that offense a felony punishable by imprisonment for 2, 3, or 4 years in the state prison.

AB 2481- (Lackey-R) Crossbow discharge. Existing law provides for specified enhancements for the use or discharge of a firearm, or discharge of a firearm that causes serious bodily injury or death, in connection with certain offenses, as specified. This bill would also make those enhancements applicable if the weapon used or discharged is a crossbow

AB 2508- (Mathis-R) Unsafe handguns. (1) Existing law establishes various requirements governing unsafe handguns, as defined. Among other things, existing law makes it a crime, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, to manufacture, import into the state for sale, keep for sale, offer or expose for sale, give, or lend an unsafe handgun. Existing law also requires handguns imported into the state for sale, kept for sale, or offered or exposed for sale, to be tested, as specified, to determine if they are unsafe. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain a roster listing the handguns that have been tested and have been determined not to be unsafe. Existing law specifies various exceptions from these requirements. Existing law allows a handgun model that has been included in the roster to be retested and allows the handgun model to be removed from the roster if it fails retesting. Existing law allows a handgun model removed from the roster for failing retesting to be reinstated upon a petition to the Attorney General for reinstatement and successful retesting, as specified. This bill would allow a handgun model removed from the roster for any reason other than its failure upon retesting to be reinstated to the roster upon a petition to the Attorney General for reinstatement and successful retesting, as specified. The bill would require that a handgun model that is reinstated to the roster pursuant to these provisions only meet the requirements for listing as of the date the handgun model was originally submitted for testing. (2) Under existing law, a firearm is deemed to meet the requirements for being listed on the roster if a firearm made by the same manufacturer is already listed on the roster and the unlisted firearm differs from the listed firearm only with regard to certain features, as specified. This bill would revise the features in which the unlisted firearm may differ from the listed firearm and still be deemed to satisfy the requirements of being listed on the roster, as specified, and require that the unlisted firearm otherwise be internally functionally identical to the listed firearm. The bill would additionally require a firearm to be deemed to satisfy the requirements of being listed on the roster if a manufacturer alters a listed firearm, as provided, and the changes are, in the opinion of the manufacturer, necessary to improve the safety or operation of the firearm.

AB 2510- (Linder-R) License to carry concealed: uniform license. Existing law authorizes the sheriff of a county or a chief or other head of a municipal police department of a city or a city and county to issue a license to carry a concealed firearm upon proof that the person applying for the license is of good moral character, that good cause exists for the issuance, that the applicant satisfies specified residency requirements, and that the applicant has completed a course of specified training. Existing law requires that licenses and applications for licenses be uniform throughout the state, and to be submitted upon forms prescribed by the Attorney General. This bill would require the Attorney General to develop a uniform license that may be used as indicia of proof of licensure throughout the state. The bill would require the Attorney General to approve the use of licenses issued by local agencies if they contain specified information and a recent photograph of the applicant. The bill would require the Attorney General to retain exemplars of approved licenses and maintain a list of agencies issuing local licenses.

AB 2540- (Melendez-R) Sales and Use Tax: exception: gun safes: trigger locks. Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. Existing law provides various exemptions from the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill, on and after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2018, would provide an exemption from those taxes for the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, gun safes, as defined, with a cost of \$1,000 or less and trigger locks. The Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law authorizes counties and cities to impose local sales and use taxes in conformity with the Sales and Use Tax Law, and existing law authorizes districts, as specified, to impose transactions and use taxes generally in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, which generally conforms to the Sales and Use Tax Law. Exemptions from state sales and use taxes are incorporated into these laws. This bill would specify that this exemption does not apply to local sales and use taxes or transactions and use taxes.

AB 2666- (Baker-R) Firearms: Felons and Possession. Existing law provides that any person convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States, the State of California, or any other state or country, and who owns, purchases, receives, or has in possession or under custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony. Existing law prescribes the punishment for that felony as imprisonment for a term of 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. This bill would provide that the punishment for subsequent convictions of that felony would be imprisonment for a term of 4, 5, or 6 years. By increasing the penalties for an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make additional technical, nonsubstantive changes.

AB 2765- (Weber-D) Prop 47- Sentencing Reduction. Existing law, the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted by Proposition 47, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, reduced the penalties for various crimes. Under the provisions of the act, a person currently convicted of a felony or felonies who would have been guilty of a misdemeanor under the act if the act had been in effect at the time of the conviction may petition or apply to have the sentence reduced in accordance with the act. That act requires that this petition or application be filed before November 4, 2017. Proposition 47 provides that its provisions may be amended by a statute that is consistent with and furthers its intent and that is passed by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and is signed by the Governor. Proposition 47 also provides that the Legislature may, by majority vote, amend, add, or repeal provisions to further reduce the penalties for offenses it addresses. Because the bill would remove the time limitation for petitioning or applying for a reduction of sentence, the bill would amend the act and would require a 2/3 vote of the Legislature.

AB 2854- (Cooper-D) Firearm Theft- Prop 47. (1) The existing Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, makes the theft of property that does not exceed \$950 in value petty theft, and makes that crime punishable as a misdemeanor, with certain exceptions. The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature

to amend an initiative statute by another statute that becomes effective only when approved by the electors. This bill would amend that initiative statute by making the theft of a firearm grand theft in all cases and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years. (2) Under existing law, a person who buys or receives property that has been stolen, knowing the property to be stolen, or who conceals, sells, withholds, or aids in concealing, selling, or withholding property from the owner, knowing the property to be stolen, is guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony, except that if the value of the property does not exceed \$950, Proposition 47 makes the offense punishable as a misdemeanor if the defendant has not previously been convicted of one or more specified serious or violent felonies or an offense requiring registration as a sex offender. This bill would amend that initiative statute by making the buying or receiving of a stolen firearm, with knowledge that the property was stolen, or the concealing, selling, withholding, or aiding in concealing, selling, or withholding of a firearm, with knowledge that the property was stolen, a misdemeanor or a felony. (3) This bill would call a special election to be consolidated with the June 7, 2016, statewide primary election. This bill would require the Secretary of State to submit the provisions of the bill that amend the initiative statute to the electors for their approval at the June 7, 2016, consolidated election. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an act calling an election.

SB 452- (Galgiani-D) Theft: firearms. This bill would make the theft of a firearm grand theft in all cases, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years.

SB 457- (Nielson-R) Bobcat Protection Act of 2013. Existing law, the Bobcat Protection Act of 2013, makes it unlawful to trap any bobcat, or attempt to do so, or to sell or export any bobcat or part of any bobcat taken in the area surrounding Joshua Tree National Park, as specified. The act requires the Fish and Game Commission to amend its regulations to prohibit the trapping of bobcats adjacent to the boundaries of each national or state park and national monument or wildlife refuge in which bobcat trapping is prohibited. The act also requires the commission, commencing January 1, 2016, to

consider whether to prohibit bobcat trapping within, and adjacent to, preserves, state conservancies, and any other public or private conservation areas identified to the commission by the public as warranting protection, and to amend its regulations accordingly, as specified. The act requires the commission to delineate the boundaries of an area in which bobcat trapping is prohibited pursuant to these provisions using readily identifiable features, such as highways or other major roads, such as those delineated for Joshua Tree National Park.

SB 566- (Bates-R) Firearms. This bill would reduce the fee for a handgun safety certificate to \$15 for an honorably discharged member of the US Armed Forces, the National Guard, the Air National Guard, or the active reserve components of the United States, \$10 of which is to be paid to the DOJ to cover the above-described costs.

SB 805- (Committee on Natural Resources & Water) Natural Resources. Current law authorizes the Fish and Game Commission to establish, by regulation, an automatic process to conform its sport fishing regulations to federal regulations. This bill would clarify that specified laws relating to administrative regulations and rulemaking do not apply to the conforming action implemented pursuant to the automatic process described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other current laws.

SB 869- (Hill-D) Firearms: securing handguns in vehicles. This bill requires a person, when leaving a handgun in a vehicle, to secure the handgun by locking it in the trunk of the vehicle or locking it in a locked container and placing the container out of plain view, and making a violation of these requirements an infraction punishable by a fine.

SB 880- (Hall-D) Firearms: assault weapons. This bill would revise the definition of “assault weapon” to mean a semiautomatic centerfire rifle, or a semiautomatic pistol that does not have a fixed magazine but has any one of those specified attributes.

SB 894- (Jackson-D) Firearms: lost or stolen: reports. This bill would make a violation of not reporting a theft or loss of a firearm within time allotted and/or report if the firearm is subsequently recovered punishable by a fine.

SB 1006- (Wolk-D) Firearms Violence Research. This bill would enact the California Firearm Violence Research Act. The bill would declare legislative intent regarding the principles by which the university would administer the center and award research funds, as prescribed. The bill would require the university to report, on or before December 31, 2017, and every 5 years thereafter, specified information regarding the activities of the center and information pertaining to research grants.

SB 1037- (Allen-D) Return of Firearms: Special Procedures. Existing law establishes various presumptions pertaining to the burden of producing evidence under various circumstances. This bill would establish a presumption that a person who is listed in the registry that records firearm ownership maintained by the Department of Justice or who is listed in the Consolidated Firearms Information System, as the owner of a firearm, an assault weapon, or a .50 BMG rifle, is in possession of that firearm until the department is notified to the contrary. The bill would require that state inspection station signs also state that California law may prohibit a person from bringing a firearm into the state that was acquired outside of the state.

SB 1081- (Morrell-R) Hunting and sport fishing: free and reduced license fees: veterans. Under existing law, a hunting license grants the privilege to take birds and mammals. Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue a hunting license for a term of one year, as provided, upon payment of a fee, to eligible residents and nonresidents. Existing law requires the department to issue a reduced fee hunting license for a term of one year, as provided, upon payment of a reduced fee, to a disabled veteran or recovering service member, as specified. Existing law requires these fees to be adjusted annually according to a specified index. This bill would instead require the department to issue a free hunting license, upon application to the department, to a disabled veteran or recovering service member and would require the department, to issue a reduced fee hunting license, upon

application and payment of a fee of \$5, to a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States who was honorably discharged. The bill would prohibit the reduced hunting license fee from being adjusted pursuant to the specified index.

SB 1191- (Berryhill-R) Fish and wildlife: management plans. Existing statutory law delegates to the commission the power to regulate the taking or possession of birds, mammals, fish, amphibia, and reptiles in accordance with prescribed laws. Under existing law, the Department of Fish and Wildlife exercises various functions with regard to the taking of fish and wildlife. Under existing law, a violation of the Fish and Game Code or of any rule, regulation, or order made or adopted under the code is a crime. This bill would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife to develop and submit, on or before September 1, 2018, to the Fish and Game Commission for its approval, a wildlife resources master plan, and would provide for the preparation and approval of wildlife management plans, which would form the primary basis for managing these wildlife resources. The bill would authorize regulations that the commission adopts to implement a wildlife management plan or amendment to make inoperative, in regard to the resource, any wildlife management statute that applies to the resource.

SB 1332- (Mendoza-D) Penal Code related to firearms. Existing law requires the Attorney General to maintain a registry of all firearm owners consisting of the name, address, identification of, place of birth, complete telephone number, occupation, sex, description, and all legal names and aliases used by the owner of a particular firearm as listed on the Dealer's Record of Sale or other specified reports. This bill would require the Department of Justice to modify its registration form so that both spouses or both domestic partners may register as the owners of the firearm and would require the department to maintain both names on the firearm's registry.

SB 1334- (Stone, Mark-D) Gunshot Wound Reporting. Existing law requires a health practitioner, as specified, who, in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her employment, provides medical services to a patient who he or she knows, or reasonably suspects, has suffered from a

wound or other physical injury where the injury is by means of a firearm or is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct, to make a report to a law enforcement agency, as specified. Existing law defines “assaultive or abusive conduct” for these purposes as a violation of specified crimes. Under existing law, a violation of this provision is a crime. This bill would add the crime of human trafficking to the list of crimes that constitute assaultive or abusive conduct for purposes of the above reporting requirements.

SB 1362- (Mendoza-D) Transit Authority. (1) The Private Security Services Act generally regulates the private security vocation, and requires each uniformed employee of a provide patrol operator to, among other things, register with the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services and complete specified training. The act exempts specified persons from its requirements. This bill would exempt a person regularly employed as a security officer by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority from the requirements of the Private Security Services Act. (2) Existing law authorizes certain persons who are not peace officers to exercise the powers of arrest under certain circumstances, if they have completed a specified training course prescribed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. This bill would extend that authority to persons regularly employed as security officers by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority. (3) Existing law states that specified provisions of law relating to deadly weapons do not prohibit a police officer, special police officer, peace officer, or law enforcement officer from carrying a wooden club or baton. This bill would additionally state that the specified provisions of law do not prohibit a security officer regularly employed by the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority from carrying a wooden club or baton. (4) Under existing law, a person is guilty of carrying a loaded firearm when the person carries a loaded firearm on the person or in a vehicle while in any public place or on any public street. This bill would, notwithstanding the above provision, allow a person regularly employed by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority as a security officer to be permitted to carry a shotgun in a patrol vehicle or armored vehicle owned by the authority for use in carrying out the security officer’s official duties. (5) Existing law prohibits the sale, gift, and loan of a large-capacity magazine. A

violation of this prohibition is punishable as a misdemeanor with specified penalties or as a felony. This bill would make these provisions inapplicable to the sale of, giving of, lending of, importation into this state of, or purchase of, any large-capacity magazine to or by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority for use by its employee security officers in the discharge of their official duties. (6) This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Los Angeles.

SB 1369- (Runner-R) Firearms: Prohibited Persons. Existing law makes it a crime for certain persons to own, purchase, receive, or possess a firearm, including, among other persons, persons convicted of a felony, persons who are addicted to the use of a narcotic drug, persons convicted of specified violent offenses, persons who have been adjudicated by a court of any state to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness, and persons who have been admitted to a facility, are receiving inpatient treatment, and, in the opinion of the attending health professional who is primarily responsible for the patients' treatment, are a danger to himself or herself or others. This bill would require the Department of Justice, if the department determines that a person prohibited from owning, purchasing, receiving, or possessing a firearm by the provisions described above has attempted to acquire a firearm, to notify the local law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction over the area in which the person was last known to reside.

SB 1407- (de Leon-D) Firearm: Identifying Information. Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to assign a distinguishing number or mark of identification to any firearm whenever the firearm lacks a manufacturer's number or other mark of identification, or whenever the manufacturer's number or other mark of identification or distinguishing number or mark assigned by the department has been destroyed or obliterated. This bill would require a person who manufactures or assembles a firearm to first apply to the department for a unique serial number or other identifying mark, as provided. The bill would require any person who owns a firearm that does not bear a

serial number to likewise apply to the department for a unique serial number or other mark of identification. The bill would prohibit the sale or transfer of ownership of a firearm manufactured or assembled pursuant to these provisions. The bill would prohibit a person from aiding in the manufacture or assembly of a firearm by a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm. The bill would make a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 1446- (Hancock-D) Magazine Capacity. Existing law, for purposes pertaining to the ammunition capacity of certain assault weapons, defines “capacity to accept more than 10 rounds” to mean capable of accommodating more than 10 rounds, but specifies that this term does not apply to a feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds. This bill would revise that definition to mean capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition, but not applying to a feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition. (2) Existing law prohibits the sale, gift, and loan of a large-capacity magazine. A violation of this prohibition is punishable as a misdemeanor with specified penalties or as a felony. Existing law defines “large-capacity magazine” to mean any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds, but provides that the definition may not be construed to include a feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds. This bill would include within that definition of large-capacity magazine a feeding device that had a capacity of more than 10 rounds of ammunition but has been permanently modified to hold no more than 10 rounds of ammunition.

SB 1057- (Anderson-R) Civil Action Terrorism. Existing law provides that every person has, subject to the qualifications and restrictions provided by law, the right of protection from bodily harm, and from injury to his or her personal relations. Existing law authorizes the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board to compensate a victim of a crime from the Restitution Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, for pecuniary loss incurred

as a direct result of the crime, when the board determines it will best aid the person seeking compensation. This bill would authorize a person who is injured by an act of terrorism, as defined, to bring an action to recover damages against a person or entity who committed the act of terrorism, aided the person or entity to commit the act or terrorism, or coerced, induced, or solicited the person or entity to commit the act of terrorism. The bill would provide that the amount awarded may be up to 3 times the damages actually incurred, but in no event less than \$10,000. The bill would permit a civil action or proceeding under this section to be commenced at any time within 5 years after the injury caused by the act of terrorism is suffered, as specified.

SJR 20- (Hall-D) Gun violence: research. This measure would urge the Congress of the US to lift a current prohibition against publicly funded scientific research on the causes of gun violence and its effects on public health, and to appropriate funds for the purpose of conducting that research.